

Elliott & Fry, Photo.

Te'kian, P'induan, p. 11.

MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN

A RECORD OF HIS WORK
IN A SERIES OF HITHERTO
UNPUBLISHED LETTERS

EDITED BY FRANCIS DARWIN, FELLOW OF
CHRIST'S COLLEGE, AND A. C. SEWARD, FELLOW
OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE . . .

IN TWO VOLUMES
ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME II

CHAPTER VII

	PAGE
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1867—1882	I

CHAPTER VIII

MAN, 1860—1882	30
I. DESCENT OF MAN, 1860—1882	30
II. SEXUAL SELECTION, 1866—1872	56
III. EXPRESSION, 1868—1874	98

CHAPTER IX

GEOLOGY, 1840—1882	113
I. VULCANICITY AND EARTH-MOVEMENTS, 1840—1881	113
II. ICE-ACTION, 1841—1882	148
III. THE PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY, 1841—1880	171
IV. CORAL REEFS, FOSSIL AND RECENT, 1841—1881 .	193
V. CLEAVAGE AND FOLIATION, 1846—1856	199
VI. AGE OF THE WORLD, 1868—1877	211
VII. GEOLOGICAL ACTION OF EARTH-WORMS, 1880—1882	212
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS, 1846—1878	217

CHAPTER X

BOTANY, 1843—1871	242
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CHAPTER XI

	PAGE
SECTION I, 1863—1881	333
II. MISCELLANEOUS, 1863—1866	333
III. CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRITZ MÜLLER, 1865—1881	344
IV. MISCELLANEOUS, 1868—1881	371

CHAPTER XII

SECTION I AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS, 1867—1882	435
II. SECTION, 1875—1882	435
III. MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS, 1867—1882	441

ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME II

CHARLES DARWIN, 1881	<i>Frontispiece</i>
From a photograph by ELLIOTT & FRY.	
ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, 1878	<i>To face page 12</i>
From a photograph by MAULL & FOX.	
GEORGE J. ROMANES, 1891	” ” ” 48
From a photograph by ELLIOTT & FRY. (Romanes' <i>Life</i> .)	
CHARLES LYELL	” ” ” 113
From a photograph by MAULL & FOX. (Lyell's <i>Life</i> , Vol. II.)	
CHARLES DARWIN, 1854 (?)	” ” ” 204
From a photograph by MAULL & FOX.	
JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, 1891	” ” ” 242
From a photograph by HAWKER.	
FRITZ MÜLLER	” ” ” 344
From a photograph.	

CHARLES DARWIN

CHAPTER VII

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

1843—1882

(*Continued*)

J. D. Hooker to C. Darwin.

Let

Kew, Jan. 20th, 1867.

Prof. Miquel, of Utrecht, begs me to ask you for your carte, and offers his in return. I grieve to bother you on such a subject. I am sick and tired of this carte correspondence. I cannot conceive what Humboldt's Pyrenean violet is: no such is mentioned in Webb, and no alpine one at all. I am sorry I forgot to mention the stronger African affinity of the eastern Canary Islands. Thank you for mentioning it. I cannot admit, without further analysis, that most of the peculiar Atlantic Islands genera were derived from Europe, and have since become extinct there. I have rather thought that many are only altered forms of existing European genera; but this is a very difficult point, and would require a careful study of such genera and allies with this object in view. The subject has often presented itself to me as a grand one for analytic botany. No doubt its establishment would account for the community of the peculiar genera on the several groups and islets, but whilst so many species are common we must allow for a good deal of migra-

me of having suggested to me the
of plants with irregular flowers is
was a deuced deal too good an idea
in my block, though I did not
do so. No doubt your suggestion
in some corner of my sensorium. I should
on the point.

On a barren Land amongst your volcanic islands I
found a reader who was wrecked on the
volcanic mountain and hot springs
is called the *Wreck of the Favourite*.¹

IV. 837.1

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, March 17th, 1867.

A long time since I have written, but I cannot boast
I have retained ~~them~~ ^{clearly} towards you, but from
of work. . . . You ask what I have been doing.
has been ~~working~~ ^{working} proofs with corrections. I do not
in the England naturally writes so vile a style

In your paper on *Insular Floras* (p. 9) there is what I
think an error, which I before pointed out to you: viz.
you say that the plants which are wholly distinct from those
of nearest continent are often very common² instead of very
rare. Etty³, who has read your paper with great interest, was
confounded by this sentence. By the way, I have stumbled

*Narrative of the Wreck of the "Favourite" on the Island of Desola-
tion: detailing the Adventures, Sufferings and Privations of John Munn,
an Historical Account of the Island and its Whale and Sea Fisheries*
Edited by W. B. Clarke: London, 1850.

² *Insular Floras*, pamphlet reprinted from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,
p. 9: "As a general rule the species of the mother continent are propor-
tionally the most abundant, and cover the greatest surface of the islands.
The peculiar species are rarer, the peculiar genera of continental affinity
are rarer still; whilst the plants having no affinity with those of the
mother continent are often very common." In a letter of March 20th
1867, Sir Joseph explains that in the case of the Atlantic islands it is
the "peculiar genera of European affinity that are so rare" while

on two old notes: one, that twenty-two species of European Le birds occasionally arrive as chance wanderers to the Azores; and, secondly, that trunks of American trees have been known to be washed on the shores of the Canary Islands by the Gulf-stream, which returns southward from the Azores. What poor papers those of A. Murray are in *Gardeners' Chronicle*. What conclusions he draws from a single *Carabus*,¹ and that a widely ranging genus! He seems to me conceited; you and I are fair game geologically, but he refers to Lyell, as if his opinion on a geological point was worth no more than his own. I have just bought, but not read a sentence of, Murray's big book,² second-hand, for 30s., new, so I do not envy the publishers. It is clear to me that the man cannot reason. I have had a very nice letter from Scott at Calcutta³: he has been making some good observations on the acclimatisation of seeds from plants of same species, grown in different countries, and likewise on how far European plants will stand the climate of Calcutta. He says he is astonished how well some flourish, and he maintains, if the land were unoccupied, several could easily cross, spreading by seed, the Tropics from north to south, so he knows how to please me; but I have told him to be cautious, else he will have dragons down on him. . . .

As the Azores are only about two-and-a-half times more distant from America (in the same latitude) than from Europe, on the occasional migration view (especially as oceanic currents come directly from West Indies and Florida, and heavy gales of wind blow from the same direction), a large percentage of the flora ought to be American; as it is, we have only the *Sanicula*, and at present we have no explanation of this apparent anomaly, or only a feeble indication of an explanation in the birds of the Azores being all European.

¹ "Dr. Hooker on Insular Floras" (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1867, pp. 152, 181). The reference to the Carabidous beetle (*Aplothorax*) is at p. 181.

² *Geographical Distribution of Mammals*. 1866.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, March 21st [1867].

Many thanks for your pleasant and very amusing letter. It has been read & read shamefully by Etty and me, but now I know the facts, the sentence seems to me quite clear. As we have both blundered, it would be well to modify the sentence something as follows: "whilst, on the other hand, the plants which are related to those of distant continents, but have no affinity with those of the nearest continent are often very common." I forget whether you explain this circumstance, but it seems to me very mysterious. Do always remember that nothing in the world gives us so much pleasure as seeing you here whenever you can come. I chuckle over what you say of And. Murray. He must grapple with his book some day.

To C. Lyell.

Down, Oct. 31st [1867].

[P. Mansell] Weale sent to me from Natal a small packet of dry locust dung, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with the statement that it is believed that they introduce new plants into a district.² This statement, however, must be very doubtful. From this packet seven plants have germinated, belonging to at least two kinds of grasses. There is no error, for I dissected some of the seeds out of the middle of the pellets. It deserves notice that locusts are sometimes blown far out to sea. I caught one 370 miles from Africa, and I have heard of much greater distances. You might like to hear the following case, as it relates to a migratory bird belonging to the most wandering of all orders—viz. the woodcock.³ The tarsus was firmly coated with mud, weighing when dry

¹ Sir Joseph Hooker wrote (March 23rd, 1867): "I see you 'smell a rat' in the matter of insular plants that are related to those of [a] distant continent being common. Yes, my beloved friend, let me make a clean breast of it. I only found it out after the lecture was in print! . . . I have been waiting ever since to 'think it out,' and write to you about it, coherently. I thought it best to squeeze it in, anyhow or anywhere, rather than leave so curious a fact . . ."

9 grains, and from this the *Juncus bufonius*, or toad rush, Lc
germinated. By the way, the locust case verifies what I said
in the *Origin*, that many possible means of distribution would
be hereafter discovered. I quite agree about the extreme
difficulty of the distribution of land mollusca. You will have
seen in the last edition of *Origin*¹ that my observations on the
effects of sea-water have been confirmed. I still suspect that
the legs of birds which roost on the ground may be an efficient
means ; but I was interrupted when going to make trials on
this subject, and have never resumed it.

We shall be in London in the middle or latter part of
November, when I shall much enjoy seeing you. Emma
sends her love, and many thanks for Lady Lyell's note.

To J. D. Hooker.

Lc

Down, Wednesday [1867].

I daresay there is a great deal of truth in your remarks
on the glacial affair, but we are in a muddle, and shall
never agree. I am bigoted to the last inch, and will not
yield. I cannot think how you can attach so much weight
to the physicists, seeing how Hopkins, Hennessey, Haughton,
and Thomson have enormously disagreed about the rate of
cooling of the crust ; remembering Herschel's speculations
about cold space,² and bearing in mind all the recent specula-
tions on change of axis, I will maintain to the death that
your case of Fernando Po and Abyssinia³ is worth ten times

¹ *Origin*, Ed. IV., p. 429. The reference is to MM. Marten's experi-
ments on seeds "in a box in the actual sea."

² The reader will find some account of Herschel's views in Lyell's
Principles, 1872, Ed. XI., Vol. I., p. 283.

³ See *Origin*, Ed. VI., p. 337 : "Dr. Hooker has also lately shown
that several of the plants living on the upper parts of the lofty island of
Fernando Po and on the neighbouring Cameroon mountains, in the Gulf
of Guinea, are closely related to those in the mountains of Abyssinia,
and likewise to those of temperate Europe." Darwin evidently means
that such facts as these are better evidence of the gigantic periods of
time occupied by evolutionary changes than the discordant conclusions
of the physicists. See *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. VII., p. 180, for Hooker's
general conclusions : also Hooker and Ball's *Marocco*, Appendix F, p. 421.

...the...physicists. Your remarks on
regarding temperate plants and disregarding the tropical
plants made me at first uncomfortable, but I soon recovered.
You say that all botanists would agree that many tropical
plants would not withstand a somewhat cooler climate. But
I have come not to care at all for general beliefs without
factual facts. I have suffered too often from this: thus
I found in every book the general statement that a host
of flowers were fertilised in the bud, that seeds could not
withstand salt water, etc., etc. I would far more trust such
specific accounts as that by you of the mixed vegetation on
the Himalayas and other such accounts. And with respect
to tropical plants withstanding the slowly coming on cool
period, I trust to such facts as yours (and others) about seeds
of the same species from mountains and plains having
acquired a slightly different climatal constitution. I know
that I have said will excite in you savage contempt
towards me. Do not answer this rigmarole, but attack me to
your heart's content, and to that of mine, whenever you can
come here, and may it be soon.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10

J. D. Hooker to C. Darwin.

Kew, 1870.

The following extract from a letter of Sir J. D. Hooker shows the
tables reversed between the correspondents.

Grove is disgusted at your being disquieted about W.
Thomson. Tell George from me not to sit upon you with his
mathematics. When I threatened your tropical cooling views
with the facts of the physicists, you snubbed me and the facts
sweetly, over and over again; and now, because a scarecrow

intimate relationship with Abyssinia, of whose flora it is a member, and
from which it is separated by 1800 miles of absolutely unexplored
country; (2) the curious relationship with the East African islands,
which are still farther off; (3) the almost total dissimilarity from the
Cape flora." For Sir J. D. Hooker's general conclusions on the Cameroon
plants see *Linn. Soc. Journ.* VII., p. 180. More recently equally striking
cases have come to light: for instance, the existence of a Mediterranean
genus, *Adenocarpus*, in the Cameroons and on Kilima Njaro, and nowhere
else in Africa: and the probable...

of $x+y$ has been raised on the selfsame facts, you boo-boo. Le
Take another dose of Huxley's penultimate G. S. Address,¹
and send George back to college.

To J. D. Hooker.

Le

Feb. 3rd [1868].

I am now reading Miquel on *Flora of Japan*,² and like it: it is rather a relief to me (though, of course, not new to you) to find so very much in common with Asia. I wonder if A. Murray's³ notion can be correct, that a [profound] arm of the sea penetrated the west coast of N. America, and prevented the Asiatico-Japan element colonising that side of the continent so much as the eastern side; or will climate suffice? I shall to the day of my death keep up my full interest in Geograph. Distribution, but I doubt whether I shall ever have strength to come in any fuller detail than in the *Origin* to this grand subject. In fact, I do not suppose any man could master so comprehensive a subject as it now has become, if all kingdoms of nature are included. I have read Murray's book, and am disappointed—though, as you said, here and there clever thoughts occur. How

¹ Huxley's Anniversary Address to the Geological Soc., 1869 (*Collected Essays*, VIII., p. 305). This is a criticism of Lord Kelvin's paper "On Geological Time" (*Trans. Geolog. Soc. Glasgow*, III.). At p. 336 Mr. Huxley deals with Lord Kelvin's "third line of argument, based on the temperature of the interior of the earth." This was no doubt the point most disturbing to Mr. Darwin, since it led Lord Kelvin to ask (as quoted by Huxley), "Are modern geologists prepared to say that all life was killed off the earth 50,000, 100,000, or 200,000 years ago?" Mr. Huxley, after criticising Lord Kelvin's data and conclusion, gives his conviction that the case against Geology has broken down. With regard to evolution, Huxley (p. 328) ingeniously points out a case of circular reasoning. "But it may be said that it is biology, and not geology, which asks for so much time—that the succession of life demands vast intervals; but this appears to me to be reasoning in a circle. Biology takes her time from geology. The only reason we have for believing in the slow rate of the change in living forms is the fact that they persist through a series of deposits which, geology informs us, have taken a long while to make. If the geological clock is wrong, all the naturalist will have to do is to modify his notions of the rapidity of change accordingly."

surely not affording the least explanation of the remarkable adaptations everywhere to be seen. He does not in the least trouble his mind. One of the most curious cases which he adduces seems to me to be the two allied fresh-water, highly peculiar porpoises of the Ganges and Indus; and the more distantly allied form of the Amazon. Do you remember his explanation of the sea becoming cut off, like the Caspian, and changed into fresh-water, and then divided into two lakes or basins, giving rise to two great rivers. But he has thrown on the affinity of the Amazon form. I know from Flower's paper¹ that these fresh-water porpoises form two sub-families, making an extremely isolated and intermediate, very small family. Hence to us they are clearly remnants of a large group; and I cannot doubt we here have a good instance precisely like that of *Gadus* fishes, of a large ancient marine group, preserved exclusively in fresh-water, where there has been less competition, and consequently little modification.² What you find, that is which Miquel gives of the beech not extending beyond the Caucasus, and then reappearing in Japan, like your Himalayan *Pinus*,³ and the cedar of Lebanon. I know of nothing that gives one such an idea of the recent mutations in the surface of the land as these living "outliers." In the geological sense we must,

¹ *Zoolog. Trans.* VI., 1869, p. 115. The toothed whales are divided into the *Physeteridæ*, the *Delphinidæ*, and the *Platanistidæ*, which latter is placed between the two other families, and is divided into the sub-families *Iniæ* and *Platanistinæ*.

² See Vol. I., p. 143, Letter 95.

³ For *Pinus* read *Deodar*. The essential identity of the deodar and the cedar of Lebanon was pointed out in Hooker's *Himalayan Journals* in 1854 (Vol. I., p. 257.n). In the *Nat. History Review*, Jan., 1862, the question is more fully dealt with by him, and the distribution discussed. The nearest point at which cedars occur is the Bulgar-dagh chain of Taurus—250 miles from Lebanon. Under the name of *Cedrus atlantica* the tree occurs in mass on the borders of Tunis, and as Deodar it first appears to the east in the cedar forests of Afghanistan. Sir J. D. Hooker supposes that, during a period of greater cold, the cedars on the Taurus and on Lebanon lived many thousand feet nearer the sea-level and

I suppose, admit that every yard of land has been Le successively covered with a beech forest between the Caucasus and Japan!

I have not yet seen (for I have not sent to the station) Falconer's works. When you say that you sigh to think how poor your reprinted memoirs would appear, on my soul I should like to shake you till your bones rattled for talking such nonsense. Do you sigh over the *Insular Floras*, the Introduction to New Zealand Flora, to Australia, your Arctic Flora, and dear Galapagos, etc., etc., etc.? In imagination I am grinding my teeth and choking you till I put sense into you. Farewell. I have amused myself by writing an audaciously long letter. By the way, we heard yesterday that George has won the second Smith's Prize, which I am excessively glad of, as the Second Wrangler by no means always succeeds. The examination consists exclusively of [the] most difficult subjects, which such men as Stokes, Cayley, and Adams can set.

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

Le

March 8th, 1868.

. . . While writing a few pages on the northern alpine forms of plants on the Java mountains I wanted a few cases to refer to like Teneriffe, where there are no northern forms and scarcely any alpine. I expected the volcanoes of Hawaii would be a good case, and asked Dr. Seemann about them. It seems a man has lately published a list of Hawaiian plants, and the mountains swarm with European alpine genera and some species!¹ Is not this most extraordinary, and a puzzler? They are, I believe, truly oceanic islands, in the absence of mammals and the extreme poverty of birds and insects, and they are within the Tropics.

Will not that be a hard nut for you when you come to treat in detail on geographical distribution? I enclose Seemann's note, which please return when you have copied the list, if of any use to you.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Feb. 21st [1870].

I read yesterday the notes on Round Island¹ which I gave to you. Was there ever such an enigma? If, in the course of a week or two, you can find time to let me hear what you think, I should very much like to hear: or we hope to be at Erasmus on March 4th for a week. Would there be any chance of your coming to luncheon then? What a case it is. Palms, screw-pines, four snakes—not one being in main island—lizards, insects, and not one land bird. But above everything, such a proportion of monacotyledons! The conditions do not seem very different from the Tuff Galapagos Island, but, as I must remember, very few monacotyledons there. Then, the island seems to have been elevated. I wonder much whether it stands out in the line of any oceanic current, which does not so forcibly strike the main island? But why, oh, why should so many monacotyledons have come there? or why should they have survived there more than on the main island, if once connected? So, again, I cannot conceive that four snakes should have become extinct in Mauritius and survived on Round Island. For a moment I thought that Mauritius might be the newer island, but the enormous degradation which the outer ring of rocks has undergone flatly contradicts this, and the marine remains on the summit of Round Island indicate the island to be comparatively new—unless, indeed, they are fossil and extinct marine remains. Do tell me what you think. There never was such an enigma. I rather lean to separate immigration, with, of course, subsequent modification; some forms, of

¹ In Wallace's *Island Life*, p. 410, Round Island is described as an islet "only about a mile across, and situated about fourteen miles north-east of Mauritius." Wallace mentions a snake, a python belonging to the peculiar and distinct genus *Casarea*, as found on Round Island, and nowhere else in the world. The palm *Latania Loddigesii* is quoted by Wallace as "confined to Round Island and two other adjacent islets." See Baker's *Flora of the Mauritius and the Seychelles*. Mr. Wallace says that, judging from the soundings, Round Island was connected with Mauritius and the

course, also coming from Mauritius. Speaking of Mauritius Let reminds me that I was so much pleased the day before yesterday by reading a review of a book on the geology of St. Helena, by an officer who knew nothing of my hurried observations, but confirms nearly all that I have said on the general structure of the island, and on its marvellous denudation. The geology of that island was like a novel.

To A. Blytt.¹

Let

Down, March 28th, 1876.

The following refers to Blytt's *Essay on the Immigration of the Norwegian Flora during Alternating Rainy and Dry Periods*, Christiania, 1876.

I thank you sincerely for your kindness in having sent me your work on the *Immigration of the Norwegian Flora*, which has interested me in the highest degree. Your view, supported as it is by various facts, appears to me the most important contribution towards understanding the present distribution of plants, which has appeared since Forbes' essay on the effects of the Glacial Period.

To Aug. Forel.

Let

Down, June 19th, 1876.

I hope you will allow me to suggest an observation, should any opportunity occur, on a point which has interested me for many years—viz., how do the coleoptera which inhabit the nests of ants colonise a new nest?² Mr. Wallace, in reference to the presence of such coleoptera in Madeira, suggests that their ova may be attached to the winged female ants, and that these are occasionally blown across the ocean to the island. It would be very interesting to

¹ Axel Gudbrand Blytt (1843-98), the son of the well-known systematist M. N. Blytt. He was attached to the Christiania Herbarium in 1865, and in 1880 became Professor of Botany in the University. His best-known work is the essay referred to above, but he was also known for purely systematic work in Botany as well as for meteorological and geological contributions to science. The above facts are taken from C. Holtermann's obituary notice in the *Reichte des Deutschen Bot. Gesell.* 1898, p. 100.

...are guided by instinct to attach them to
...or whether the larvæ pass through an
...*Sitaris* or *Maloe*, or cling to the bodies
...obviously requires no answer.
...continue your most interesting investigations

To A. R. Wallace.²

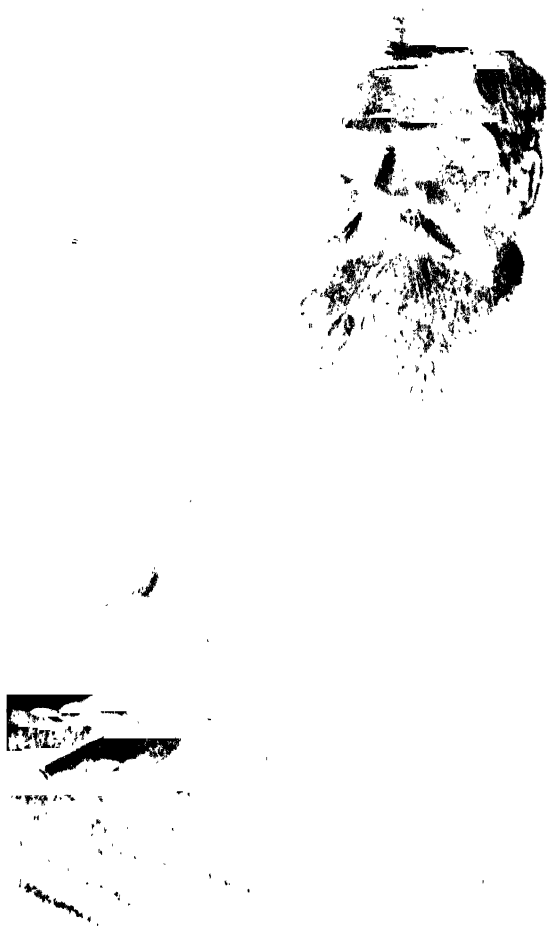
My letters refer to Mr. Wallace's *Geographical Distribution*, 1876.

[Hopedene]³, June 5th, 1876.

I have the pleasure of expressing to you my
...of your book,⁴ though I have read only
...I feel sure that you have laid a
...foundation for all future work on Distribution.
...will be to see hereafter plants treated in
...your views; and then all insects, pulmonate
...and fresh-water fishes, in greater detail than I
...suppose you have given to these lower animals. The point
...has interested me most, but I do not say the most
...point, is your protest against sinking imaginary
...in a quite reckless manner, as was stated by
...followed, alas, by Hooker, and caricatured by
...[Andrew] Murray! By the way, the main
...impression that the latter author has left on my mind is his
...utter want of all scientific judgment. I have lifted up my
...voice against the above view with no avail, but I have no

Dr. Sharp is good enough to tell us that he is not aware of any such
adaptation. Broadly speaking, the distribution of the nest-inhabiting
beetles is due to co-migration with the ants, though in some cases the
ants transport the beetles. *Sitaris* and *Maloe* are beetles which live "at
the expense of bees of the genus *Anthophora*." The eggs are laid not in
but near the bees' nest; in the early stage the larva is active and has the
instinct to seize any hairy object near it, and in this way they are carried by
the *Anthophora* to the nest. Dr. Sharp states that no such preliminary
stage is known in the ant's-nest beetles. For an account of *Sitaris* and
Maloe, see Sharp's *Insects*, II., p. 272.

² Published in *Life and Letters*...



From a photograph by Maull & Fox

MR. A. R. WALLACE

doubt that you will succeed, owing to your new arguments Let and the coloured chart. Of a special value, as it seems to me, is the conclusion that we must determine the areas, chiefly by the nature of the mammals. When I worked many years ago on this subject, I doubted much whether the now-called Palæarctic and Nearctic regions ought to be separated; and I determined if I made another region that it should be Madagascar. I have, therefore, been able to appreciate your evidence on these points. What progress Palæontology has made during the last twenty years! but if it advances at the same rate in the future, our views on the migration and birthplace of the various groups will, I fear, be greatly altered. I cannot feel quite easy about the Glacial period, and the extinction of large mammals, but I must hope that you are right. I think you will have to modify your belief about the difficulty of dispersal of land molluscs; I was interrupted when beginning to experimentise on the just hatched young adhering to the feet of ground-roosting birds. I differ on one other point—viz. in the belief that there must have existed a Tertiary Antarctic continent, from which various forms radiated to the southern extremities of our present continents. But I could go on scribbling for ever. You have written, as I believe, a grand and memorable work, which will last for years as the foundation for all future treatises on Geographical Distribution.

P.S.—You have paid me the highest conceivable compliment, by what you say of your work in relation to my chapters on distribution in the *Origin*, and I heartily thank you for it.

From A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

Le

The Dell, Grays, Essex, June 7th, 1876.

Many thanks for your very kind letter. So few people will read my book at all regularly, that a criticism from one who does so will be very welcome. If, as I suppose, it is only to p. 184 of Vol. I. that you have read, you cannot yet quite see my conclusions on the points you refer to (land molluscs and Antarctic continent). My own conclusion fluctuated during the progress of the book and I have I

as ending South America with Australia or New Zealand as you will see at Vol. I., pp. 398-403, and 459-66. My general conclusions as to distribution of land mollusca¹ are in Vol. II., pp. 524-5. When you have read these passages and looked at the general facts which lead to them, I shall be glad to hear if you still differ from me.

Although, of course, present results as to the origin and migrations of genera of mammals will have to be modified on new discoveries, I cannot help thinking that much will remain unaffected, because in all geographical and geological discoveries the great outlines are soon reached, the details alone remain to be modified. I also think much of the geological evidence is now so accordant with, and explanatory of, Geographical Distribution, that it is *prima facie* correct in outline. Nevertheless, such vast masses of new facts will come out in the next few years that I quite shudder at the labour of incorporating them in a new edition.

I hope your health is improved; and when, quite at your leisure, you have waded through my book, I trust you will again let me have a few lines of friendly criticism and advice.

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, June 17th, 1876.

I have now finished the whole of Vol. I., with the same interest and admiration as before; and I am convinced that my judgment was right and that it is a memorable book, the basis of all future work on the subject. I have nothing particular to say, but perhaps you would like to hear my impressions on two or three points. Nothing has struck me more than the admirable and convincing manner in which you treat Java. To allude to a very trifling point, it is capital about the unadorned head of the Argus-pheasant.²

¹ *Geogr. Distrib.*, II., pp. 524, 525. Mr. Wallace points out that "hardly a small island on the globe but has some land-shells peculiar to it"—and he goes so far as to say that probably air-breathing mollusca have been chiefly distributed by air- or water-carriage, rather than by voluntary dispersal on the land.

² See *Descent of Man* Ed. 1, pp. 100-101.

How plain a thing is, when it is once pointed out! What Lett
a wonderful case is that of Celebes: I am glad that you
have slightly modified your views with respect to Africa.¹
And this leads me to say that I cannot swallow the so-called
continent of Lemuria—*i.e.*, the direct connection of Africa
and Ceylon.² The facts do not seem to me many and
strong enough to justify so immense a change of level.
Moreover, Mauritius and the other islands appear to me
oceanic in character. But do not suppose that I place my
judgment on this subject on a level with yours. A wonder-
fully good paper was published about a year ago on India,
in the *Geolog. Journal*, I think by Blanford.³ Ramsay
agreed with me that it was one of the best published for a
long time. The author shows that India has been a continent

little lectures which on rare occasions he would give to a visitor interested
in Natural History. In Mr. Wallace's book the meaning of the ocelli
comes in by the way, in the explanation of Plate IX., "A Malayan Forest
with some of its peculiar Birds." Mr. Wallace (vol. i., p. 340) points out
that the head of the Argus pheasant is, during the display of the wings,
concealed from the view of a spectator in front, and this accounts for the
absence of bright colour on the head—a most unusual point in a pheasant.
The case is described as a "remarkable confirmation of Mr. Darwin's
views, that gaily coloured plumes are developed in the male bird for the
purpose of attractive display." For the difference of opinion between the
two naturalists on the broad question of coloration see *Life and Letters*,
III., p. 123. See Letters 440-453, pp. 72 *et seq.*

¹ "I think this must refer to the following passage in *Geog. Dist. of
Animals*, Vol. I., pp. 286-7. 'At this period (Miocene) Madagascar was
no doubt united with Africa, and helped to form a great southern continent
which must at one time have extended eastward as far as Southern India
and Ceylon; and over the whole of this the lemurine type no doubt
prevailed.' At the time this was written I had not paid so much attention
to islands, and in my *Island Life* I have given ample reasons for my
belief that the evidence of extinct animals does not require any direct
connection between Southern India and Africa."—Note by Mr. Wallace.

² See *Geog. Dist.*, I., p. 76. The name *Lemuria* was proposed by Mr.
Sclater for an imaginary submerged continent extending from Madagascar
to Ceylon and Sumatra. Mr. Wallace points out that if we confine our-
selves to facts Lemuria is reduced to Madagascar, which he makes a
subdivision of the Ethiopian Region.

³ H. F. Blanford "On the Age and Correlations of the Plant-bearing

the present day. If I remember right, he believes in a former connection with *South Africa*.

I read, some twenty to thirty years ago, an account of teeth of *Mastodon*¹ found in the state of *Alabama*. The statement may have been an error.

In respect to what you say about the colonising of *New Zealand*, I somewhere have an account of a frog frozen beneath of a Swiss glacier, and which revived when thawed. I may add that there is an Indian toad which can resist winter and hibernates the seaside. Nothing ever astonished me more than the case of the *Galaxias*²; but it does not seem known whether it may not be a migratory fish like the *Silurus*.

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, June 25th, 1876.

I have been able to read rather more quickly of late, and have finished your book. I have not much to say. Your account of the temperate parts of South America interested me much, and all the more from knowing something of the country. I like also much the general remarks towards the end of the volume on the land molluscs. Now for a few criticisms.

P. 122.³—I am surprised at your saying that "during the whole Tertiary period North America was zoologically far more strongly contrasted with South America than it is now." But we know hardly anything of the latter except during the Pliocene period; and then the mastodon, horse, several great edentata, etc., etc., were common to the north and south. If

continent. Since the publication of Blanford's paper, much literature has appeared dealing with the evidence furnished by fossil plants, etc., in favour of the existence of a vast southern continent.

¹ In a letter to Falconer (Letter 155), Jan. 5th, 1863, Darwin refers to the supposed occurrence of *Mastodon* as having been "smashed" by Falconer.

² The only genus of the *Galaxiidae*, a family of fresh-water fishes occurring in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Terra del Fuego, ranging north as far as Queensland and Chile.

you are right, I erred greatly in my *Journal*, where I insisted on the former close connection between the two. Lette:

P. 252 and elsewhere.—I agree thoroughly with the general principle that a great area with many competing forms is necessary for much and high development; but do you not extend this principle too far—I should say much too far, considering how often several species of the same genus have been developed on very small islands?

P. 265.—You say that the *Sittidæ* extend to Madagascar, but there is no number in the tabular heading. [The number (4) was erroneously omitted.—A. R. W.]

P. 359.—*Rhinochetus* is entered in the tabular heading under No. 3 of the neotropical subregions. [An error: should have been the Australian.—A. R. W.]

Reviewers think it necessary to find some fault; and if I were to review you, the sole point which I should blame is your not giving very numerous references. These would save whoever follows you great labour. Occasionally I wished myself to know the authority for certain statements, and whether you or somebody else had originated certain subordinate views. Take the case of a man who had collected largely on some island, for instance St. Helena, and who wished to work out the geographical relations of his collections: he would, I think, feel very blank at not finding in your work precise references to all that had been written on St. Helena. I hope you will not think me a confoundedly disagreeable fellow.

I may mention a capital essay which I received a few months ago from Axel Blytt¹ on the distribution of the plants of Scandinavia; showing the high probability of there having been secular periods alternately wet and dry, and of the important part which they have played in distribution.

I wrote to Forel,² who is always at work on ants, and told him your views about the dispersal of the blind coleoptera, and asked him to observe.

I spoke to Hooker about your book, and feel sure that he would like nothing better than to consider the distribution of

whether he should ever have time.

I have now done my jottings, and once again complete you on having brought out so grand a work. I have been a little disappointed at the review in *Nature*.¹

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

Rosehill, Dorking, July 23rd, 1876.

I should have replied sooner to your last kind and interesting letters, but they reached me in the midst of a packing previous to removal here, and I have only just got my Books and papers in a get-at-able state.

And first, many thanks for your close observation detecting the two absurd mistakes in the tabular heading. As to the former greater distinction of the North and South American faunas, I think I am right. The edentates being proved (as I hold) to have been mere temporary immigrants into North America in the post-Pliocene epoch, and no part of its Tertiary fauna. Yet in South America they were so enormously developed in the Pliocene epoch that we know, if there is any such thing as evolution, etc. that strange ancestral forms must have preceded them in Miocene times.

Mastodon, on the other hand, represented by one or two species only, appears to have been a late immigrant into South America from the north.

The immense development of ungulates (in various families, genera, and species) in North America during the whole Tertiary epoch is, however, the great feature which assimilates it to Europe, and contrasts it with South America. True camels, hosts of hog-like animals, true rhinoceroses, and hosts of ancestral horses, all bring the North American [fauna] much nearer to the Old World than it is now. Even the horse, represented in all South America by *Equus* only, was probably a temporary immigrant from the north.

As to extending too far the principle (yours) of the necessity of comparatively large areas for the development of varied faunas, I may have done so, but I think not. There is, I think, every probability that

where a varied fauna now exists, have been once more Letter extensive—*e.g.*, New Zealand, Madagascar: where there is no such evidence (*e.g.*, Galapagos), the fauna is very restricted.

Lastly, as to want of references: I confess the justice of your criticism; but I am dreadfully unsystematic. It is my first large work involving much of the labour of others. I began with the intention of writing a comparatively short sketch, enlarged it, and added to it bit by bit; remodelled the tables, the headings, and almost everything else, more than once, and got my materials in such confusion that it is a wonder it has not turned out far more crooked and confused than it is. I, no doubt, ought to have given references; but in many cases I found the information so small and scattered, and so much had to be combined and condensed from conflicting authorities, that I hardly knew how to refer to them or where to leave off. Had I referred to all authors consulted for every fact, I should have greatly increased the bulk of the book, while a large portion of the references would be valueless in a few years, owing to later and better authorities. My experience of referring to references has generally been most unsatisfactory. One finds, nine times out of ten, the fact is stated, and nothing more; or a reference to some third work not at hand!

I wish I could get into the habit of giving chapter and verse for every fact and extract; but I am too lazy, and generally in a hurry, having to consult books against time, when in London for a day.

However, I will try to do something to mend this matter, should I have to prepare another edition.

I return you Forel's letter. It does not advance the question much; neither do I think it likely that even the complete observation he thinks necessary would be of much use, because it may well be that the ova, or larvæ, or imagos of the beetles are not carried systematically by the ants, but only occasionally, owing to some exceptional circumstances. This might produce a great effect in distribution, yet be so rare as never to come under observation.

Several of your remarks in previous letters I shall carefully consider. I know that compared with the extent

of having to alter my views in many points. I was so overwhelmed with zoological details, that I never went through the *Geological Society's Journal* as you have done, and as I mean to do before writing more on the subject.

To F. Buchanan White.¹

Down, Sept. 23rd [1878].

I have now read your paper, and I hope that you will not think me presumptuous in writing another line to say how excellent it seems to me. I believe that you have largely solved the problem of the affinities of the inhabitants of this most interesting little island, and this is a delightful triumph.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, July 22nd [1879].

I have just read Ball's Essay.² It is pretty bold. The development as far as we can judge of all the higher plants within recent geological times is an abominable

¹ "Written in acknowledgment of a copy of a paper (published by me in the *Proceedings of the Zool. Soc.*) on the Hemiptera of St. Helena but discussing the origin of the whole fauna and flora of that island."—F. B. W.

² The late John Ball's lecture "On the Origin of the Flora of the Alps" in the *Proceedings of the R. Geogr. Soc.*, 1879. Ball argues (p. 18) that "during ancient Palæozoic times, before the deposition of the Coal-measures, the atmosphere contained twenty times as much carbonic acid gas and considerably less oxygen than it does at present." He further assumes that in such an atmosphere the percentage of CO_2 in the higher mountains would be excessively different from that at the sea-level, and appends the result of calculations which gives the amount of CO_2 at the sea-level as 100 per 10,000 by weight, at a height of 10,000 feet as 12½ per 10,000. Darwin understands him to mean that the Vascular Cryptogams and Gymnosperms could stand the sea-level atmosphere, whereas the Angiosperms would only be able to exist in the higher regions where the percentage of CO_2 was small. It is not clear to us that Ball relies so largely on the condition of the atmosphere as regards CO_2 . If he does he is clearly in error, for everything we know of assimilation points to the conclusion that 100 per 10,000 (1 per cent.) is by no means a hurtful amount of CO_2 and that

mystery. Certainly it would be a great step if we could believe that the higher plants at first could live only at a high level; but until it is experimentally [proved] that Cycadeæ, ferns, etc., can withstand much more carbonic acid than the higher plants, the hypothesis seems to me far too rash. Saprota believes that there was an astonishingly rapid development of the high plants, as soon [as] flower-frequenting insects were developed and favoured intercrossing. I should like to see this whole problem solved. I have fancied

avoid it. Ball draws attention to the imperfection of our plant records as regards the floras of mountain regions. It is, he thinks, conceivable that there existed a vegetation on the Carboniferous mountains of which no traces have been preserved in the rocks. See *Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate*, p. 40, A. C. Seward, 1892.

Since the first part of this note was written, a paper has been read (May 29th, 1902) by Dr. H. T. Brown and Mr. F. Escombe, before the Royal Society on "The Influence of varying amounts of Carbon Dioxide in the Air on the Photosynthetic Process of Leaves, and on the Mode of Growth of Plants." The author's experiments included the cultivation of several dicotyledonous plants in an atmosphere containing in one case 180 to 200 times the normal amount of CO_2 , and in another between three and four times the normal amount. The general results were practically identical in the two sets of experiments. "All the species of flowering plants, which have been the subject of experiment, appear to be accurately 'tuned' to an atmospheric environment of three parts of CO_2 per 10,000, and the response which they make to slight increases in this amount are in a direction altogether unfavourable to their growth and reproduction." The assimilation of carbon increases with the increase in the partial pressure of the CO_2 . But there seems to be a disturbance in metabolism, and the plants fail to take advantage of the increased supply of CO_2 . The authors say:—"All we are justified in concluding is, that if such atmospheric variations have occurred since the advent of flowering plants, they must have taken place so slowly as never to outrun the possible adaptation of the plants to their changing conditions."

Prof. Farmer and Mr. S. E. Chandler gave an account, at the same meeting of the Royal Society, of their work "On the Influence of an Excess of Carbon Dioxide in the Air on the Form and Internal Structure of Plants." The results obtained were described as differing in a remarkable way from those previously recorded by Téodoresco (*Rev. Gen. Botanique*, II., 1899).

It is hoped that Dr. Horace Brown and Mr. Escombe will extend

perhaps there was during long ages a small isolated continent in the S. Hemisphere which served as the birth place of the higher plants—but this is a wretchedly poor conjecture. It is odd that Ball does not allude to the obvious fact that there must have been alpine plants before the Glacial period, many of which would have returned to the mountains after the Glacial period, when the climate again became warm. I always accounted to myself in this manner for the gentians, etc.

Ball ought also to have considered the alpine insect common to the Arctic regions. I do not know how it may be with you, but my faith in the glacial migration is not at all shaken.

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

This letter is in reply to Mr. Darwin's criticisms on Mr. Wallace *Climate*, 1880.

Pen-y-Bryn, St. Peter's Road, Croydon, Nov. 8th, 1880.

Many thanks for your kind remarks and notes on my book. Several of the latter will be of use to me if I have to prepare second edition, which I am not so sure of as you seem to be.

1. In your remark as to the doubtfulness of paucity of fossils being due to coldness of water, I think you overlook that I am speaking only of water in the latitude of the Alps in Miocene and Eocene times, when icebergs and glaciers temporarily descended into an otherwise warm sea; my theory being that there was no Glacial epoch at that time, but merely a local and temporary descent of the snow-line and glaciers owing to high excentricity and winter in aphelion.

2. I cannot see the difficulty about the cessation of the Glacial period.

Between the Miocene and the Pleistocene periods geographical changes occurred which rendered a true Glacial period possible with high excentricity. When the high excentricity passed away the Glacial epoch also passed away in the temperate zone; but it persists in the arctic zone, where, during the Miocene, there were mild climates, and this is due to the persistence of the changed geographical conditions. The present arctic climate is the result of the

As to "epoch" and "period," I use them as synonyms to *Letter* avoid repeating the same word.

3. Rate of deposition and geological time. Here no doubt I may have gone to an extreme, but my "28 million years" may be anything under 100 millions, as I state. There is an enormous difference between mean and maximum denudation and deposition. In the case of the great faults the upheaval along a given line would itself facilitate the denudation (whether sub-aerial or marine) of the upheaved portion at a rate perhaps a hundred times above the average, just as valleys have been denuded perhaps a hundred times faster than plains and plateaux. So local subsidence might itself lead to very rapid deposition. Suppose a portion of the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouths of the Mississippi, were to subside for a few thousand years, it might receive the greater portion of the sediment from the whole Mississippi valley, and thus form strata at a very rapid rate.

4. You quote the Pampas thistles, etc., against my statement of the importance of preoccupation. But I am referring especially to St. Helena, and to plants naturally introduced from the adjacent continents. Surely if a certain number of African plants reached the island, and became modified into a complete adaptation to its climatic conditions, they would hardly be expelled by other African plants arriving subsequently. They might be so, conceivably, but it does not seem probable. The cases of the Pampas, New Zealand, Tahiti, etc., are very different, where highly developed aggressive plants have been artificially introduced. Under nature it is these very aggressive species that would first reach any island in their vicinity, and, being adapted to the island and colonising it thoroughly, would then hold their own against other plants from the same country, mostly less aggressive in character.

I have not explained this so fully as I should have done in the book. Your criticism is therefore useful.

5. My Chapter XXIII. is no doubt very speculative, and I cannot wonder at your hesitating at accepting my views. To me, however, your theory of hosts of existing species migrating over the tropical lowlands from the N. temperate to the S. temperate zone appears more speculative and more

Cape flora, which, if the temperature of tropical Africa had been so recently lowered, would certainly have spread northwards, and on the return of the heat could hardly have been driven back into the sharply defined and very restricted area in which it now exists.

As to the migration of plants from mountain to mountain not being so probable, as to remote islands, I think that is fully counterbalanced by two considerations:—

1. The area and abundance of the mountain stations along such a range as the Andes are immensely greater than those of the islands in the N. Atlantic, for example.

2. The temporary occupation of mountain stations by migrating plants (which I think I have shown to be probable) renders time a much more important element in increasing the number and variety of the plants so dispersed than in the case of islands, where the flora soon acquires a fixed and endemic character, and where the number of species is necessarily limited.

No doubt direct evidence of seeds being carried great distances through the air is wanted, but I am afraid can hardly be obtained. Yet I feel the greatest confidence that they are so carried. Take, for instance, the two peculiar orchids of the Azores (*Habenaria* sp.) What other mode of transit is conceivable? The whole subject is one of great difficulty, but I hope my chapter may call attention to a hitherto neglected factor in the distribution of plants.

Your references to the Mauritius literature are very interesting, and will be useful to me; and I again thank you for your valuable remarks.

Letter 397

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letters were written to Sir J. D. Hooker when he was preparing his Address as President of the Geographical Section of the British Association at its fiftieth meeting, at York. The second letter (August 12th) refers to an earlier letter of August 6th, published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 246.

4, Bryanston Street, W., Saturday, 26th [Feb., 1881].

I should think that you might make a very interesting address on Geographical Distribution.

history *in petto* ; but I can see one very great difficulty—that Letter
you yourself ought to figure most prominently in it ; and this
you would not do, for you are just the man to treat yourself
in a dishonourable manner. I should very much like to see
you discuss some of Wallace's views, especially his ignoring
the all-powerful effects of the Glacial period¹ with respect to
alpine plants. I do not know what you think, but it appears
to me that he exaggerates enormously the influence of débâcles
or slips and new surface of soil being exposed for the reception
of wind-blown seeds. What kinds of seeds have the plants
which are common to the distant mountain-summits in
Africa ? Wallace lately wrote to me about the mountain
plants of Madagascar² being the same with those on mountains
in Africa, and seemed to think it proved dispersal by the wind,

¹ " Having been kindly permitted by Mr. Francis Darwin to read this
letter, I wish to explain that the above statement applies only to my
rejection of Darwin's view that the presence of arctic and north temperate
plants in the *southern hemisphere* was brought about by the lowering of
the temperature of the tropical regions during the Glacial period, so that
even ' the lowlands of these great continents were everywhere tenanted
under the equator by a considerable number of temperate forms ' (*Origin
of Species*, Ed. VI., p. 338). My own views are fully explained in
Chapter XXIII. of my *Island Life*, published in 1880. I quite accept all
that Darwin, Hooker, and Asa Gray have written about the effect of the
Glacial epoch in bringing about the present distribution of alpine and
arctic plants in the *northern hemisphere*."—Note by Mr. Wallace.

² The affinity with the flora of the Eastern African islands was long
ago pointed out by Sir J. D. Hooker, *Linn. Soc. Journal*, VI., 1861, p. 3.
Speaking of the plants of Clarence Peak in Fernando Po, he says, " The
next affinity is with Mauritius, Bourbon, and Madagascar : of the whole 76
species, 16 inhabit these places and 8 more are closely allied to plants
from there. Three temperate species are peculiar to Clarence Peak and
the East African islands. . . . " The facts to which Mr. Wallace called
Darwin's attention are given by Mr. J. G. Baker in *Nature*, Dec. 9th, 1880,
p. 125. He mentions the Madagascar *Viola*, which occurs elsewhere only
at 7,000 ft. in the Cameroons, at 10,000 ft. in Fernando Po and in the
Abyssinian mountains ; and the same thing is true of the Madagascar
Geranium. In Mr. Wallace's letter to Darwin, dated Jan. 1st, 1881, he
evidently uses the expression " passing through the air " in contradis-
tinction to the migration of a species by gradual extension of its area
on land. " Through the air " would moreover include occasional modes

Letter 397 without apparently having inquired what sorts of seeds the plants bore.

I suppose it would be travelling too far (though for the geographical section the discussion ought to be far-reaching) but I should like to see the European or northern element in the Cape of Good Hope flora discussed. I cannot swallow Wallace's view that European plants travelled down the Andes, tenanted the hypothetical Antarctic continent (in which I quite believe), and thence spread to South Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Moseley told me not long ago that he proposed to search at Kerguelen Land the coal beds most carefully, and was absolutely forbidden to do so by Sir W. Thomson, who said that he would undertake the work, and he never once visited them. This puts me in a passion. I hope that you will keep to your intention and make an address on distribution. Though I differ so much from Wallace, his *Island Life* seems to me a wonderful book.

Farewell. I do hope that you may have a most prosperous journey. Give my kindest remembrances to Asa Gray.

Letter 398

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Aug. 12th, 1881.

... I think that I must have expressed myself badly about Humboldt. I should have said that he was more remarkable for his astounding knowledge than for originality. I have always looked at him as, in fact, the founder of the geographical distribution of organisms. I thought that I had read that extinct fossil plants belonging to Australian forms had lately been found in Australia, and all such cases seem to me very interesting, as bearing on development.

I have been so astonished at the apparently sudden coming in of the higher phanerogams, that I have sometimes fancied that development might have slowly gone on for an immense period in some isolated continent or large island, perhaps near the South Pole. I poured out my idle thoughts in writing, as if I had been talking with you.

No fact has so interested me for a heap of years as

analogous cases on the mountains of Madagascar.¹ . . . I Lette think that you ought to allude to these cases.

I most fully agree that no problem is more interesting than that of the temperate forms in the southern hemisphere, common to the north. I remember writing about this after Wallace's book appeared, and hoping that you would take it up. The frequency with which the drainage from the land passes through mountain-chains seems to indicate some general law—viz., the successive formation of cracks and lines of elevation between the nearest ocean and the already upraised land ; but that is too big a subject for a note.

I doubt whether any insects can be shown with any probability to have been flower feeders before the middle of the Secondary period. Several of the asserted cases have broken down.

Your long letter has stirred many pleasant memories of long past days, when we had many a discussion and many a good fight.

To J. D. Hooker.

Lette:

Down, Aug. 21st, 1881.

I cannot aid you much, or at all. I should think that no one could have thought on the modification of species without thinking of representative species. But I feel sure that no discussion of any importance had been published on this subject before the *Origin*, for if I had known of it I should assuredly have alluded to it in the *Origin*, as I wished to gain support from all quarters. I did not then know of Von Buch's view (alluded to in my Historical Introduction in all the later editions). Von Buch published his *Isles Canaries* in 1836, and he here briefly argues that plants spread over a continent and vary, and the varieties in time come to be species. He also argues that closely allied species have been thus formed in the *separate* valleys of the Canary Islands, but not on the upper and open parts. I could lend you Von Buch's book, if you like. I have just consulted the passage.

I have not Baer's papers : but, as far as I remember, the

I quite agree about Wallace's position on the ocean and continent question.

To return to geographical distribution: As far as I know no one ever discussed the meaning of the relation between representative species before I did, and, as I suppose, Wallace did in his paper before the Linnean Society. Von Buch's is the nearest approach to such discussion known to me.

To W. D. Crick.

The following letters are interesting not only for their own sake, but because they tell the history of the last of Mr. Darwin's publications—his letter to *Nature* on the "Dispersal of Freshwater Bivalves," April 6th, 1882.

Down, Feb. 21st, 1882.

Your fact is an interesting one, and I am very much obliged to you for communicating it to me. You speak a little doubtfully about the name of the shell, and it would be indispensable to have this ascertained with certainty. Do you know any good conchologist in Northampton who could name it? If so I should be much obliged if you would inform me of the result.

Also the length and breadth of the shell, and how much of leg (which leg?) of the *Dytiscus* [a large water-beetle] has been caught. If you cannot get the shell named I could take it to the British Museum when I next go to London; but this probably will not occur for about six weeks, and you may object to lend the specimen for so long a time.

I am inclined to think that the case would be worth communicating to *Nature*.

P.S.—I suppose that the animal in the shell must have been alive when the *Dytiscus* was captured, otherwise the adductor muscle of the shell would have relaxed and the shell dropped off.

Letter 401

To W. D. Crick.

Down, Feb. 25th, 1882.

I am much obliged for your clear and distinct answers to my questions. I am sorry to trouble you, but there is one point which I do not fully understand. Did the shell remain attached to the beetle's leg from the 20th to the 21st?

off, both being in water, that the beetle's antenna was again temporarily caught by the shell?

I presume that I may keep the specimen till I go to London, which will be about the middle of next month.

I have placed the shell in fresh-water, to see if the valve will open, and whether it is still alive, for this seems to me a very interesting point. As the wretched beetle was still feebly alive, I have put it in a bottle with chopped laurel leaves, that it may die an easy and quicker death. I hope that I shall meet with your approval in doing so.

One of my sons tells me that on the coast of N. Wales the bare fishing hooks often bring up young mussels which have seized hold of the points; but I must make further enquiries on this head.

To W. D. Crick.

Letter

Down, March 23rd, 1882.

I have had a most unfortunate and extraordinary accident with your shell. I sent it by post in a strong box to Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys to be named, and heard two days afterwards that he had started for Italy. I then wrote to the servant in charge of his house to open the parcel (within which was a cover stamped and directed to myself) and return it to me. This servant, I suppose, opened the box and dropped the glass tube on a stone floor, and perhaps put his foot on it, for the tube and shell were broken into quite small fragments. These were returned to me with no explanation, the box being quite uninjured. I suppose you would not care for the fragments to be returned or the *Dytiscus*; but if you wish for them they shall be returned. I am very sorry, but it has not been my fault.

It seems to me almost useless to send the fragments of the shell to the British Museum to be named, more especially as the umbo has been lost. It is many years since I have looked at a fresh-water shell, but I should have said that the shell was *Cyclas cornea*.¹ Is *Sphaenium corneum* a synonym of *Cyclas*? Perhaps you could tell by looking to Mr. G. Jeffreys' book. If so, may we venture to call it so, or shall I put an (?) to the name?

As soon as I hear from you I will send my letter to *Nature*

CHAPTER VIII

MAN

I. *Descent of Man*.—II. *Sexual Selection*.—III. *Expression of the Emotions*

Letter 403

I. DESCENT OF MAN, 1860-82

To C. Lyell.

Down, April 27th [1860].

I cannot explain why, but to me it would be an infinite satisfaction to believe that mankind will progress to such a pitch that we should [look] back at [ourselves] as mere Barbarians. I have received proof-sheets (with a wonderfully nice letter) of very hostile review by Andrew Murray,¹ read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. But I am tired with answering it. Indeed I have done nothing the whole day but answer letters.

Letter 404

To L. Horner.

The following letter occurs in the *Memoir of Leonard Horner*, edited by his daughter Katherine M. Lyell, Vol. II., p. 300 (privately printed, 1890).

Down, March 20th [1861].

I am very much obliged for your Address,² which has interested me much. . . . I thought that I had read up pretty well on the antiquity of man; but you bring all the facts so well

¹ "On Mr. Darwin's Theory of the Origin of Species," by Andrew Murray. *Proc. Roy. Soc., Edinb.*, Vol. IV., pp. 274-91, 1862. The review concludes with the following sentence: "I have come to be of opinion that Mr. Darwin's theory is unsound, and that I am to be spared any collision between my inclination and my convictions" (referring to

together in a condensed focus, that the case seems much Lett clearer to me. How curious about the Bible!¹ I declare I had fancied that the date was somehow in the Bible. You are coming out in a new light as a Biblical critic. I must thank you for some remarks on the *Origin of Species*² (though I suppose it is almost as incorrect to do so as to thank a judge for a favourable verdict): what you have said has pleased me extremely. I am the more pleased, as I would rather have been well attacked than have been handled in the namby-pamby, old-woman style of the cautious Oxford Professor.³

To J. D. Hooker.

Lett

Mr. Wallace was, we believe, the first to treat the evolution of Man in any detail from the point of view of Natural Selection, namely, in a paper in the *Anthropological Review and Journal of the Anthropological Society*, May 1864, p. clviii. The deep interest with which Mr. Darwin read his copy is graphically recorded in the continuous series of pencil-marks along the margins of the pages. His views are fully given in Letter 406. The phrase, "in this case it is too far," refers to Mr. Wallace's habit of speaking of the theory of Natural Selection as due entirely to Darwin.

May 22nd 1864.

I have now read Wallace's paper on Man, and think it *most* striking and original and forcible. I wish he had written

¹ At p. lxxviii. Mr. Horner points out that the "chronology, given in the margin of our Bibles," i.e. the statement that the world was created 4004 B.C., is the work of Archbishop Usher, and is in no way binding on those who believe in the inspiration of Scripture. Mr. Horner goes on (p. lxx): "The retention of the marginal note in question is by no means a matter of indifference; it is untrue, and therefore it is mischievous." It is interesting that Archbishop Sumner and Dr. Dawes, Dean of Hereford, wrote with approbation of Mr. Horner's views on Man. The Archbishop says: "I have always considered the first verse of Genesis as indicating, rather than denying, a *preadamite* world" (*Memoir of Leonard Horner*, II., p. 303).

² Mr. Horner (p. xxxix) begins by disclaiming the qualifications of a competent critic, and confines himself to general remarks on the philosophic candour and freedom from dogmatism of the *Origin*: he does, however, give an opinion on the geological chapters IX. and X. As a general criticism he quotes Mr. Huxley's article in the *Westminster Review*, which may now be read in *Collected Essays*, II., p. 22.

³ This no doubt refers to Professor Phillips' *Life on the Earth*, 1860,

Lyell's chapters on Man.¹ I quite agree about his high-mindedness, and have long thought so; but in this case it is too far, and I shall tell him so. I am not sure that I fully agree with his views about Man, but there is no doubt, in my opinion, on the remarkable genius shown by the paper. I agree, however, to the main new leading idea.

To A. R. Wallace.²

Down, [May] 28th [1864].

I am so much better that I have just finished a paper for the Linnean Society³; but I am not yet at all strong, I felt much disinclination to write, and therefore you must forgive me for not having sooner thanked you for your paper on Man⁴ received on the 11th.⁵ But first let me say that I have hardly ever in my life been more struck by any paper than that on "Variation," etc., etc., in the *Reader*.⁶ I feel sure that such papers will do more for the spreading of our views on the modification of species than any separate treatises on the simple subject itself. It is really admirable; but you ought not in the Man paper to speak of the theory as mine; it is just as much yours as mine. One correspondent

¹ See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 11 *et seq.* for Darwin's disappointment over Lyell's treatment of the evolutionary question in his *Antiquity of Man*; see also p. 29 for Lyell's almost pathetic words about his own position between the discarded faith of many years and the new one not yet assimilated. See also Letters 132, 164, 170.

² This letter was published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 89.

³ On the three forms, etc., of *Lythrum*.

⁴ *Anthropological Review*, May 1864.

⁵ Mr. Wallace wrote, May 10th, 1864: "I send you now my little contribution to the theory of the origin of man. I hope you will be able to agree with me. If you are able [to write] I shall be glad to have your criticisms. I was led to the subject by the necessity of explaining the vast mental and cranial differences between man and the apes combined with such small structural differences in other parts of the body,—and also by an endeavour to account for the diversity of human races combined with man's almost perfect stability of form during all historical epochs."

⁶ *Reader*, April 1864.

has already noticed to me your "high-minded" conduct on La this head.

But now for your Man paper, about which I should like to write more than I can. The great leading idea is quite new to me—viz. that during late ages the mind will have been modified more than the body; yet I had got as far as to see with you, that the struggle between the races of man depended entirely on intellectual and moral qualities. The latter part of the paper I can designate only as grand and most eloquently done. I have shown your paper to two or three persons who have been here, and they have been equally struck with it. I am not sure that I go with you on all minor points: when reading Sir G. Grey's account of the constant battles of Australian savages, I remember thinking that Natural Selection would come in, and likewise with the Esquimaux, with whom the art of fishing and managing canoes is said to be hereditary. I rather differ on the rank, under a classificatory point of view, which you assign to man; I do not think any character simply in excess ought ever to be used for the higher divisions. Ants would not be separated from other hymenopterous insects, however high the instinct of the one, and however low the instincts of the other. With respect to the differences of race, a conjecture has occurred to me that much may be due to the correlation of complexion (and consequently hair) with constitution. Assume that a dusky individual best escaped miasma, and you will readily see what I mean. I persuaded the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army to send printed forms to the surgeons of all regiments in tropical countries to ascertain this point, but I daresay I shall never get any returns. Secondly, I suspect that a sort of sexual selection has been the most powerful means of changing the races of man. I can show that the different races have a widely different standard of beauty. Among savages the most powerful men will have the pick of the women, and they will generally leave the most descendants. I have collected a few notes on man, but I do not suppose I shall ever use them. Do you intend to follow out your views? and if so, would you like at some future time to have my few references

have not strength.

P.S. Our aristocracy is handsomer (more hideous according to a Chinese or Negro) than the middle classes, from [having the] pick of the women; but oh, what a scheme is primogeniture for destroying Natural Selection! I fear my letter will be barely intelligible to you.

Letter
406*

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

5, Westbourne Grove Terrace, W.,

May 29th [1864].

You are always so ready to appreciate what others do, and especially to overestimate my desultory efforts, that I cannot be surprised at your very kind and flattering remarks on my papers. I am glad, however, that you have made a few critical observations (and am only sorry that you were not well enough to make more), as that enables me to say a few words in explanation.

My great fault is haste. An idea strikes me, I think over it for a few days, and then write away with such illustrations as occur to me while going on. I therefore look at the subject almost solely from one point of view. Thus, in my paper on Man,¹ I aim solely at showing that brutes are modified in a great variety of ways by Natural Selection, but that in none of these particular ways can Man be modified, because of the superiority of his intellect. I therefore no doubt overlook a few smaller points in which Natural Selection may still act on men and brutes alike. Colour is one of them, and I have alluded to this in correlation to constitution, in an abstract I have made at Selater's request for the *Natural History Review*.² At the same time, there is so much evidence of migrations and displacements of races of man, and so many cases of peoples of distinct physical characters inhabiting the same or similar regions, and also of races of uniform physical characters inhabiting widely dissimilar regions,—that the external characteristics of the chief races of man must, I think, be older than his present geographical distribution, and the modifications produced by correlation to favourable variations of constitution be only a secondary

cause of external modification. I hope you may get the returns from the Army.¹ They would be very interesting, but I do not expect the results would be favourable to your view.

With regard to the constant battles of savages leading to selection of physical superiority, I think it would be very imperfect and subject to so many exceptions and irregularities that it could produce no definite result. For instance: the strongest and bravest men would lead, and expose themselves most, and would therefore be most subject to wounds and death. And the physical energy which led to any one tribe delighting in war, might lead to its extermination, by inducing quarrels with all surrounding tribes and leading them to combine against it. Again, superior cunning, stealth, and swiftness of foot, or even better weapons, would often lead to victory as well as mere physical strength. Moreover, this kind of more or less perpetual war goes on among all savage peoples. It could lead, therefore, to no differential characters, but merely to the keeping up of a certain average standard of bodily and mental health and vigour.

So with selection of variations adapted to special habits of life as fishing, paddling, riding, climbing, etc., etc., in different races, no doubt it must act to some extent, but will it be ever so rigid as to induce a definite physical modification, and can we imagine it to have had any part in producing the distinct races that now exist?

The sexual selection you allude to will also, I think, have been equally uncertain in its results. In the very lowest tribes there is rarely much polygamy, and women are more or less a matter of purchase. There is also little difference of social condition, and I think it rarely happens that any healthy and undeformed man remains without wife and children. I very much doubt the often-repeated assertion that our aristocracy are more beautiful than the middle classes. I allow that they present specimens of the highest kind of beauty, but I doubt the average. I have noticed in country places a greater average amount of good looks among the middle classes, and besides we unavoidably combine in

our idea of beauty, intellectual expression, and refinement manner, which often makes the less appear the more beautiful. Mere physical beauty—*i.e.* a healthy and regular development of the body and features approaching to the mean and type of European man, I believe is quite frequent in one class of society as the other, and much more frequent in rural districts than in cities.

With regard to the rank of man in zoological classification I fear I have not made myself intelligible. I never meant to adopt Owen's or any other such views, but only to point out that from one point of view he was right. I hold that a distinct family for Man, as Huxley allows, is all that can possibly be given him zoologically. But at the same time, my theory is true, that while the animals which surround him have been undergoing modification in all parts of the bodies to a generic or even family degree of difference, I have been changing almost wholly in the brain and head—then in geological antiquity the *species* man may be as old as many mammalian families, and the origin of the *family* man may date back to a period when some of the *orders* first originated.

As to the theory of Natural Selection itself, I shall always maintain it to be actually yours and yours only. You have worked it out in details I had never thought of, years before I had a ray of light on the subject, and my paper would never have convinced anybody or been noticed as more than an ingenious speculation, whereas your book has revolutionised the study of Natural History, and carried away captive the best men of the present age. All the merit I claim is that having been the means of inducing you to write and publish at once. I may possibly some day go a little more into the subject (of Man), and if I do will accept the kind offer of your notes.

I am now, however, beginning to write the "Narrative of my Travels," which will occupy me a long time, as I have to write narrative, and after Bates' brilliant success rather fear to fail.

I shall introduce a few chapters on Geographical Distribution and other such topics. Sir C. Lyell, while agreeing with me

ciate the immense interval even to the later Pliocene. But I still maintain my view, which in fact is a logical result of my theory; for if man originated in later Pliocene, when almost all mammalia were of closely allied species to those now living, and many even identical, then man has not been stationary in bodily structure while animals have been varying, and my theory will be proved to be all wrong.

In Murchison's address to the Geographical Society, just delivered, he points out Africa as being the oldest existing land. He says there is no evidence of its having been ever submerged during the Tertiary epoch. Here then is evidently the place to find early man. I hope something good may be found in Borneo, and that the means may be found to explore the still more promising regions of tropical Africa, for we can expect nothing of man very early in Europe.

It has given me great pleasure to find that there are symptoms of improvement in your health. I hope you will not exert yourself too soon or write more than is quite agreeable to you. I think I made out every word of your letter, though it was not always easy.

For Wallace's later views see the small type on p. 39.

To W. Turner.

Sir William Turner is frequently referred to in the *Descent of Man* as having supplied Mr. Darwin with information.

Down, Dec. 14th [1866].

Your kindness when I met you at the Royal Society makes me think that you would grant me the favour of a little information, if in your power. I am preparing a book on Domestic Animals, and as there has been so much discussion on the bearing of such views as I hold on Man, I have some thoughts of adding a chapter on this subject. The point on which I want information is in regard to any part which may be fairly called rudimentary in comparison with the same part in the Quadrumana or any other mammal. Now the os coccyx is rudimentary as a tail, and I am anxious to hear about its muscles. Mr. Flower found for me in some work that its one muscle (with striæ) was supposed only to bring

information.

Are there any traces of other muscles? It seems strange if there are none. Do you know how the muscles are in this part in the anthropoid apes? The muscles of the ear in man may, I suppose, in most cases be considered as rudimentary; and so they seem to be in the anthropoids at least, I am assured in the Zoological Gardens they do not erect their ears. I gather there are a good many muscles in various parts of the body which are in this same state: could you specify any of the best cases? The mammae in man are rudimentary. Are there any other glands or other organs which you can think of? I know I have no right whatever to ask all these questions, and can only say that I should be grateful for any information. If you tell me anything about the os coccyx or other structures, I hope that you will permit me to quote the statement on your authority, as that would add so greatly to its value.

Pray excuse me for troubling you, and do not hurry yourself in the least in answering me.

I do not know whether you would care to possess a copy, but I told my publisher to send you a copy of the new edition of the *Origin* last month.

Letter 408

To W. Turner.

Down, Feb. 1st [1867].

I thank you cordially for all your full information, and I regret much that I have given you such great trouble at a period when your time is so much occupied. But the facts were so valuable to me that I cannot pretend that I am sorry that I did trouble you; and I am the less so, as from what you say I hope you may be induced some time to write a full account of all rudimentary structures in Man: it would be a very curious and interesting memoir. I shall at present give only a brief abstract of the chief facts which you have so very kindly communicated to me, and will not touch on some of the doubtful points. I have received far more information than I ventured to anticipate. There is one point which has occurred to me, but I do not think it worth mentioning at present.

is nothing in the notion. I have included the down on the human body and the lanugo on the foetus as a rudimentary representation of a hairy coat.¹ I do not know whether there is any direct functional connection between the presence of hair and the panniculus carnosus² (to put the question under another point of view, is it the primary or aboriginal function of the panniculus to move the dermal appendages or the skin itself?); but both are superficial, and would perhaps together become rudimentary. I was led to think of this by the places (as far as my ignorance of anatomy has allowed me to judge) of the rudimentary muscular fasciculi which you specify. Now, some persons can move the skin of their hairy heads; and is this not effected by the panniculus? How is it with the eyebrows? You specify the axillæ and the front region of the chest and lower part of scapulæ: now, these are all hairy spots in man. On the other hand, the neck, and as I suppose the covering of the gluteus medius, are not hairy; so, as I said, I presume there is nothing in this notion. If there were, the rudiments of the panniculus ought perhaps to occur more plainly in man than in woman. . . .

P.S.—If the skin on the head is moved by the panniculus, I think I ought just to allude to it, as some men alone having power to move the skin shows that the apparatus is generally rudimentary.

In March 1869 Darwin wrote to Mr. Wallace: "I shall be intensely curious to read the *Quarterly*. I hope you have not murdered too completely your own and my child." The reference is to Mr. Wallace's review, in the April number of the *Quarterly*, of Lyell's *Principles of Geology* (tenth edition), and of the sixth edition of the *Elements of Geology*. Mr. Wallace points out that here for the first time Sir C. Lyell gave up his opposition to evolution; and this leads Mr. Wallace to give a short account of the views set forth in the *Origin of Species*. In this article Mr. Wallace makes a definite statement as to his views on the evolution of man, which were opposed to those of Mr. Darwin. He upholds the view that the brain of man, as well as the organs of speech, the hand and the external form, could not have been evolved by Natural Selection (the child he is supposed to murder). At p. 391 he

Letter 408 writes: "In the brain of the lowest savages, and, as far as we know, of the prehistoric races, we have an organ . . . little inferior in size and complexity to that of the highest types. . . . But the mental requirements of the lowest savages, such as the Australians or the Andaman Islanders, are very little above those of many animals. . . . How, then, was an organ developed so far beyond the needs of its possessor? Natural Selection could only have endowed the savage with a brain a little superior to that of an ape, whereas he actually possesses one but very little inferior to that of the average members of our learned societies." This passage is marked in Mr. Darwin's copy with a triply underlined "No," and with a shower of notes of exclamation. It was probably the first occasion on which he realised the extent of this great and striking divergence in opinion between himself and his colleague.

He had, however, some indication of it in Wallace's paper on Man, *Anthropological Review*, 1864. (See Letter 406.) He wrote to Lyell, May 4th, 1869, "I was dreadfully disappointed about Man; it seems to me incredibly strange." And to Mr. Wallace, April 14th, 1869, "If you had not told me, I should have thought that [your remarks on Man] had been added by some one else. As you expected, I differ grievously from you, and I am very sorry for it."

Letter 409

To T. H. Huxley.

Down, Thursday, Feb. 21st [1868-70?].

I received the Jermyn Street programme, but have hardly yet considered it, for I was all day on the sofa on Tuesday and Wednesday. Bad though I was, I thought with constant pleasure of your very great kindness in offering to read the proofs of my essay on man. I do not know whether I said anything which might have appeared like a hint, but I assure you that such a thought had never even momentarily passed through my mind. Your offer has just made all the difference, that I can now write, whether or no my essay is ever printed, with a feeling of satisfaction instead of vague dread.

Beg my colleague, Mrs. Huxley, not to forget the corrugator supercilii: it will not be easy to catch the exact moment when the child is on the point of crying, and is struggling against the wrinkling up [of] its little eyes; for then I should expect the corrugator, from being little under the command of the will, would come into play in checking or stopping the wrinkling. An explosion of tears would tell nothing.

To Francis Galton.

Letter 410

Down, Dec. 23rd [1870?].

I have only read about fifty pages of your book (to the Judges),¹ but I must exhale myself, else something will go wrong in my inside. I do not think I ever in all my life read anything more interesting and original. And how well and clearly you put every point! George, who has finished the book, and who expressed himself just in the same terms, tells me the earlier chapters are nothing in interest to the later ones! It will take me some time to get to these later chapters, as it is read aloud to me by my wife, who is also much interested. You have made a convert of an opponent in one sense, for I have always maintained that, excepting fools, men did not differ much in intellect, only in zeal and hard work; and I still think [this] is an eminently important difference. I congratulate you on producing what I am convinced will prove a memorable work. I look forward with intense interest to each reading, but it sets me thinking so much that I find it very hard work; but that is wholly the fault of my brain, and not of your beautifully clear style.

To W. R. Greg.²

Letter 411

March 21st [1871?].

Many thanks for your note. I am very glad indeed to read remarks made by a man who possesses such varied and odd knowledge as you do, and who is so acute a reasoner. I have no doubt that you will detect blunders of many kinds in my book.³ Your MS. on the proportion of the sexes at birth seems to me extremely curious, and I hope that some day you will publish it. It certainly appears that the males are decreasing in the London districts, and a most strange fact it is. Mr. Graham, however, I observe in a note enclosed, does not seem inclined to admit your conclusion. I have never

¹ *Hereditary Genius: an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences*, by Francis Galton, London, 1869. "The Judges of England between 1660 and 1865" is the heading of a section of this work (p. 55). See *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 41.

² Author of *The Enigmas of Life*, 1872.

³ *The Descent of Man*.

Letter 411 much considered the subject of the causes of the proportion. When I reflected on queen bees producing only males when not impregnated, whilst some other parthenogenetic insects produced, as far as known, only females, the subject seemed to me hopelessly obscure. It is, however, pretty clear that you have taken the one path for its solution. I wished only to ascertain how far with various animals the males exceeded the females, and I have given all the facts which I could collect. As far as I know, no other data have been published. The equality of the sexes with race-horses is surprising. My remarks on mankind are quite superficial, and given merely as some sort of standard for comparison with the lower animals. M. Thury is the writer who makes the sex depend on the period of impregnation. His pamphlet¹ was sent me from Geneva. I can lend it you if you like. I subsequently read an account of experiments which convinced me that M. Thury was in error; but I cannot remember what they were, only the impression that I might safely banish this view from my mind. Your remarks on the less ratio of males in illegitimate births strikes me as the most doubtful point in your MS.—requiring two assumptions, viz. that the fathers in such cases are relatively too young, and that the result is the same as when the father is relatively too old.

My son George, who is a mathematician, and who read your MS. with much interest, has suggested, as telling in the right direction, but whether sufficient is another question, that many more illegitimate children are murdered and concealed shortly after birth, than in the case of legitimate children; and as many more males than females die during the first few days of life, the census of illegitimate children practically applies to an older age than with legitimate children, and would thus slightly reduce the excess of males. This might possibly be worth consideration. By a strange coincidence a stranger writes to me this day, making the very same suggestion.

I am quite delighted to hear that my book interests you enough to lead you to read it with some care.

¹ *Mémoire sur la loi de Production des Sexes*, 2nd edit., 1863 (a pamphlet published by Cherbuliez, Geneva).

To Francis Galton.

Letter 412

Down, Jan. 4th, 1873.

Very many thanks for *Fraser*:¹ I have been greatly interested by your article. The idea of castes being spontaneously formed and leading to intermarriage² is quite new to me, and I should suppose to others. I am not, however, so hopeful as you. Your proposed Society³ would have awfully laborious work, and I doubt whether you could ever get efficient workers. As it is, there is much concealment of insanity and wickedness in families; and there would be more if there was a register. But the greatest difficulty, I think, would be in deciding who deserved to be on the register. How few are above mediocrity in health, strength, morals and intellect; and how difficult to judge on these latter heads. As far as I see, within the same large superior family, only a few of the children would deserve to be on the register; and these would naturally stick to their own families, so that the superior children of distinct families would have no good chance of associating much, forming a caste. Though I see so much difficulty, the obj seems a grand one; and you have pointed out the some feasible, yet I fear utopian, plan of procedure in improving the human race. I should be inclined to trust more (and this is part of your plan) to disseminating and insisting on the importance of the all-important principle of inheritance. I will make one or two minor criticisms. Is it not possible that

¹ "Hereditary Improvement," by Francis Galton, *Fraser's Magazine*, Jan. 1873, p. 116.

² "My object is to build up, by the mere process of extensive enquiry and publication of results, a sentiment of caste among those who are naturally gifted, and to procure for them, before the system has fairly taken root, such moderate social favours and preference, no more no less, as would seem reasonable to those who were justly informed of the precise measure of their importance to the nation" (*loc. cit.*, p. 123).

³ Mr. Galton proposes that "Some society should undertake three scientific services: the first, by means of a moderate number of influential local agencies, to institute continuous enquiries into the facts of human heredity; the second to be a centre of information on heredity for breeders of animals and plants; and the third to discuss and classify the facts that were collected" (*loc. cit.*, p. 124).

412 the inhabitants of malarious countries owe their degraded and miserable appearance to the bad atmosphere, though this does not kill them, rather than to "economy of structure"? I do not see that an orthognathous face would cost more than a prognathous face; or a good morale than a bad one. That is a fine simile (p. 119) about the chip of a statue;¹ but surely Nature does not more carefully regard races than individuals, as (I believe I have misunderstood what you mean) evidenced by the multitude of races and species which have become extinct. Would it not be truer to say that Nature cares only for the superior individuals and then makes her new and better races? But we ought both to shudder in using so freely the word "Nature"² after what De Candolle has said. Again let me thank you for the interest received in reading your essay.

Many thanks about the rabbits; your letter has been sent to Balfour:³ he is a very clever young man, and I believe owes his cleverness to Salisbury blood. This letter will not be worth your deciphering. I have almost finished Greg's *Enigmas*.⁴ It is grand poetry—but too Utopian and too full of faith for me; so that I have been rather disappointed. What do you think about it? He must be a delightful man.

I doubt whether you have made clear how the families on the Register are to be kept pure or superior, and how they are to be in course of time still further improved.

¹ "... The life of the individual is treated as of absolutely no importance, while the race is as everything; Nature being wholly careless of the former except as a contributor to the maintenance and evolution of the latter. Myriads of inchoate lives are produced in what, to our best judgment, seems a wasteful and reckless manner, in order that a few selected specimens may survive, and be the parents of the next generation. It is as though individual lives were of no more consideration than are the senseless chips which fall from the chisel of the artist who is elaborating some ideal form from a rude block" (*loc. cit.*, p. 119).

² See Letter 190, Vol. I., p. 269.

³ Francis Maitland Balfour (1851-82) was Professor of Animal Morphology at Cambridge. (See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 250.)

⁴ *The Enigmas of Life*, 1872.

To Max Müller.

Letter 413

Down, July 3rd, 1873.

In June, 1873, Professor Max Müller sent to Mr. Darwin a copy of the sixth edition of his *Lectures on the Science of Language*,¹ with a letter concluding with these words: "I venture to send you my three lectures, trusting that, though I differ from some of your conclusions, you will believe me to be one of your diligent readers and sincere admirers."

I am much obliged for your kind note and present of your lectures. I am extremely glad to have received them from you, and I had intended ordering them.

I feel quite sure from what I have read in your works that you would never say anything of an honest adversary to which he would have any just right to object; and as for myself, you have often spoken highly of me—perhaps more highly than I deserve.

As far as language is concerned I am not worthy to be your adversary, as I know extremely little about it, and that little learnt from very few books. I should have been glad to have avoided the whole subject, but was compelled to take it up as well as I could. He who is fully convinced, as¹ --- that man is descended from some lower animal, is forced to believe *a priori* that articulate language has developed from inarticulate cries²; and he is therefore hardly a fair judge of the arguments opposed to this belief.

In October, 1875, Mr. Darwin again wrote cordially to Professor Max Müller on receipt of a pamphlet entitled *In Self-Defence*,³ which is a reply to Professor Whitney's "Darwinism and Language" in the *North American Review*, July, 1874. This essay had been brought before the "general reader" in England by an article of Mr. G. Darwin's in the *Contemporary Review*, November, 1874, p. 894, entitled, "Professor Whitney on the Origin of Language." The article was followed by "My Reply to Mr. Darwin," contributed by Professor Müller to the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1875, p. 305.

¹ A reference to the first edition occurs in *Life and Letters*, II., p. 390.

² *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 133.

³ Printed in *Chips from a German Workshop*, Vol. IV., 1875, p. 473.

Letter 414

G. Rolleston¹ to C. Darwin.

British Association, Bristol, August 30th, 1875.

In the first edition of the *Descent of Man* Mr. Darwin wrote: "It is a more curious fact that savages did not formerly waste away, as Mr. Bagehot has remarked, before the classical nations, as they now do before modern civilised nations. . . ."² In the second edition (p. 183) the statement remains, but a mass of evidence (pp. 183-92) is added, to which reference occurs in the reply to the following letter.

At pp. 4-5 of the enclosed Address³ you will find that I have controverted Mr. Bagehot's view as to the extinction of the barbarians in the times of classical antiquity, as also the view of Pöppig as to there being some occult influence exercised by civilisation to the disadvantage of savagery when the two come into contact.

I write to say that I took up this subject without any wish to impugn any views of yours as such, but with the desire of having my say upon certain anti-sanitarian transactions and malfeasance of which I had had a painful experience.

On reading however what I said, and had written somewhat hastily, it has struck me that what I have said might bear the former interpretation in the eyes of persons who might not read other papers of mine, and indeed other parts of the same Address, in which my adhesion, whatever it is worth, to your views in general is plainly enough implied. I have ventured to write this explanation to you for several reasons.

¹ George Rolleston (1829-81) obtained a first-class in Classics at Oxford in 1850; he was elected Fellow of Pembroke College in 1851, and in the same year he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Towards the close of the Crimean War, Rolleston was appointed one of the Physicians to the British civil hospital at Smyrna. In 1860 he was elected the first Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, a post which he held until his death. "He was perhaps the last of a school of English natural historians or biologists in the widest sense of the term." In 1862 he gave the results of his work on the classification of brains in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, and in 1870 published his best known book, *Forms of Animal Life* (*Dict. Nat. Biography*).

² Bagehot, "Physics and Politics," *Fortnightly Review*, April, 1868, p. 455.

³ *British Association Reports*, 1875, p. 142.

To G. Rolleston.

Letter 45.

Bassett, Southampton, Sept. 2nd [1875].

I am much obliged to you for having sent me your Address, which has interested me greatly. I quite subscribe to what you say about Mr. Bagehot's striking remark, and wish I had not quoted it. I can perceive no sort of reflection or blame on anything which I have written, and I know well that I deserve many a good slap on the face. The decrease of savage populations interests me much, and I should like you some time to look at a discussion on this subject which I have introduced in the second edition of the *Descent of Man*, and which you can find (for I have no copy here) in the list of additions. The facts have convinced me that lessened fertility and the poor constitution of the children is one chief cause of such decrease; and that the case is strictly parallel to the sterility of many wild animals when made captive, the civilisation of savages and the captivity of wild animals leading to the same result.

To Ernst Krause.

Letter 416

Down, June 30th, 1877.

I have been much interested by your able argument¹ against the belief that the sense of colour has been recently acquired by man. The following observation bears on this subject.

I attended carefully to the mental development of my young children, and with two, or as I believe three of them, soon after they had come to the age when they knew the names of all common objects, I was startled by observing that they seemed quite incapable of affixing the right names to the colours in coloured engravings, although I tried repeatedly to teach them. I distinctly remember declaring that they were colour-blind, but this afterwards proved a groundless fear.

On communicating this fact to another person he told me that he had observed a nearly similar case. Therefore the difficulty which young children experience either in distinguishing, or more probably in naming colours, seems to

¹ See *Kosmos*, June 1877, p. 264, a review of Dr. Hugo Magnus' *Die Geschichtliche Entwicklung des Farbensinnes*, 1877. The first part is chiefly an account of the author's views; Dr. Krause's argument begins at p. 269. The interest felt by Mr. Darwin is recorded by the numerous pencil-marks on the margin of his copy.

Letter 416 deserve further investigation. I will add that it formerly appeared to me that the gustatory sense, at least in the case of my own infants, and very young children, differed from that of grown-up persons. This was shown by their not disliking rhubarb mixed with a little sugar and milk, which is to us abominably nauseous; and in their strong taste for the sourest and most austere fruits, such as unripe gooseberries and crab apples.

Letter 417

To G. J. Romanes.

[Barlaston], Aug. 20th, 1878.

Part of this letter (here omitted) is published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 225, and the whole in the *Life and Letters of G. J. Romanes*, p. 74. The lecture referred to was on animal intelligence, and was given at the Dublin meeting of the British Association.

. . . The sole fault which I find with your lecture is that it is too short, and this is a rare fault. It strikes me as admirably clear and interesting. I meant to have remonstrated that you had not discussed sufficiently the necessity of signs for the formation of abstract ideas of any complexity, and then I came on the discussion on deaf mutes. This latter seems to me one of the richest of all the mines, and is worth working carefully for years, and very deeply. I should like to read whole chapters on this one head, and others on the minds of the higher idiots. Nothing can be better, as it seems to me, than your several lines or sources of evidence, and the manner in which you have arranged the whole subject. Your book will assuredly be worth years of hard labour; and stick to your subject. By the way, I was pleased at your discussing the selection of varying instincts or mental tendencies; for I have often been disappointed by no one having ever noticed this notion.

I have just finished *La Psychologie, son Présent et son Avenir*, 1876, by Delbœuf (a mathematician and physicist of Belgium) in about a hundred pages. It has interested me a good deal, but why I hardly know; it is rather like Herber Spencer. If you do not know it, and would care to see it send me a postcard.

Thank Heaven, we return home on Thursday, and I shall be able to go on with my humdrum work, and that make me forget my daily discomfort.

Stodd & Fry photo.

Walker & Rockwell, ph.sc

G. J. Romanes.
1891.

Have you ever thought of keeping a young monkey, so as to observe its mind? At a house where we have been staying there were Sir A. and Lady Hobhouse, not long ago returned from India, and she and he kept a young monkey and told me some curious particulars. One was that her monkey was very fond of looking through her eyeglass at objects, and moved the glass nearer and further so as to vary the focus. This struck me, as Frank's son, nearly two years old (and we think much of his intellect!) is very fond of looking through my pocket lens, and I have quite in vain endeavoured to teach him not to put the glass close down on the object, but he always will do so. Therefore I conclude that a child under two years is inferior in intellect to a monkey. Once again I heartily congratulate you on your well-earned present, and I feel assured, grand future success.

Later in the year Mr. Darwin wrote: "I am delighted to hear that you mean to work the comparative Psychology well. I thought your letter to the *Times*¹ very good indeed. Bartlett, at the Zoological Gardens, I feel sure, would advise you infinitely better about hardiness, intellect, price, etc., of monkey than F. Buckland; but with him it must be *viva voce*."

"Frank says you ought to keep an idiot, a deaf mute, a monkey, and a baby in your house."

To

This letter has been published in Clapperton's *Scientific Meliorism*, 1885, p. 340, together with Mr. Gaskell's letter of Nov. 13th (p. 337). Mr. Gaskell's laws are given in his letter of Nov. 13th, 1878. They are:—

- I. The Organological Law :
Natural Selection, or the Survival of the Fittest.
- II. The Sociological Law :
Sympathetic Selection, or Indiscriminate Survival.
- III. The Moral Law :
Social Selection, or the Birth of the Fittest.

Your letter seems to me very interesting and clearly expressed, and I hope that you are in the right. Your

¹ Romanes wrote to the *Times* August 28th, 1878, expressing his views regarding the distinction between man and the lower animals, in reply to criticisms contained in a leading article in the *Times* of August 23rd on his lecture at the Dublin meeting of the British Association.

Letter 418 second law appears to be largely acted on in all civilised countries, and I just alluded to it in my remarks to the effect (as far as I remember) that the evil which would follow by checking benevolence and sympathy in not fostering the weak and diseased would be greater than by allowing them to survive and then to procreate.

With regard to your third law, I do not know whether you have read an article (I forget when published) by F. Galton, in which he proposes certificates of health, etc., for marriage, and that the best should be matched. I have lately been led to reflect a little (for, now that I am growing old, my work has become [word indecipherable] special) on the artificial checks, but doubt greatly whether such would be advantageous to the world at large at present, however it may be in the distant future. Suppose that such checks had been in action during the last two or three centuries, or even for a shorter time in Britain, what a difference it would have made in the world, when we consider America, Australia, New Zealand, and S. Africa! No words can exaggerate the importance, in my opinion, of our colonisation for the future history of the world.

If it were universally known that the birth of children could be prevented, and this were not thought immoral by married persons, would there not be great danger of extreme profligacy amongst unmarried women, and might we not become like the "arerei" societies in the Pacific? In the course of a century France will tell us the result in many ways, and we can already see that the French nation does not spread or increase much.

I am glad that you intend to continue your investigations, and I hope ultimately may publish on the subject.

Letter 419

To K. Höchberg.

Down, Jan. 13th, 1879.

I am much obliged for your note and for the essay which you have sent me. I am a poor german scholar, and your german is difficult; but I think that I understand your meaning, and hope at some future time, when more at leisure, to recur to your essay. As far as I can judge, you have made a great advance in many ways in the subject; and I will

send your paper to Mr. Edmund Gurney,¹ who has written Letter 419 on and is much interested in the origin of the taste for music. In reading your essay, it occurred to me that facility in the utterance of prolonged sounds (I do not think that you allude to this point) may possibly come into play in rendering them musical; for I have heard it stated that those who vary their voices much, and use cadences in long continued speaking, feel less fatigued than those who speak on the same note.

To G. J. Romanes,

Letter 420

Down, Feb. 5th, 1880.

Romanes was at work on what ultimately came to be a book on animal intelligence. Romanes's reply to this letter is given in his *Life*, p. 95. The table referred to is published as a frontispiece to his *Mental Evolution in Animals*, 1885.

As I feared, I cannot be of the least use to you. I could not venture to say anything about babies without reading my Expression book and paper on Infants, or about animals without reading the *Descent of Man* and referring to my notes; and it is a great wrench to my mind to change from one subject to another.

I will, however, hazard one or two remarks. Firstly, I should have thought that the word "love" (not sexual passion), as shown very low in the scale, to offspring and apparently to comrades, ought to have come in more prominently in your table than appears to be the case. Secondly, if you give any instance of the appreciation of different stimulants by plants, there is a much better case than that given by you—namely, that of the glands of *Drosera*, which can be touched roughly two or three times and do not transmit any effect, but do so if pressed by a weight of $\frac{1}{75000}$ grain (*Insectiv. Plants* 263). On the other hand, the filament of *Dionaea* may be quietly loaded with a much greater weight, while a touch by a hair causes the lobes to close instantly. This has always seemed to me a marvellous fact. Thirdly, I have been accustomed to look at the coming in of the sense of pleasure and pain as one of the most important steps in the development of mind, and I should think it ought to be prominent in your table. The sort of progress which I have imagined is that a stimulus produced some effect at the point affected, and

¹ The late Edmund Gurney, author of *The Power of Sound*, 1880.

Letter 420 that the effect radiated at first in all directions, and then that certain definite advantageous lines of transmission were acquired, inducing definite reaction in certain lines. Such transmission afterwards became associated in some unknown way with pleasure or pain. These sensations led at first to all sorts of violent action, such as the wriggling of a worm, which was of some use. All the organs of sense would be at the same time excited. Afterwards definite lines of action would be found to be the most useful, and so would be practised. But it is of no use my giving you my crude notions.

Letter 421

To S. Tolver Preston.

Down, May 22nd, 1880.

Your letter¹ appears to me an interesting and valuable one; but I have now been working for some years exclusively on the physiology of plants, and all other subjects have gone out of my head, and it fatigues me much to try and bring them back again into my head. I am, moreover, at present very busy, as I leave home for a fortnight's rest at the beginning of next week. My conviction as yet remains unchanged, that a man who (for instance) jumps into a river to save a life without a second's reflection (either from an innate tendency or from one gained by habit) is deservedly more honoured than a man who acts deliberately and is conscious, for however short a time, that the risk and sacrifice give him some inward satisfaction.

You are of course familiar with Herbert Spencer's writings on Ethics.

¹ Mr. Preston wrote (May 20th, 1880) to the effect that "self-interest as a motive for conduct is a thing to be commended—and it certainly [is] I think . . . the only conceivable rational motive of conduct: and always is the tacitly recognised motive in all rational actions." Mr. Preston does not, of course, commend selfishness, which is not true self-interest.

There seem to be two ways of looking at the case given by Darwin. The man who knows that he is risking his life,—realising that the personal satisfaction that may follow is not worth the risk—is surely admirable from the strength of character that leads him to follow the social instinct against his purely personal inclination. But the man who blindly obeys the social instinct is a more useful member of a social community. He will act with courage where even the strong man will fail.

The observations to which the following letters refer were continued by Mr. Wallis, who gave an account of his work in an interesting paper in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, March 2nd, 1897. The results on the whole confirm the belief that traces of an ancestral pointed ear exist in man.

To H. M. Wallis.

Letter 422

Down, March 22nd, 1881.

I am very much obliged for your courteous and kind note. The fact which you communicate is quite new to me, and as I was laughed at about the tips to human ears, I should like to publish in *Nature* some time your fact. But I must first consult Eschricht, and see whether he notices this fact in his curious paper on the lanugo on human embryos; and secondly I ought to look to monkeys and other animals which have tufted ears, and observe how the hair grows. This I shall not be able to do for some months, as I shall not be in London until the autumn so as to go to the Zoological Gardens. But in order that I may not hereafter throw away time, will you be so kind as to inform me whether I may publish your observation if on further search it seems desirable?

To H. M. Wallis.

Letter 423

Down, March 31st, 1881.

I am much obliged for your interesting letter. I am glad to hear that you are looking to other ears, and will visit the Zoological Gardens. Under these circumstances it would be incomparably better (as more authentic) if you would publish a notice of your observations in *Nature* or some scientific journal. Would it not be well to confine your attention to infants, as more likely to retain any primordial character, and offering less difficulty in observing. I think, though, it would be worth while to observe whether there is any relation (though probably none) between much hairiness on the ears of an infant and the presence of the "tip" on the folded

Letter 423 margin. Could you not get an accurate sketch of the direction of the hair of the tip of an ear?

The fact which you communicate about the goat-sucker is very curious. About the difference in the power of flight in Dorkings, etc., may it not be due merely to greater weight of body in the adults?

I am so old that I am not likely ever again to write on general and difficult points in the theory of Evolution.

I shall use what little strength is left me for more confined and easy subjects.

Letter 424

To Mrs. Talbot.

Mrs. Emily Talbot was secretary of the Education Department of the American Social Science Association, Boston, Mass. A circular and register was issued by the Department, and answers to various questions were asked for. See *Nature*, April 28th, p. 617, 1881. The above letter was published in *The Field Naturalist*, Manchester, 1883, p. 5, edited by Mr. W. E. Axon, to whom we are indebted for a copy.

Down, July 19th [1881?]

In response to your wish, I have much pleasure in expressing the interest which I feel in your proposed investigation on the mental and bodily development of infants. Very little is at present accurately known on this subject, and I believe that isolated observations will add but little to our knowledge, whereas tabulated results from a very large number of observations, systematically made, would probably throw much light on the sequence and period of development of the several faculties. This knowledge would probably give a foundation for some improvement in our education of young children, and would show us whether the system ought to be followed in all cases.

I will venture to specify a few points of inquiry which, as it seems to me, possess some scientific interest. For instance, does the education of the parents influence the mental powers of their children at any age, either at a very early or somewhat more advanced stage? This could perhaps be learned by schoolmasters and mistresses if a large number of children were first classed according to age and their mental attainments, and afterwards in accordance with the education of their parents, as far as this could be discovered. As observation

is one of the earliest faculties developed in young children, Letter 424 and as this power would probably be exercised in an equal degree by the children of educated and uneducated persons, it seems not impossible that any transmitted effect from education could be displayed only at a somewhat advanced age. It would be desirable to test statistically, in a similar manner, the truth of the oft-repeated statement that coloured children at first learn as quickly as white children, but that they afterwards fall off in progress. If it could be proved that education acts not only on the individual, but, by transmission, on the race, this would be a great encouragement to all working on this all-important subject. It is well known that children sometimes exhibit, at a very early age, strong special tastes, for which no cause can be assigned, although occasionally they may be accounted for by reversion to the taste or occupation of some progenitor; and it would be interesting to learn how far such early tastes are persistent and influence the future career of the individual. In some instances such tastes die away without apparently leaving any after effect, but it would be desirable to know how far this is commonly the case, as we should then know whether it were important to direct as far as this is possible the early tastes of our children. It may be more beneficial that a child should follow energetically some pursuit, of however trifling a nature, and thus acquire perseverance, than that he should be turned from it because of no future advantage to him. I will mention one other small point of inquiry in relation to very young children, which may possibly prove important with respect to the origin of language; but it could be investigated only by persons possessing an accurate musical ear. Children, even before they can articulate, express some of their feelings and desires by noises uttered in different notes. For instance, they make an interrogative noise, and others of assent and dissent, in different tones; and it would, I think, be worth while to ascertain whether there is any uniformity in different children in the pitch of their voices under various frames of mind.

I fear that this letter can be of no use to you, but it will serve to show my sympathy and good wishes in your researches.

II. SEXUAL SELECTION, 1866-72.

Letter 425

To James Shaw.

Down, Feb. 11th [1866].

I am much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me an abstract of your paper¹ on beauty. In my opinion you take quite a correct view of the subject. It is clear that Dr. Dickson has either never seen my book, or overlooked the discussion on sexual selection. If you have any precise facts on birds' "courtesy towards their own image in mirror or picture," I should very much like to hear them. Butterflies offer an excellent instance of beauty being displayed in conspicuous parts; for those kinds which habitually display the underside of the wing have this side gaudily coloured, and this is not so in the reverse case. I daresay you will know that the males of many foreign butterflies are much more brilliantly coloured than the females, as in the case of birds. I can adduce good evidence from two large classes of facts (too large to specify) that flowers have become beautiful to make them conspicuous to insects.²

Mr. Darwin wrote again to Mr. Shaw in April, 1866 :—

I am much obliged for your kind letter and all the great trouble which you have taken in sending on all the various and interesting facts on birds admiring themselves. I am very glad to hear of these facts. I have just finished writing and adding to a new edition of the *Origin*, and in this have given, without going into details (so that I shall not be able to use your facts), some remarks on the subject of beauty.

¹ A newspaper report of a communication to the *Dumfries Antiquarian and Natural History Society*.

² This letter is published in *A Country Schoolmaster*, James Shaw. Edited by Robert Wallace, Edinburgh, 1899.

To A. D. Bartlett.¹

Letter 426

Down, Feb. 16th, [1867?]

I want to beg two favours of you. I wish to ascertain whether the Bower-Bird discriminates colours.² Will you have all the coloured worsted removed from the cage and bower, and then put all in a row, at some distance from bower, the enclosed coloured worsted, and mark whether the bird *at first* makes any selection. Each packet contains an equal quantity; the packets had better be separate, and each thread put separate, but close together; perhaps it would be fairest if the several colours were put alternately—one thread of bright scarlet, one thread of brown, etc., etc. There are six colours. Will you have the kindness to tell me whether the birds prefer one colour to another?

Secondly, I very much want several heads of the fancy and long-domesticated rabbits, to measure the capacity of skull. I want only small kinds, such as Himalaya, small Angora, Silver Grey, or any small-sized rabbit which has long been domesticated. The Silver Grey from warrens would be of little use. The animals must be adult, and the smaller the breed the better. Now when any one dies would you send me the carcase named; if the skin is of any value it might be skinned, but it would be rather better with skin, and I could make a present to any keeper to whom the skin is a perquisite. This would be of great assistance to me, if you would have the kindness thus to aid me.

To W. B. Tegetmeier.

Letter 427

We are not aware that the experiment here suggested has ever been carried out.

Down, March 5th [1867].

I write on the bare and very improbable chance of your being able to try, or get some trustworthy person to try,

¹ Abraham Dee Bartlett (1812-97) was resident superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park from 1859 to 1897. He communicated several papers to the Zoological Society. His knowledge was always at the service of Mr. Darwin, who had a sincere respect for him.

² Mr. Bartlett does not seem to have supplied any information on the point in question. The evidence for the Bower-Bird's taste in colour is in *Descent of Man*, II., p. 112.

Letter 427 the following little experiment. But I may first state, as showing what I want, that it has been stated that if two long feathers in the tail of the male Widow-Bird at the Cape of Good Hope are pulled out, no female will pair with him.

Now, where two or three common cocks are kept; I want to know, if the tail sickle-feathers and saddle-feathers of one which had succeeded in getting wives were cut and mutilated and his beauty spoiled, whether he would continue to be successful in getting wives. This might be tried with drakes or peacocks, but no one would be willing to spoil for a season his peacocks. I have no strength or opportunity of watching my own poultry, otherwise I would try it. I would very gladly repay all expenses of loss of value of the poultry, etc. But, as I said, I have written on the most improbable chance of your interesting any one to make the trial, or having time and inclination yourself to make it. Another, and perhaps better, mode of making the trial would be to turn down to some hens two or three cocks, one being injured in its plumage.

I am glad to say that I have begun correcting proofs.¹ I hope that you received safely the skulls which you so kindly lent me.

Letter 428

To W. B. Tegetmeier.

Down, March 30th [1867].

I am much obliged for your note, and shall be truly obliged if you will insert any question on the subject. That is a capital remark of yours about the trimmed game cocks, and shall be quoted by me.² Nevertheless I am still inclined from many facts strongly to believe that the beauty of the male bird determines the choice of the female with wild birds, however it may be under domestication. Sir R. Heron has described how one pied peacock was extra attentive to the hens. This is a subject which I must take up as soon as my present book is done.

I shall be most particularly obliged to you if you will

¹ *The Variation of Animals and Plants.*

² *Descent of Man*, Ed. 1., Vol. II., p. 117. "Mr. Tegetmeier is convinced that a game cock, though disfigured by being dubbed with his hackles trimmed, would be accepted as readily as a male retaining all his natural ornaments."

dye with magenta a pigeon or two.¹ Would it not be better to dye the tail alone and crown of head, so as not to make too great difference? I shall be very curious to hear how an entirely crimson pigeon will be received by the others as well as his mate. Letter 428

P.S.—Perhaps the best experiment, for my purpose, would be to colour a young unpaired male and turn him with other pigeons, and observe whether he was longer or quicker than usual in mating.

To A. R. Wallace.

Letter 429

Down, April 29th [1867].

I have been greatly interested by your letter,² but your view is not new to me. If you will look at p. 240 of the fourth edition of the *Origin* you will find it very briefly given with two extreme examples of the peacock and black grouse. A more general statement is given at p. 101, or at p. 89 of the first edition, for I have long entertained this view, though I have never had space to develop it. But I had not sufficient knowledge to generalise as far as you do about colouring and nesting. In your paper perhaps you will just allude to my scanty remark in the fourth edition, because in my Essay on Man I intend to discuss the whole subject of sexual selection, explaining as I believe it does much with respect to man. I have collected all my old notes, and partly written my discussion, and it would be flat work for me to give the leading idea as exclusively

¹ "Mr. Tegetmeier, at my request, stained some of his birds with magenta, but they were not much noticed by the others."—*Descent of Man* (1901), p. 637.

² We have not been able to find Mr. Wallace's letter to which this is a reply. It evidently refers to Mr. Wallace's belief in the paramount importance of protection in the evolution of colour. This is clear from the P.S. to the present letter and from the passages in the *Origin* referred to. The first reference, Ed. IV., p. 240, is as follows: "We can sometimes plainly see the proximate cause of the transmission of ornaments to the males alone; for a pea-hen with the long tail of the male bird would be badly fitted to sit on her eggs, and a coal-black female capercailzie would be far more conspicuous on her nest, and more exposed to danger, than in her present modest attire." The passages in Ed. I. (pp. 89, 101) do not directly bear on the question of protection.

Letter 429 from you. But, as I am sure from your greater knowledge of Ornithology and Entomology that you will write a much better discussion than I could, your paper will be of great use to me. Nevertheless I must discuss the subject fully in my Essay on Man. When we met at the Zoological Society, and I asked you about the sexual differences in kingfishers, I had this subject in view; as I had when I suggested to Bates the difficulty about gaudy caterpillars, which you have so admirably (as I believe it will prove) explained.¹ I have got one capital case (genus forgotten) of a [Australian] bird in which the female has long tail-plumes, and which consequently builds a different nest from all her allies.² With respect to certain female birds being more brightly coloured than the males, and the latter incubating, I have gone a little into the subject, and cannot say that I am fully satisfied. I remember mentioning to you the case of *Rhynchoæa*, but its nesting seems unknown. In some other cases the difference in brightness seemed to me hardly sufficiently accounted for by the principle of protection. At the Falkland Islands there is a carrion hawk in which the female (as I ascertained by dissection) is the brightest coloured, and I doubt whether protection will here apply; but I wrote several months ago to the Falklands to make enquiries. The conclusion to which I have been leaning is that in some of these abnormal cases the colour happened to vary in the female alone, and was transmitted to females alone, and that her variations have been selected through the admiration of the male.

It is a very interesting subject, but I shall not be able to go on with it for the next five or six months, as I am fully employed in correcting dull proof-sheets. When I return to the work I shall find it much better done by you than I could have succeeded in doing.

¹ See a letter of Feb. 26th, 1867, to Mr. Wallace, *Life and Letters* III. p. 94.

² *Menura superba*: see *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 687. *Rhynchoæa* mentioned a line or two lower down, is discussed in the *Descent* p. 727. The female is more brightly coloured than the male, and has a convoluted trachea, elsewhere a masculine character. There seems some reason to suppose that "the male undertakes the duty of incubation."

It is curious how we hit on the same ideas. I have Letter 429
endeavoured to show in my MS. discussion that nearly the
same principles account for young birds not being gaily
coloured in many cases, but this is too complex a point
for a note.

On reading over your letter again, and on further
reflection, I do not think (as far as I remember my words)
that I expressed myself nearly strongly enough on the
value and beauty of your generalisation,¹ viz., that all birds
in which the female is conspicuously or brightly coloured
build in holes or under domes. I thought that this was
the explanation in many, perhaps most cases, but do
not think I should ever have extended my view to your
generalisation. Forgive me troubling you with this P.S.

To A. R. Wallace.

Letter 430

Down, May 5th [1867].

The offer of your valuable notes is most generous, but it
would vex me to take so much from you, as it is certain that
you could work up the subject very much better than I could.
Therefore I earnestly, and without any reservation, hope that
you will proceed with your paper, so that I return your notes.
You seem already to have well investigated the subject. I
confess on receiving your note that I felt rather flat at my
recent work being almost thrown away, but I did not intend
to show this feeling. As a proof how little advance I had
made on the subject, I may mention that though I had been
collecting facts on the colouring, and other sexual differences
in mammals, your explanation with respect to the females
had not occurred to me. I am surprised at my own stupidity,
but I have long recognised how much clearer and deeper
your insight into matters is than mine. I do not know how
far you have attended to the laws of inheritance, so what
follows may be obvious to you. I have begun my discussion
on sexual selection by showing that new characters often
appear in one sex and are transmitted to that sex alone, and
that from some unknown cause such characters apparently
appear oftener in the male than in the female. Secondly,
characters may be developed and be confined to the male,

¹ See Letter 203, Vol. I., p. 283.

Letter 430 and long afterwards be transferred to the female. Thirdly, characters may arise in either sex and be transmitted to both sexes, either in an equal or unequal degree. In this latter case I have supposed that the survival of the fittest has come into play with female birds and kept the female dull-coloured. With respect to the absence of spurs in the female gallinaceous birds, I presume that they would be in the way during incubation; at least I have got the case of a German breed of fowls in which the hens were spurred, and were found to disturb and break their eggs much. With respect to the females of deer not having horns, I presume it is to save the loss of organised matter. In your note you speak of sexual selection and protection as sufficient to account for the colouring of all animals, but it seems to me doubtful how far this will come into play with some of the lower animals, such as sea anemones, some corals, etc., etc. On the other hand Hækel¹ has recently well shown that the transparency and absence of colour in the lower oceanic animals, belonging to the most different classes, may be well accounted for on the principle of protection.

Some time or other I should like much to know where your paper on the nests of birds has appeared, and I shall be extremely anxious to read your paper in the *Westminster Review*.² Your paper on the sexual colouring of birds will, I have no doubt, be very striking. Forgive me, if you can, for a touch of illiberality about your paper.

Letter 431

To A. R. Wallace.

March 19th, 1868.

The Variation of Animals and Plants having been published on Jan. 30th, 1868, Mr. Darwin notes in his diary that on Feb. 4th he "Began on Man and Sexual Selection." He had already (in 1864 and 1867) corresponded with Mr. Wallace on these questions—see for instance the *Life and Letters*, III., p. 89; but, owing to various interruptions, serious work on the subject did not begin until 1869. The following quotations show the line of work undertaken early in 1868.

Mr. Wallace wrote (March 19th, 1868): "I am glad you have got good materials on sexual selection. It is no doubt a difficult subject. One difficulty to me is, that I do not see how the constant *minute* variations, which are sufficient for Natural Selection to work with,

¹ See *Descent of Man* (1901) p. 402.

² *Westminster Review*, July, 1867.

could be *sexually* selected. We seem to require a series of bold and Letter abrupt variations. How can we imagine that an inch in the tail of the peacock, or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in that of the Bird of Paradise, would be noticed and preferred by the female."

In regard to sexual selection. A girl sees a handsome man, and without observing whether his nose or whiskers are the tenth of an inch longer or shorter than in some other man, admires his appearance and says she will marry him. So, I suppose, with the pea-hen; and the tail has been increased in length merely by, on the whole, presenting a more gorgeous appearance. J. Jenner Weir, however, has given me some facts showing that birds apparently admire details of plumage.

To F. Müller.

Letter 432

March 28th [1868].

I am particularly obliged to you for your observations on the stridulation of the two sexes of Lamellicorns.¹ I begin to fear that I am completely in error owing to that common cause, viz. mistaking at first individual variability for sexual difference.

I go on working at sexual selection, and, though never idle, I am able to do so little work each day that I make very slow progress. I knew from Azara about the young of the tapir being striped, and about young deer being spotted;² I have often reflected on this subject, and know not what to conclude about the loss of the stripes and spots. From the geographical distribution of the striped and unstriped species of *Equus* there seems to be something very mysterious about the loss of stripes; and I cannot persuade myself that the common ass has lost its stripes owing to being rendered more conspicuous from having stripes and thus exposed to danger.

¹ We are unable to find any mention of F. Müller's observations on this point; but the reference is clearly to Darwin's observations on *Necrophorus* and *Pelobius*, in which the stridulating rasp was bigger in the males in the first individuals examined, but not so in succeeding specimens. *Descent of Man*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 382.

² Fritz Müller's views are discussed in the *Descent of Man*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 305.

Letter 433

To J. Jenner Weir.

Mr. John Jenner Weir,¹ to whom the following letters are addressed, is frequently quoted in the *Descent of Man* as having supplied Mr. Darwin with information on a variety of subjects.

Down, Feb. 27th [1868].

I must thank you for your paper on apterous lepidoptera,² which has interested me exceedingly, and likewise for the very honourable mention which you make of my name. It is almost a pity that your paper was not published in some Journal in which it would have had a wider distribution. It contained much that was new to me. I think the part about the relation of the wings and spiracles and tracheæ might have been made a little clearer. Incidentally, you have done me a good service by reminding me of the rudimentary spurs on the legs of the partridge, for I am now writing on what I have called sexual selection. I believe that I am not mistaken in thinking that you have attended much to birds in confinement, as well as to insects. If you could call to mind any facts bearing on this subject, with birds, insects, or any animals—such as the selection by a female of any particular male—or conversely of a particular female by a male, or on the rivalry between males, or on the allurements of the females by the males, or any such facts, I should be most grateful for the information, if you would have the kindness to communicate it.

P.S.—I may give as instance of [this] class of facts, that Barrow asserts that a male *Emberiza* (?) at the Cape has immensely long tail-feathers during the breeding season;³ and that if these are cut off, he has no chance of getting a wife. I have always felt an intense wish to make analogous trials, but have never had an opportunity, and it is not likely that you or any one would be willing to try so troublesome an experiment. Colouring or staining the fine red breast of a bullfinch with

¹ For a biographical note see Vol. I., Letter 235.

² Published by the West Kent Natural History, Microscopical and Photographic Society, Greenwich, 1867. Mr. Weir's paper seems chiefly to have interested Mr. Darwin as affording a good case of gradation in the degree of degradation of the wings in various species.

³ Barrow describes the long tail feathers of *Emberiza longicauda* as enduring "but the season of love." *An Account of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa*: London, 1801, Vol. I., p. 244.

some innocuous matter into a dingy tint would be an analogous case, and then putting him and ordinary males with a female. A friend promised, but failed, to try a converse experiment with white pigeons—viz., to stain their tails and wings with magenta or other colours, and then observe what effect such a prodigious alteration would have on their courtship.¹ It would be a fairer trial to cut off the eyes of the tail-feathers of male peacocks; but who would sacrifice the beauty of their bird for a whole season to please a mere naturalist?

To J. Jenner Weir.

Down, Feb. 29th [1868].

I have hardly ever received a note which has interested me more than your last; and this is no exaggeration. I had a few cases of birds perceiving slight changes in the dress of their owners, but your facts are of tenfold value. I shall certainly make use of them, and need not say how much obliged I should be for any others about which you feel confident.

Do you know of any birds besides some of the gallinaceæ which are polygamous? Do you know of any birds besides pigeons, and, as it is said, the raven, which pair for their whole lives?

Many years ago I visited your brother, who showed me his pigeons and gave me some valuable information. Could you persuade him (but I fear he would think it high treason) to stain a male pigeon some brilliant colour, and observe whether it excited in the other pigeons, especially the females, admiration or contempt?

For the chance of your liking to have a copy and being able to find some parts which would interest you, I have directed Mr. Murray to send you my recent book on *Variation under Domestication*.

P.S.—I have somewhere safe references to cases of magpies, of which one of a pair has been repeatedly (I think seven times) killed, and yet another mate was always immediately found.² A gamekeeper told me yesterday of analogous case.

¹ See Letter 428.

² On this subject see *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., Vol. II., p. 104, where Mr. Weir's observations were made use of. This statement is quoted from Jenner (*Phil. Trans.*, 1824) in the *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 620.

Letter 434 This perplexes me much. Are there many unmarried birds? I can hardly believe it. Or will one of a pair, of which the nest has been robbed, or which are barren, always desert his or her mate for a strange mate with the attraction of a nest, and in one instance with young birds in the nest? The gamekeeper said during breeding season he had never observed a single or unpaired partridge. How can the sexes be so equally matched?

P.S. 2nd.—I fear you will find me a great bore, but I will be as reasonable as can be expected in plundering one so rich as you.

P.S. 3rd.—I have just received a letter from Dr. Wallace,¹ of Colchester, about the proportional numbers of the two sexes in *Bombyx*; and in this note, apropos to an incidental remark of mine, he stoutly maintains that female lepidoptera never notice the colours or appearance of the male, but always receive the first male which comes; and this appears very probable. He says he has often seen fine females receive old battered and pale-tinted males. I shall have to admit this very great objection to sexual selection in insects. His observations no doubt apply to English lepidoptera, in most of which the sexes are alike. The brimstone or orange-tip would be good to observe in this respect, but it is hopelessly difficult. I think I have often seen several males following one female; and what decides which male shall succeed? How is this about several males; is it not so?

Letter 435

To J. Jenner Weir.

6, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W. [March 6th, 1868].

I have come here for a few weeks, for a little change and rest. Just as I was leaving home I received your first note, and yesterday a second; and both are most interesting and valuable to me. That is a very curious observation about the goldfinch's beak,² but one would hardly like to trust it without measurement or comparison of the beaks of several

¹ See *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., Vol. I., pp. 386-401, where Dr. Wallace's observations are quoted.

² *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., Vol. I., p. 39. Mr. Weir is quoted as saying that the birdcatchers can distinguish the males of the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*, by their "slightly longer beaks."

male and female birds; for I do not understand that you yourself assert that the beak of the male is sensibly longer than that of the female. If you come across any acute bird-catchers (I do not mean to ask you to go after them), I wish you would ask what is their impression on the relative numbers of the sexes of any birds which they habitually catch, and whether some years males are more numerous and some years females. I see that I must trust to analogy (an unsafe support) for sexual selection in regard to colour in butterflies. You speak of the brimstone butterfly and genus *Edusa*¹ (I forget what this is, and have no books here, unless it is *Colias*) not opening their wings. In one of my notes to Mr. Stainton I asked him (but he could or did not answer) whether butterflies such as the Fritillaries, with wings bright beneath and above, opened and shut their wings more than *Vanessæ*, most of which, I think, are obscure on the under surface. That is a most curious observation about the red underwing moth and the robin,² and strongly supports a suggestion (which I thought hardly credible) of A. R. Wallace, viz. that the immense wings of some exotic lepidoptera served as a protection from difficulty of birds seizing them. I will probably quote your case.

No doubt Dr. Hooker collected the Kerguelen moth, for I remember he told me of the case when I suggested in the *Origin*, the explanation of the coleoptera of Madeira being apterous; but he did not know what had become of the specimens.

I am quite delighted to hear that you are observing coloured birds,³ though the probability, I suppose, will be that no sure result will be gained. I am accustomed with my numerous experiments with plants to be well satisfied if I get any good result in one case out of five.

You will not be able to read all my book—too much detail. Some of the chapters in the second volume are

¹ *Colias Edusa*.

² *Descent of Man*, Ed. 1., Vol. I., p. 395. Mr. Weir describes the pursuit of a red-underwing, *Triphæa pronuba*, by a robin which was attracted by the bright colour of the moth, and constantly missed the insect by breaking pieces off the wing instead of seizing the body. Mr. Wallace's facts are given on the same page.

³ *Descent of Man*, Ed. 1., Vol. II., p. 110.

Letter 435 curious, I think. If any man wants to gain a good opinion of his fellow-men, he ought to do what I am doing, pester them with letters.

Letter 436

To J. Jenner Weir.

4, Chester Place, Regent's Park, N.W., March 13th [1868].

You make a very great mistake when you speak of "the risk of your notes boring me." They are of the utmost value to me, and I am sure I shall never be tired of receiving them ; but I must not be unreasonable. I shall give almost all the facts which you have mentioned in your two last notes, as well as in the previous ones ; and my only difficulty will be not to give too much and weary my readers. Your last note is especially valuable about birds displaying the beautiful parts of their plumage. Audubon¹ gives a good many facts about the antics of birds during courtship, but nothing nearly so much to the purpose as yours. I shall never be able to resist giving the whole substance of your last note. It is quite a new light to me, except with the peacock and Bird of Paradise. I must now look to turkey's wings ; but I do not think that their wings are beautiful when opened during courtship. Its tail is finely banded. How about the drake and *Gallus bankiva* ? I forget how their wings look when expanded. Your facts are all the more valuable as I now clearly see that for butterflies I must trust to analogy altogether in regard to sexual selection. But I think I shall make out a strong case (as far as the rather deceitful guide of analogy will serve) in the sexes of butterflies being alike or differing greatly—in moths which do not display the lower surface of their wings not having them gaudily coloured, etc., etc.—nocturnal moths, etc.—and in some male insects fighting for the females, and attracting them by music.

My discussion on sexual selection will be a curious one—a mere dovetailing of information derived from you, Bates, Wallace, etc., etc., etc.

We remain at above address all this month, and then return home. In the summer, could I persuade you to pay us a visit of a day or two, and I would try and get Bates and some others to come down ? But my health is so precarious,

¹ In his *Ornithological Biography*, 5 vols., Edinburgh, 1831-49.

I can ask no one who will not allow me the privilege of a poor old invalid ; for talking, I find by long and dear-bought experience, tries my head more than anything, and I am utterly incapable of talking more than half an hour, except on rare occasions.

I fear this note is very badly written ; but I was very ill all yesterday, and my hand shakes to-day.

To J. Jenner Weir.

Letter 437

4, Chester Place, Regent's Park, N.W., March 22nd [1868].

I hope that you will not think me ungrateful that I have not sooner answered your note of the 16th ; but in fact I have been overwhelmed both with calls and letters ; and, alas, one visit to the British Museum of an hour or hour and a half does for me for the whole day.

I was particularly glad to hear your and your brother's statement about the "gay" deceiver-pigeons.¹ I did not at all know that certain birds could win the affections of the females more than other males, except, indeed, in the case of the peacock. Conversely, Mr. Hewitt, I remember, states that in making hybrids the cock pheasant would prefer certain hen fowls and strongly dislike others. I will write to Mr. H. in a few days, and ask him whether he has observed anything of this kind with pure unions of fowls, ducks, etc. I had utterly forgotten the case of the ruff,² but now I remember having heard that it was polygamous ; but polygamy with birds, at least, does not seem common enough to have played an important part. So little is known of habits of foreign birds : Wallace does not even know whether Birds of Paradise are polygamous. Have you been a large collector of caterpillars ? I believe so. I inferred from a letter from Dr. Wallace, of Colchester, that he would account for Mr. Stainton and others rearing more female than male by their having collected the larger and finer caterpillars. But I misunderstood him, and he maintains that collectors take all caterpillars, large and small, for that they collect the

¹ Some cock pigeons "called by our English fanciers gay birds are so successful in their gallantries that, as Mr. H. Weir informs me, they must be shut up, on account of the mischief which they cause."

² The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*, was believed by Montagu to be polygamous. *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., Vol. I., p. 270.

Letter 437 caterpillars alone of the rarer moths or butterflies. What think you? I hear from Professor Canestrini¹ in Italy that females are born in considerable excess with *Bombyx mori*, and in greater excess of late years than formerly! Quatrefages writes to me that he believes they are equal in France. So that the farther I go the deeper I sink into the mire. With cordial thanks for your most valuable letters.

We remain here till April 1st, and then hurrah for home and quiet work.

38

To J. Jenner Weir.

4, Chester Place, N.W., March 27th [1868].

I hardly know which of your three last letters has interested me most. What splendid work I shall have hereafter in selecting and arranging all your facts. Your last letter is most curious—all about the bird-catchers—and interested us all. I suppose the male chaffinch in “pegging” approaches the captive singing-bird, from rivalry or jealousy—if I am wrong please tell me; otherwise I will assume so. Can you form any theory about all the many cases which you have given me, and others which have been published, of when one [of a] pair is killed, another soon appearing? Your fact about the bullfinches in your garden is most curious on this head.² Are there everywhere many unpaired birds? What can the explanation be?

Mr. Gould assures me that all the nightingales which first come over are males, and he believes this is so with other migratory birds. But this does not agree with what the bird-catchers say about the common linnet, which I suppose migrates within the limits of England.

Many thanks for very curious case of *Pavo nigripennis*.³ I am very glad to get additional evidence. I have sent your fact to be inserted, if not too late, in four foreign editions which are now printing. I am delighted to hear that you

¹ See *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 385.

² Mr. Weir stated that at Blackheath he never saw or heard a wild bullfinch, yet when one of his caged males died, a wild one in the course of a few days generally came and perched near the widowed female, whose call-note is not loud. *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 623.

³ See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., vol. I., p. 306.

approve of my book ; I thought every mortal man would find the details very tedious, and have often repented of giving so many. You will find pangenesis stiff reading, and I fear will shake your head in disapproval. Wallace sticks up for the great god Pan like a man.

The fertility of hybrid canaries would be a fine subject for careful investigation.

To J. Jenner Weir.

Down, April 4th [1868].

I read over your last ten (!) letters this morning, and made an index of their contents for easy reference ; and what a mine of wealth you have bestowed on me. I am glad you will publish yourself on gay-coloured caterpillars and birds ;¹ it seems to me much the best plan ; therefore, I will not forward your letter to Mr. Wallace. I was much in the Zoological Gardens during my month in London, and picked up what scraps of knowledge I could. Without my having mentioned your most interesting observations on the display of the Fringillidæ,² Mr. Bartlett told me how the Gold Pheasant erects his collar and turns from side to side, displaying it to the hen. He has offered to give me notes on the display of all Gallinacæ with which he is acquainted ; but he is so busy a man that I rather doubt whether he will ever do so.

I received about a week ago a remarkably kind letter from your brother, and I am sorry to hear that he suffers much in health. He gave me some fine facts about a Dun Hen Carrier which would never pair with a bird of any other colour. He told me, also, of some one at Lewes who paints

¹ See *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., vol. I., p. 417, where Mr. Weir's experiments are given ; they were made to test Mr. Wallace's theory that caterpillars, which are protected against birds by an unpleasant taste, have been rendered conspicuous, so that they are easily recognised. They thus escape being pecked or tasted, which to soft-skinned animals would be as fatal as being devoured. See Mr. Jenner Weir's papers, *Transact. Entomolog. Soc.*, 1869, p. 2 ; 1870, p. 337. In regard to one of these papers Mr. Darwin wrote (May 13th, 1869) : "Your verification of Wallace's suggestion seems to me to amount to quite a discovery."

² *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 738.

Letter 439 his dog! and will inquire about it. By the way, Mr. Trimen tells me that as a boy he used to paint butterflies, and that they long haunted the same place, but he made no further observations on them. As far as colour is concerned, I see I shall have to trust to mere inference from the males displaying their plumage, and other analogous facts. I shall get no direct evidence of the preference of the hens. Mr. Hewitt, of Birmingham, tells me that the common hen prefers a salacious cock, but is quite indifferent to colour.

Will you consider and kindly give me your opinion on the two following points. Do very vigorous and well-nourished hens receive the male earlier in the spring than weaker or poorer hens? I suppose that they do. Secondly, do you suppose that the birds which pair first in the season have any advantage in rearing numerous and healthy offspring over those which pair later in the season? With respect to the mysterious cases of which you have given me so many, in addition to those previously collected, of when one bird of a pair is shot another immediately supplying its place, I was drawing to the conclusion that there must be in each district several unpaired birds; yet this seems very improbable. You allude, also, to the unknown causes which keep down the numbers of birds; and often and often have I marvelled over this subject with respect to many animals.

Letter 440

To A. R. Wallace.

The following refers to Mr. Wallace's article "A Theory of Birds' Nests," in Andrew Murray's *Journal of Travel*, Vol. I., p. 73. He here treats in fuller detail the view already published in the *Westminster Review*, July, 1867, p. 38. The rule which Mr. Wallace believes, with very few exceptions, to hold good is, "that when both sexes are of strikingly gay and conspicuous colours, the nest is . . . such as to conceal the sitting bird; while, whenever there is a striking contrast of colours, the male being gay and conspicuous, the female dull and obscure, the nest is open, and the sitting bird exposed to view." At this time Mr. Wallace allowed considerably more influence to sexual selection (in combination with the need of protection) than in his later writings. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Wallace to Darwin (July 23rd, 1877) fixes the period at which the change in his views occurred: "I am almost afraid to tell you that in going over the subject of the colours of animals, etc., etc., for a small volume of essays, etc., I am preparing, I have come to conclusions directly opposed to voluntary sexual selection, and

believe that I can explain (in a general way) all the phenomena of sexual Letter 440 ornaments and colours by laws of development aided by simple 'Natural Selection.'" He finally rejected Mr. Darwin's theory that colours "have been developed by the preference of the females, the more ornamented males becoming the parents of each successive generation." *Darwinism*, 1889, p. 285. See also Letters 442, 443, 449, 450, etc.

Down, April 15th, [1868].

I have been deeply interested by your admirable article on birds' nests. I am delighted to see that we really differ very little,—not more than two men almost always will. You do not lay much or any stress on new characters spontaneously appearing in one sex (generally the male), and being transmitted exclusively, or more commonly only in excess, to that sex. I, on the other hand, formerly paid far too little attention to protection. I had only a glimpse of the truth; but even now I do not go quite as far as you. I cannot avoid thinking rather more than you do about the exceptions in nesting to the rule, especially the partial exceptions, *i.e.*, when there is some little difference between the sexes in species which build concealed nests. I am not quite satisfied about the incubating males; there is so little difference in conspicuousness between the sexes. I wish with all my heart I could go the whole length with you. You seem to think that male birds probably select the most beautiful females; I must feel some doubt on this head, for I can find no evidence of it. Though I am writing so carping a note, I admire the article thoroughly.

And now I want to ask a question. When female butterflies are more brilliant than their males you believe that they have in most cases, or in all cases, been rendered brilliant so as to mimic some other species, and thus escape danger. But can you account for the males not having been rendered equally brilliant and equally protected? ¹ Although it may be most for the welfare of the species that the female should be protected, yet it would be some advantage, certainly

¹ See Wallace in the *Westminster Review*, July, 1867, p. 37, on the protection to the female insect afforded by its resemblance either to an inanimate object or to another insect protected by its unpalatableness. The cases are discussed in relation to the much greater importance (to the species as a whole) of the preservation of the female insect with her load of eggs than the male who may safely be sacrificed after pairing. See Letter 189, note 3.

Letter 440 no disadvantage, for the unfortunate male to enjoy an equal immunity from danger. For my part, I should say that the female alone had happened to vary in the right manner, and that the beneficial variations had been transmitted to the same sex alone. Believing in this, I can see no improbability (but from analogy of domestic animals a strong probability) that variations leading to beauty must often have occurred in the males alone, and been transmitted to that sex alone. Thus I should account in many cases for the greater beauty of the male over the female, without the need of the protective principle. I should be grateful for an answer on the point.

Letter 441

To J. Jenner Weir.

Down, April 18th [1868].

You see that I have taken you at your word, and have not (owing to heaps of stupid letters) earlier noticed your three last letters, which as usual are rich in facts. Your letters make almost a little volume on my table. I daresay you hardly knew yourself how much curious information was lying in your mind till I began the severe pumping process. The case of the starling married thrice in one day is capital, and beats the case of the magpies of which one was shot seven times consecutively. A gamekeeper here tells me that he has repeatedly shot one of a pair of jays, and it has always been immediately replaced. I begin to think that the pairing of birds must be as delicate and tedious an operation as the pairing of young gentlemen and ladies. If I can convince myself that there are habitually many unpaired birds, it will be a great aid to me in sexual selection, about which I have lately had many troubles, and am therefore rejoiced to hear in your last note that your faith keeps staunch. That is a curious fact about the bullfinches all appearing to listen to the German singer¹; and this leads me to ask how much faith may I put in the statement that male birds will sing in rivalry until they injure themselves. Yarrell formerly told me that they would sometimes even sing themselves to death. I am sorry to hear that the painted bullfinch turns out to be a female; though she has

¹ See p. 81, note 1.

done us a good turn in exhibiting her jealousy, of which I Letter 44¹ had no idea.

Thank you for telling me about the wildness of the hybrid canaries: nothing has hardly ever surprised me more than the many cases of reversion from crossing. Do you not think it a very curious subject? I have not heard from Mr. Bartlett about the Gallinaceæ, and I daresay I never shall. He told me about the Tragopan, and he is positive that the blue wattle becomes gorged with blood, and not air.

Returning to the first of the last three letters. It is most curious the number of persons of the name of Jenner who have had a strong taste for Natural History. It is a pity you cannot trace your connection with the great Jenner, for a duke might be proud of his blood.

I heard lately from Professor Rolleston of the inherited effects of an injury in the same eye. Is the scar on your son's leg on the same side and on exactly the same spot where you were wounded? And did the wound suppurate, or heal by the first intention? I cannot persuade myself of the truth of the common belief of the influence of the mother's imagination on the child. A point just occurs to me (though it does not at present concern me) about birds' nests. Have you read Wallace's¹ recent articles? I always distrust myself when I differ from him; but I cannot admit that birds learn to make their nests from having seen them whilst young. I must think it as true an instinct as that which leads a caterpillar to suspend its cocoon in a particular manner. Have you had any experience of birds hatched under a foster-mother making their nests in the proper manner? I cannot thank you enough for all your kindness.

¹ A full discussion of Mr. Wallace's views is given in *Descent of Man*, Ed. 1., Vol. II., Chap. xv. Briefly, Mr. Wallace's point is that the dull colour of the female bird is protective by rendering her inconspicuous during incubation. That the male bird is more conspicuous is due to the fact that it is the male bird which is the more active and the more exposed to danger.

Letter 442

To A. R. Wallace.

Dr. Clifford Allbutt's view probably had reference to the fact that the sperm-cell goes, or is carried, to the germ-cell, never *vice versa*. In this letter Darwin gives the reason for the "law" referred to. Mr. A. R. Wallace has been good enough to give us the following note :— "It was at this time that my paper on 'Protective Resemblance' first appeared in the *Westminster Review*, in which I adduced the greater, or, rather, the more continuous, importance of the female (in the lower animals) for the race, and my 'Theory of Birds' Nests' (*Journal of Travel and Natural History*, No. 2) in which I applied this to the usually dull colours of female butterflies and birds. It is to these articles as well as to my letters that Darwin chiefly refers."—Note by Mr. Wallace, May 27th, 1902.

Down, April 30th [1868].

Your letter, like so many previous ones, has interested me much. Dr. Allbutt's view occurred to me some time ago, and I have written a short discussion on it. It is, I think, a remarkable law, to which I have found no exception. The foundation lies in the fact that in many cases the eggs or seeds require nourishment and protection by the mother-form for some time after impregnation. Hence the spermatozoa and antherozoids travel in the lower aquatic animals and plants to the female, and pollen is borne to the female organ. As organisms rise in the scale it seems natural that the male should carry the spermatozoa to the female in his own body. As the male is the searcher, he has required and gained more eager passions than the female; and, very differently from you, I look at this as one great difficulty in believing that the males select the more attractive females; as far as I can discover, they are always ready to seize on any female, and sometimes on many females. Nothing would please me more than to find evidence of males selecting the more attractive females. I have for months been trying to persuade myself of this. There is the case of man in favour of this belief, and I know in hybrid unions of males preferring particular females, but, alas, not guided by colour. Perhaps I may get more evidence as I wade through my twenty years' mass of notes.

I am not shaken about the female protected butterflies. I will grant (only for argument) that the life of the male is of very little value,—I will grant that the males do not vary,

yet why has not the protective beauty of the female been transferred by inheritance to the male? The beauty would be a gain to the male, as far as we can see, as a protection; and I cannot believe that it would be repulsive to the female as she became beautiful. But we shall never convince each other. I sometimes marvel how truth progresses, so difficult is it for one man to convince another, unless his mind is vacant. Nevertheless, I myself to a certain extent contradict my own remark, for I believe far more in the importance of protection than I did before reading your articles. Letter 442

I do not think you lay nearly stress enough in your articles on what you admit in your letters: viz., "there seems to be some production of vividness . . . of colour in the male independent of protection." This I am making a chief point; and have come to your conclusion so far that I believe that intense colouring in the female sex is often checked by being dangerous.

That is an excellent remark of yours about no known case of male alone assuming protective colours; but in the cases in which protection has been gained by dull colours, I presume that sexual selection would interfere with the male losing his beauty. If the male alone had acquired beauty as a protection, it would be most readily overlooked, as males are so often more beautiful than their females. Moreover, I grant that the life of the male is somewhat less precious, and thus there would be less rigorous selection with the male, so he would be less likely to be made beautiful through Natural Selection for protection.¹ But it seems to me a good argument, and very good if it could be thoroughly established. I do not know whether you will care to read this scrawl.

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, May 5th [1868?].

Letter 443

I am afraid I have caused you a great deal of trouble in writing to me at such length. I am glad to say that I agree almost entirely with your summary, except that I should

¹ This does not apply to sexual selection, for the greater the excess of males, and the less precious their lives, so much the better for sexual selection. [Note in original.]

Letter 443 put sexual selection as an equal, or perhaps as even a more important agent in giving colour than Natural Selection for protection. As I get on in my work I hope to get clearer and more decided ideas. Working up from the bottom of the scale, I have as yet only got to fishes. What I rather object to in your articles is that I do not think any one would infer from them that you place sexual selection even as high as No. 4 in your summary. It was very natural that you should give only a line to sexual selection in the summary to the *Westminster Review*, but the result at first to my mind was that you attributed hardly anything to its power. In your penultimate note you say "in the great mass of cases in which there is great differentiation of colour between the sexes, I believe it is due almost wholly to the need of protection to the female." Now, looking to the whole animal kingdom, I can at present by no means admit this view; but pray do not suppose that because I differ to a certain extent, I do not thoroughly admire your several papers and your admirable generalisation on birds' nests. With respect to this latter point, however, although, following you, I suspect that I shall ultimately look at the whole case from a rather different point of view.

You ask what I think about the gay-coloured females of *Pieris*.¹ I believe I quite follow you in believing that the colours are wholly due to mimicry; and I further believe that the male is not brilliant from not having received through inheritance colour from the female, and from not himself having varied; in short, that he has not been influenced by selection.

I can make no answer with respect to the elephants. With respect to the female reindeer, I have hitherto looked at the horns simply as the consequence of inheritance not having been limited by sex.

Your idea about colour being concentrated in the smaller males seems good, and I presume that you will not object to my giving it as your suggestion.

¹ See *Westminster Review*, July, 1867, p. 37; also Letter 440.

To J. Jenner Weir.

Letter 444

Down, May 7th [1868].

I have now to thank you for no less than four letters! You are so kind that I will not apologise for the trouble I cause you; but it has lately occurred to me that you ought to publish a paper or book on the habits of the birds which you have so carefully observed. But should you do this, I do not think that my giving some of the facts for a special object would much injure the novelty of your work. There is such a multitude of points in these last letters that I hardly know what to touch upon. Thanks about the instinct of nidification, and for your answers on many points. I am glad to hear reports about the ferocious female bullfinch. I hope you will have another try in colouring males. I have now finished lepidoptera, and have used your facts about caterpillars, and as a caution the case of the yellow-underwings. I have now begun on fishes, and by comparing different classes of facts my views are getting a little more decided. In about a fortnight or three weeks I shall come to birds, and then I dare say that I shall be extra troublesome. I will now enclose a few queries for the mere chance of your being able to answer some of them, and I think it will save you trouble if I write them on a separate slip, and then you can sometimes answer by a mere "no" or "yes."

Your last letter on male pigeons and linnets has interested me much, for the precise facts which you have given me on display are of the utmost value for my work. I have written to Mr. Bartlett on Gallinacæ, but I dare say I shall not get an answer. I had heard before, but am glad to have confirmation about the ruffs being the most numerous. I am greatly obliged to your brother for sending out circulars. I have not heard from him as yet. I want to ask him whether he has ever observed when several male pigeons are courting one female that the latter decides with which male she will pair. The story about the black mark on the lambs must be a hoax. The inaccuracy of many persons is wonderful. I should like to tell you a story, but it is too long, about beans growing on the wrong side of the pod during certain years.

Queries:

Does any female bird regularly sing?

Do you know any case of both sexes, more especially of

but the female, [being] more brightly coloured whilst young than when come to maturity and fit to breed? An imaginary instance would be if the female kingfisher (or male) became dull coloured when adult.

Do you know whether the male and female wild canary bird differ in plumage (though I believe I could find this out for myself), and do any of the domestic breeds differ sexually?

Do you know any gallinaceous bird in which the female has well developed spurs?

It is very odd that my memory should fail me, but I cannot remember whether, in accordance with your views, the wing of *Gallus bankiva* (or Game-Cock, which is so like the wild) is ornamental when he opens and scrapes it before the female. I fear it is not; but though I have often looked at wing of the wild and tame bird, I cannot call to mind the exact colours. What a number of points you have attended to; I did not know that you were a horticulturist. I have often marvelled at the different growth of the flowering and creeping branches of the ivy; but had no idea that they kept their character when propagated by cuttings. There is a S. American genus (name forgotten just now) which differs in an analogous manner but even greater degree, but it is difficult to cultivate in our hot-house. I have tried and failed.

Letter 445

To J. Jenner Weir.

Down, May 30th [1868].

I am glad to hear your opinion on the nest-making instinct, for I am Tory enough not to like to give up all old beliefs. Wallace's view¹ is also opposed to a great mass of analogical facts. The cases which you mention of suddenly reacquired wildness seem curious. I have also to thank you for a previous valuable letter. With respect to spurs on female Gallinacæ, I applied to Mr. Blyth, who has wonderful systematic knowledge, and he tells me that the female *Paro muticus* and Fire-back pheasants are spurred. From various interruptions I get on very slowly with my Bird MS., but have already often and often referred to your volume of letters, and have used various facts, and shall use many more. And now I am ashamed to say that I have more questions to ask; but I forget—you told me not to apologise.

¹ See Letter 440, etc.

(1) In your letter of April 14th you mention the case of Letter 445 about twenty birds which seemed to listen with much interest to an excellent piping bullfinch.¹ What kind of birds were these twenty?

(2) Is it true, as often stated, that a bird reared by foster-parents, and who has never heard the song of its own species, imitates to a certain extent the song of the species which it may be in the habit of hearing?

Now for a more troublesome point. I find it very necessary to make out relation of immature plumage to adult plumage, both when the sexes differ and are alike in the adult state. Therefore, I want much to learn about the first plumage (answering, for instance, to the speckled state of the robin before it acquires the red breast) of the several varieties of the canary. Can you help me? What is the character or colour of the first plumage of bright yellow or mealy canaries which breed true to these tints? So with the mottled-brown canaries, for I believe that there are breeds which always come brown and mottled. Lastly, in the "prize-canaries," which have black wing- and tail-feathers during their first (?) plumage, what colours are the wings and tails after the first (?) moult or when adult? I should be particularly glad to learn this. Heaven have mercy on you, for it is clear that I have none. I am going to investigate this same point with all the breeds of fowls, as Mr. Tegetmeier will procure for me young birds, about two months old, of all the breeds.

In the course of this next month I hope you will come down here on the Saturday and stay over the Sunday. Some months ago Mr. Bates said he would pay me a visit during June, and I have thought it would be pleasanter for you to come here when I can get him, so that you would have a companion if I get knocked up, as is sadly too often my bad habit and great misfortune.

Did you ever hear of the existence of any sub-breed of the canary in which the male differs in plumage from the female?

¹ Quoted in the *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 564. "A bullfinch which had been taught to pipe a German waltz . . . when this bird was first introduced into a room where other birds were kept and he began to sing all the others, consisting of about twenty linnets and canaries, ranged themselves on the nearest side of their cages, and listened with the greatest interest to the new performer."

To F. Müller.

Down, June 3rd [1868].

Your letter of April 22nd has much interested me. I am delighted that you approve of my book, for I value your opinion more than that of almost any one. I have yet hopes that you will think well of pangenesis. I feel sure that our minds are somewhat alike, and I find it a great relief to have some definite, though hypothetical view, when I reflect on the wonderful transformations of animals, the re-growth of parts, and especially the direct action of pollen on the mother form, etc. It often appears to me almost certain that the characters of the parents are "photographed" on the child, only by means of material atoms derived from each cell in both parents, and developed in the child. I am sorry about the mistake in regard to *Leptotes*.¹ I daresay it was my fault, yet I took pains to avoid such blunders. Many thanks for all the curious facts about the unequal number of the sexes in crustacea, but the more I investigate this subject the deeper I sink in doubt and difficulty. Thanks, also, for the confirmation of the rivalry of *Cicada*.² I have often reflected with surprise on the diversity of the means for producing music with insects, and still more with birds. We thus get a high idea of the importance of song in the animal kingdom. Please to tell me where I can find any account of the auditory organs in the orthoptera? Your facts are quite new to me. Scudder has described an annectant insect in Devonian strata, furnished with a stridulating apparatus.³ I believe he is to be trusted, and if so the apparatus is of

¹ See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. I., Vol. II., p. 134, where it is stated that *Oncidium* is fertile with *Leptotes*, a mistake corrected in the 2nd edition.

² See *Descent of Man*, Ed. I., Vol. I., p. 351, for F. Müller's observations; and for a reference to Landois' paper.

³ The insect is no doubt *Xenoneura antiquorum*, from the Devonian rocks of New Brunswick. Scudder compared a peculiar feature in the wing of this species to the stridulating apparatus of the Locustaria, but afterwards stated that he had been led astray in his original description, and that there was no evidence in support of the comparison with a stridulating organ. See the "Devonian Insects of New Brunswick," reprinted in S. H. Scudder's *Fossil Insects of N. America*, Vol. I., p. 179, New York, 1890.

astonishing antiquity. After reading Landois' paper I have been working at the stridulating organ in the lamellicorn beetles, in expectation of finding it sexual, but I have only found it as yet in two cases, and in these it was equally developed in both sexes. I wish you would look at any of your common lamellicorns and take hold of both males and females and observe whether they make the squeaking or grating noise equally. If they do not, you could perhaps send me a male and female in a light little box. How curious it is that there should be a special organ for an object apparently so unimportant as squeaking. Here is another point: have you any Toucans? if so, ask any trustworthy hunter whether the beaks of the males, or of both sexes, are more brightly coloured during the breeding season than at other times of the year? I have also to thank you for a previous letter of April 3rd, with some interesting facts on the variation of maize, the sterility of *Bignonia* and on conspicuous seeds. Heaven knows whether I shall ever live to make use of half the valuable facts which you have communicated to me. . . .

Letter 446

To J. Jenner Weir.

Letter 447

Down, June 18th [1868].

Many thanks. I am glad that you mentioned the linnet, for I had much difficulty in persuading myself that the crimson breast could be due to change in the old feathers, as the books say. I am glad to hear of the retribution of the wicked old she-bullfinch. You remember telling me how many Weirs and Jenners have been naturalists; now this morning I have been putting together all my references about one bird of a pair being killed, and a new mate being soon found; you, Jenner Weir, have given me some most striking cases with starlings; Dr. Jenner gives the most curious case of all in *Philosophical Transactions*,¹ and a Mr. Weir gives the next most striking in Macgillivray.² Now, is this not odd? Pray remember how very glad we shall be to see you here whenever you can come.

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, 1824.

² Macgillivray's *History of British Birds*, Vol. I., p. 570. See *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 621.

Did some ancient progenitor of the Weirs and Jenners puzzle his brains about the mating of birds, and has the question become indelibly fixed in all your minds?

Letter 448

To A. R. Wallace.

Aug. 19th [1868].

I had become, before my nine weeks' horrid interruption of all work, extremely interested in sexual selection, and was making fair progress. In truth it has vexed me much to find that the farther I get on the more I differ from you about the females being dull-coloured for protection. I can now hardly express myself as strongly, even, as in the *Origin*. This has much decreased the pleasure of my work. In the course of September, if I can get at all stronger, I hope to get Mr. J. Jenner Weir (who has been wonderfully kind in giving me information) to pay me a visit, and I will then write for the chance of your being able to come, and I hope bring with you Mrs. Wallace. If I could get several of you together it would be less dull for you, for of late I have found it impossible to talk with any human being for more than half an hour, except on extraordinary good days.

On September 16th Darwin wrote to Wallace on the same subject:—

You will be pleased to hear that I am undergoing severe distress about protection and sexual selection; this morning I oscillated with joy towards you; this evening I have swung back to old position, out of which I fear I shall never get.

Letter 449

To A. R. Wallace.¹

Down, Sept. 23rd [1868].

I am very much obliged for all your trouble in writing me your long letter, which I will keep by me and ponder over. To answer it would require at least 200 folio pages! If you could see how often I have rewritten some pages you would know how anxious I am to arrive as near as I can to the truth. I lay great stress on what I know takes place under domestication; I think we start with different fundamental notions on inheritance. I find it is most difficult, but not, I think, impossible to see how, for instance, a few red feathers

¹ From *Life and Letters*, Vol. III., p. 123.

appearing on the head of a male bird, and which are at first Letter 449 transmitted to both sexes, would come to be transmitted to males alone. It is not enough that females should be produced from the males with red feathers, which should be destitute of red feathers; but these females must have a latent tendency to produce such feathers, otherwise they would cause deterioration in the red head-feathers of their male offspring. Such latent tendency would be shown by their producing the red feathers when old, or diseased in their ovaria. But I have no difficulty in making the whole head red if the few red feathers in the male from the first tended to be sexually transmitted. I am quite willing to admit that the female may have been modified, either at the same time or subsequently, for protection by the accumulation of variations limited in their transmission to the female sex. I owe to your writings the consideration of this latter point. But I cannot yet persuade myself that females alone have often been modified for protection. Should you grudge the trouble briefly to tell me, whether you believe that the plainer head and less bright colours of female chaffinch, the less red on the head and less clean colours of female goldfinch, the much less red on the breast of the female bullfinch, the paler crest of golden-crested wren, etc., have been acquired by them for protection? I cannot think so, any more than I can that the considerable differences between female and male house-sparrow, or much greater brightness of male *Parus ceruleus* (both of which build under cover) than of female *Parus*, are related to protection. I even misdoubt much whether the less blackness of female blackbird is for protection.

Again, can you give me reasons for believing that the moderate differences between the female pheasant, the female *Gallus bankiva*, the female of black grouse, the pea-hen, the female partridge, have all special references to protection under slightly different conditions? I, of course, admit that they are all protected by dull colours, derived, as I think, from some dull-ground progenitor; and I account partly for their difference by partial transference of colour from the male, and by other means too long to specify; but I earnestly wish to see reason to believe that each is specially adapted for concealment to its environment.

I grieve to differ from you, and it actually terrifies me and

...I constantly distrust myself. I fear we shall never quite understand each other. I value the cases of brightly coloured incubating male fisher, and brilliant female butterflies, solely as showing that one sex may be made brilliant without any necessary transference of beauty to the other sex; for in these cases I cannot suppose that beauty in the other sex was checked by selection.

I fear this letter will trouble you to read it. A very short answer about your belief in regard to the female finches and Gallinaceæ would suffice.

Letter 450

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

9, St. Mark's Crescent, N.W., Sept. 27th, 1868.

Your view seems to be that variations occurring in one sex are transmitted either to that sex exclusively or to both sexes equally, or more rarely partially transferred. But we have every gradation of sexual colours, from total dissimilarity to perfect identity. If this is explained solely by the laws of inheritance, then the colours of one or other sex will be always (in relation to the environment) a matter of chance. I cannot think this. I think selection more powerful than laws of inheritance, of which it makes use, as shown by cases of two, three or four forms of female butterflies, all of which have, I have little doubt, been specialised for protection.

To answer your first question is most difficult, if not impossible, because we have no sufficient evidence in individual cases of slight sexual difference, to determine whether the male alone has acquired his superior brightness by sexual selection, or the female been made duller by need of protection, or whether the two causes have acted. Many of the sexual differences of existing species may be inherited differences from parent forms, which existed under different conditions and had greater or less need of protection.

I think I admitted before, the general tendency (probably) of males to acquire brighter tints. Yet this cannot be universal, for many female birds and quadrupeds have equally bright tints.

To your second question I can reply more decidedly. I do think the females of the Gallinaceæ you mention have been modified or been prevented from acquiring the brighter plumage of the male, by need of protection. I know that the

Gallus bankiva frequents drier and more open situations than the pea-hen of Java, which is found among grassy and leafy vegetation, corresponding with the colours of the two. So the Argus pheasant, male and female, are, I feel sure, protected by their tints corresponding to the dead leaves of the lofty forest in which they dwell, and the female of the gorgeous fire-back pheasant *Lophura viellottii* is of a very similar rich brown colour.

I do not, however, at all think the question can be settled by individual cases, but by only large masses of facts. The colours of the mass of female birds seem to me strictly analogous to the colours of both sexes of snipes, woodcocks, plovers, etc., which are undoubtedly protective.

Now, supposing, on your view, that the colours of a male bird become more and more brilliant by sexual selection, and a good deal of that colour is transmitted to the female till it becomes positively injurious to her during incubation, and the race is in danger of extinction; do you not think that all the females who had acquired less of the male's bright colours, or who themselves varied in a protective direction, would be preserved, and that thus a good protective colouring would soon be acquired?

If you admit that this could occur, and can show no good reason why it should not often occur, then we no longer differ, for this is the main point of my view.

Have you ever thought of the red wax-tips of the *Bombicilla* beautifully imitating the red fructification of lichens used in the nest, and therefore the *females* have it too? Yet this is a very sexual-looking character.

If sexes have been differentiated entirely by sexual selection the females can have no relation to environment. But in groups when both sexes require protection during feeding or repose, as snipes, woodcock, ptarmigan, desert birds and animals, green forest birds, etc., arctic birds of prey, and animals, then both sexes are modified for protection. Why should that power entirely cease to act when sexual differentiation exists and when the female requires protection, and why should the colour of so many *female birds* seem to be protective, if it has not been made protective by selection.

It is contrary to the principles of *Origin of Species*, that colour should have been produced in both sexes by sexual

selection and never have been modified to bring the female into harmony with the environment. "Sexual selection is less rigorous than Natural Selection," and will therefore be subordinate to it.

I think the case of female *Pieris pyrrha* proves that females alone can be greatly modified for protection.¹

Dear Sir,

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

On October 4th, 1868, Mr. Wallace wrote again on the same subject without adding anything of importance to his arguments of September 27th. We give his final remarks:—

October 4th, 1868.

I am sorry to find that our difference of opinion on this point is a source of anxiety to you. Pray do not let it be so. The truth will come out at last, and our difference may be the means of setting others to work who may set us both right. After all, this question is only an episode (though an important one) in the great question of the "Origin of Species," and whether you or I are right will not at all affect the main doctrine—that is one comfort.

I hope you will publish your treatise on "Sexual Selection" as a separate book as soon as possible; and then, while you are going on with your other work, there will no doubt be found some one to battle with me over your facts on this hard problem.

Letter 452

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, October 6th [1868].

Your letter is very valuable to me, and in every way very kind. I will not inflict a long answer, but only answer your queries. There are breeds (viz. Hamburg) in which both sexes differ much from each other and from both sexes of *Gallus bankiva*; and both sexes are kept constant by selection. The comb of the Spanish male has been ordered to be upright, and that of Spanish female to lop over, and this has been effected. There are sub-breeds of game fowl, with females very distinct and males almost identical; but this, apparently, is the result of spontaneous variation, without

¹ My latest views on this subject, with many new facts and arguments, will be found in the later editions of my *Darwinism*, Chap. X. (A. R. W.)

special selection. I am very glad to hear of case of female Letter 452
Birds of Paradise.

I have never in the least doubted possibility of modifying female birds alone for protection, and I have long believed it for butterflies. I have wanted only evidence for the female alone of birds having had their colour modified for protection. But then I believe that the variations by which a female bird or butterfly could get or has got protective colouring have probably from the first been variations limited in their transmission to the female sex. And so with the variations of the male: when the male is more beautiful than the female, I believe the variations were sexually limited in their transmission to the males.

To B. D. Walsh.¹

Letter 453

Down, October 31st, 1868.

I am very much obliged for the extracts about the "drumming," which will be of real use to me.

I do not at all know what to think of your extraordinary case of the Cicadas.² Professor Asa Gray and Dr. Hooker were staying here, and I told them of the facts. They

¹ For a biographical note see Vol. I., p. 248.

² A short account of the Periodical Cicada (*C. septendecim*) is given by Dr. Sharp in the Cambridge Natural History, Insects II., p. 570. We are indebted to Dr. Sharp for calling our attention to Mr. C. L. Marlatt's full account of the insect in *Bulletin No. 14 [N.S.] of the U.S. Department of Agriculture*, 1898. The Cicada lives for long periods underground as larva and pupa, so that swarms of the adults of one race (*septendecim*) appear at intervals of 17 years, while those of the southern form or race (*tredecim*) appear at intervals of 13 years. This fact was first made out by Phares in 1845, but was overlooked or forgotten, and was only re-discovered by Walsh and Riley in 1868, who published a joint paper in the *American Entomologist*, Vol. I., p. 63. Walsh appears to have adhered to the view that the 13- and 17-year forms are distinct species, though, as we gather from Marlatt's paper (p. 14), he published a letter to Mr. Darwin in which he speaks of the 13-year form as an incipient species; see *Index to Missouri Entomolog. Reports Bull.* 6, *U.S.F.C.*, p. 58 (as given by Marlatt). With regard to the cause of the difference in period of the two forms, Marlatt (pp. 15, 16) refers doubtfully to difference of temperature as the determining factor. Experiments have been instituted by moving 17-year eggs to the south, and *vice versa* with 13-year eggs. The results were, however, not known at the time of publication of Marlatt's paper.

thought that the 13-year and the 17-year forms ought not to be ranked as distinct species, unless other differences besides the period of development could be discovered. They thought the mere rarity of variability in such a point was not sufficient, and I think I concur with them. The fact of both the forms presenting the same case of dimorphism is very curious. I have long wished that some one would dissect the forms of the male stag-beetle with smaller mandibles, and see if they were well developed, *i.e.*, whether there was an abundance of spermatozoa; and the same observations ought, I think, to be made on the rarer form of your *Cicada*. Could you not get some observer, such as Dr. Hartman,¹ to note whether the females flocked in equal numbers to the "drumming" of the rarer form as to the common form? You have a very curious and perplexing subject of investigation, and I wish you success in your work.

Letter 454

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, June 15th [1869?].

You must not suppose from my delay that I have not been much interested by your long letter. I write now merely to thank you, and just to say that probably you are right on all the points you touch on, except, as I think, about sexual selection, which I will not give up. My belief in it, however, is contingent on my general belief in sexual selection. It is an awful stretch to believe that a peacock's tail was thus formed; but, believing it, I believe in the same principle somewhat modified applied to man.

Letter 455

To G. K. H. Thwaites.²

Down, February 13th [N.D.].

I wrote a little time ago asking you an odd question about elephants, and now I am going to ask you an odder.

¹ Mr. Walsh sent Mr. Darwin an extract from Dr. Hartman's "Journal of the doings of a *Cicada septendecim*," in which the females are described as flocking round the drumming males. *Descent of Man* (1901), p. 433.

² Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites (1811-82) held for some years the post of Director of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon; and in 1864 published an important work on the flora of the island, entitled *Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylanicæ*.

I hope that you will not think me an intolerable bore. It is most improbable that you could get me an answer, but I ask on mere chance. *Macacus silenus*¹ has a great mane of hair round neck, and passing into large whiskers and beard. Now what I want most especially to know is whether these monkeys, when they fight in confinement (and I have seen it stated that they are sometimes kept in confinement), are protected from bites by this mane and beard. Any one who watched them fighting would, I think, be able to judge on this head. My object is to find out with various animals how far the mane is of any use, or a mere ornament. Is the male *Macacus silenus* furnished with longer hair than the female about the neck and face? As I said, it is a hundred or a thousand to one against your finding out any one who has kept these monkeys in confinement.

To F. Müller.

Letter 456

Down, August 28th [1870].

I have to thank you very sincerely for two letters: one of April 25th, containing a very curious account of the structure and morphology of *Bonatea*. I feel that it is quite a sin that your letters should not all be published! but, in truth, I have no spare strength to undertake any extra work, which, though slight, would follow from seeing your letters in English through the press—not but that you write almost as clearly as any Englishman. This same letter also contained some seeds for Mr. Farrer, which he was very glad to receive.

Your second letter, of July 5th, was chiefly devoted to mimicry in lepidoptera: many of your remarks seem to me so good, that I have forwarded your letter to Mr. Bates; but he is out of London having his summer holiday, and I have not yet heard from him. Your remark about imitators and imitated being of such different sizes, and the lower surface of the wings not being altered in colour, strike me as the most curious points. I should not be at all surprised if your suggestion about sexual selection were to prove true; but it seems rather too speculative to be introduced in my book, more especially as my book is already far too speculative. The very same difficulty about brightly coloured caterpillars

¹ *Macacus silenus* L., an Indian ape.

...should be sent to me, and you will see in my book what, I believe, is the true explanation from Wallace. The same view probably applies in part to gaudy butterflies. My MS. is sent to the printers, and, I suppose, will be published in about three months: of course I will send you a copy. By the way, I settled with Murray recently with respect to your book,¹ and had to pay him only £21 2s. 3d., which I consider a very small price for the dissemination of your views; he has 547 copies as yet unsold. This most terrible war will stop all science in France and Germany for a long time. I have heard from nobody in Germany, and know not whether your brother, Häckel, Gegenbaur, Victor Carus, or any other friends are serving in the army. Dohrn has joined a cavalry regiment. I have not yet met a soul in England who does not rejoice in the splendid triumph of Germany over France:² it is a most just retribution against that vainglorious, war-loving nation. As the posts are all in confusion, I will not send this letter through France. The Editor has sent me duplicate copies of the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques*, which contain several articles about my views; so I send you copies for the chance of your liking to see them.

Letter 457

A. R. Wallace to C. Darwin.

Holly House, Barking, E., Jan. 27th, 1871.

Many thanks for your first volume,³ which I have just finished reading through with the greatest pleasure and interest; and I have also to thank you for the great tenderness with which you have treated me and my heresies.

On the subject of "sexual selection" and "protection," you do not yet convince me that I am wrong; but I expect your heaviest artillery will be brought up in your second volume, and I may have to capitulate. You seem, however, to have somewhat misunderstood my exact meaning, and I do not think the difference between us is quite so great as you seem to think it. There are a number of passages in which you argue against the view that the female has in any large number of cases been "specially modified" for

¹ The translation of *Für Darwin*, published 1869.

² See Letter 239, Vol. I.

³ *The Descent of Man*.

protection, or that colour has generally been obtained by either sex for purposes of protection. But my view is, as I thought I had made it clear, that the female has (in most cases) been simply prevented from acquiring the gay tints of the male (even when there was a tendency for her to inherit it), because it was hurtful; and that, when protection is not needed, gay colours are so generally acquired by both sexes as to show that inheritance by both sexes of colour variations is the most usual, when not prevented from acting by Natural Selection. The colour itself may be acquired either by sexual selection or by other unknown causes.

There are, however, difficulties in the very wide application you give to sexual selection which at present stagger me, though no one was or is more ready than myself to admit the perfect truth of the principle or the immense importance and great variety of its applications.

Your chapters on "Man" are of intense interest—but as touching my special heresy, not as yet altogether convincing, though, of course, I fully agree with every word and every argument which goes to prove the "evolution" or "development" of man out of a lower form. My *only* difficulties are, as to whether you have accounted for *every step* of the development by ascertained laws.

I feel sure that the book will keep up and increase your high reputation, and be immensely successful, as it deserves to be. . . .

To G. B. Murdoch.

Letter 458

Down, March 13th, 1871.

I am much obliged for your valuable letter.¹ I am strongly inclined to think that I have made a great and

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Murdoch for a draft of his letter dated March 10th, 1871. It is too long to be quoted at length; the following citations give some idea of its contents: "In your *Descent of Man*, in treating of the external differences between males and females of the same variety, have you attached sufficient importance to the different amount and kind of energy expended by them in reproduction?" Mr. Murdoch sums up: "Is it wrong, then, to suppose that extra growth, complicated structure, and activity in one sex exist as escape-valves for surplus vigour, rather than to please or fight with, though they may serve these purposes and be modified by them?"

complete oversight with respect to the subject which you discuss, I am the more surprised at this, as I remember reflecting on some points which ought to have led me to your conclusion. By an odd chance I received the day before yesterday a letter from Mr. Lowne¹ (author of an excellent book on the anatomy of the Blow-fly) with a discussion very nearly to the same effect as yours. His conclusions were drawn from studying male insects with great horns, mandibles, etc. He informs me that his paper on this subject will soon be published in the *Transact. Entomological Society*.² I am inclined to look at your and Mr. Lowne's view as specially valuable from probably throwing light on the greater variability of male than female animals, which manifestly has much bearing on sexual selection. I will keep your remarks in mind whenever a new edition of my book is demanded.

Letter 459

To George Fraser.

The following letter refers to two letters to Mr. Darwin, in which Mr. Fraser pointed out that illustrations of the theory of Sexual Selection might be found amongst British butterflies and moths. Mr. Fraser, in explanation of the letters, writes: "As an altogether unknown and far from experienced naturalist, I feared to send my letters for publication without, in the first place, obtaining Mr. Darwin's approval." The information was published in *Nature*, Vol. III., April 20th, 1871, p. 489. The article was referred to in the second edition of the *Descent of Man* (1874), pp. 312, 316, 319. Mr. Fraser adds: "This is only another illustration of Mr. Darwin's great conscientiousness in acknowledging suggestions received by him from the most humble sources." (Letter from Mr. Fraser to F. Darwin, March 21, 1888.)

Down, April 14th [1871].

I am very much obliged for your letter and the interesting facts which it contains, and which are new to me. But I am at present so much engaged with other subjects that I cannot

¹ *The Anatomy and Physiology of the Blow-Fly (Musca vomitoria L.)*, by B. T. Lowne. London, 1870.

² "Observations on Immature Sexuality and Alternate Generation in Insects." By B. T. Lowne. *Trans. Entomol. Soc.*, 1871 [Read March 6th, 1871]. "I believe that certain cutaneous appendages, as the gigantic mandibles and thoracic horns of many males, are complementary to the sexual organs; that, in point of fact, they are produced by the excess of nutriment in the male, which in the female would go to form the generative organs and ova" (*loc. cit.*, p. 197).

fully consider them; and, even if I had time, I do not Letter 459
suppose that I should have anything to say worth printing
in a scientific journal. It would obviously be absurd in me
to allow a mere note of thanks from me to be printed.
Whenever I have to bring out a corrected edition of my
book I will well consider your remarks (which I hope that you
will send to *Nature*), but the difficulty will be that my friends
tell me that I have already introduced too many facts, and
that I ought to prune rather than to introduce more.

To E. S. Morse.¹

Letter 460

Down, Dec. 3rd, 1871.

I am much obliged to you for having sent me your two
interesting papers, and for the kind writing on the cover.
I am very glad to have my error corrected about the pro-
tective colouring of shells.² It is no excuse for my broad
statement, but I had in my mind the species which are
brightly or beautifully coloured, and I can as yet hardly
think that the colouring in such cases is protective.

To Aug. Weismann.

Letter 461

Down, Feb. 29th, 1872.

I am rejoiced to hear that your eyesight is somewhat better;
but I fear that work with the microscope is still out of your
power. I have often thought with sincere sympathy how
much you must have suffered from your grand line of em-
bryological research having been stopped. It was very good
of you to use your eyes in writing to me. I have just re-
ceived your essay;³ but as I am now staying in London for
the sake of rest, and as German is at all times very difficult
to me, I shall not be able to read your essay for some little
time. I am, however, very curious to learn what you have to
say on isolation and on periods of variation. I thought much

¹ Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.

² "On Adaptive Coloration of the Mollusca," *Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Proc.*, Vol. XIV., April 5th, 1871. Mr. Morse quotes from the *Descent of Man*, I., p 316, a passage to the effect that the colours of the mollusca do not in general appear to be protective. Mr. Morse goes on to give instances of protective coloration.

³ *Ueber der Einfluss der Isolirung auf die Artbildung*: Leipzig, 1872.

about selection than I wrote in Chapter IV. on the circumstances favourable to Natural Selection. No doubt there remains an immense deal of work to do on "Artbildung." I have only opened a path for others to enter, and in the course of time to make a broad and clear high-road. I am especially glad that you are turning your attention to sexual selection. I have in this country hardly found any naturalists who agree with me on this subject, even to a moderate extent. They think it absurd that a female bird should be able to appreciate the splendid plumage of the male; but it would take much to persuade me that the peacock does not spread his gorgeous tail in the presence of the female in order to fascinate or excite her. The case, no doubt, is much more difficult with insects. I fear that you will find it difficult to experiment on diurnal lepidoptera in confinement, for I have never heard of any of these breeding in this state.¹ I was extremely pleased at hearing from Fritz Müller that he liked my chapter on lepidoptera in the *Descent of Man* more than any other part, excepting the chapter on morals.

Letter 462

To H. Müller.

Down [May, 1872].

I have now read with the greatest interest your essay,² which contains a vast amount of matter quite new to me. I really have no criticisms or suggestions to offer. The perfection of the gradation in the character of bees, especially in such important parts as the mouth-organs, was altogether unknown to me. You bring out all such facts very clearly by your comparison with the corresponding organs in the allied hymenoptera. How very curious is the case of bees and wasps having acquired, independently of inheritance from a common source, the habit of building hexagonal cells and

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Bateson for the following note: "This belief does not seem to be well founded, for since Darwin's time several species of *Rhopalocera* (e.g. *Pieris*, *Pararge*, *Caenonympha*) have been successfully bred in confinement without any special difficulty; and by the use of large cages members even of strong-flying genera, such as *Vanessa*, have been induced to breed."

² "Anwendung der Darwin'schen Lehre auf Bienen," *Verhandl. d. naturhist. Vereins für preuss. Rheinld. u. Westf.*, 1872. References to Müller's paper occur in the second edition of the *Descent of Man*.

of producing sterile workers! But I have been most interested by your discussion on secondary sexual differences; I do not suppose so full an account of such differences in any other group of animals has ever been published. It delights me to find that we have independently arrived at almost exactly the same conclusion with respect to the more important points deserving investigation in relation to sexual selection. For instance, the relative number of the two sexes, the earlier emergence of the males, the laws of inheritance, etc. What an admirable illustration you give of the transference of characters acquired by one sex—namely, that of the male of *Bombus* possessing the pollen-collecting apparatus. Many of your facts about the differences between male and female bees are surprisingly parallel with those which occur with birds. The reading your essay has given me great confidence in the efficacy of sexual selection, and I wanted some encouragement, as extremely few naturalists in England seem inclined to believe in it. I am, however, glad to find that Prof. Wiesmann has some faith in this principle.

The males of *Bombus* follow one remarkable habit, which I think it would interest you to investigate this coming summer, and no one could do it better than you.¹ I have therefore enclosed a briefly and roughly drawn-up account of this habit. Should you succeed in making any observations on this subject, and if you would like to use in any way my MS. you are perfectly welcome. I could, should you hereafter wish to make any use of the facts, give them in rather fuller detail; but I think that I have given enough.

I hope that you may long have health, leisure, and inclination to do much more work as excellent as your recent essay.

¹ Mr. Darwin's observations on this curious subject were sent to Hermann Müller, and after his death were translated and published in Krause's *Gesammelte kleinere Schriften von Charles Darwin*, 1887, p. 84. The male bees had certain regular lines of flight at Down, as from the end of the kitchen garden to the corner of the "sand-walk," and certain regular "buzzing places" where they stopped on the wing for a moment or two. Mr. Darwin's children remember vividly the pleasure of helping in the investigation of this habit.

EXPRESSION, 1868-1874.

To F. Müller.

Down, January 30th [1868].

I am very much obliged for your answers, though few in number (October 5th), about expression. I was especially glad to hear about shrugging the shoulders. You say that an old negro woman, when expressing astonishment, wonderfully resembled a *Cebus* when astonished; but are you sure that the *Cebus* opened its mouth? I ask because the Chimpanzee does not open its mouth when astonished, or when listening.¹ Please have the kindness to remember that I am very anxious to know whether any monkey, when screaming violently, partially or wholly closes its eyes.

To W. Bowman.

Letter 464

The late Sir W. Bowman, the well-known surgeon, supplied a good deal of information of value to Darwin in regard to the expression of the emotions. The gorging of the eyes with blood during screaming is an important factor in the physiology of weeping, and indirectly in the obliquity of the eyebrows—a characteristic expression of suffering. See *Expression of the Emotions*, pp. 160 and 192.

Down, March 30th [1868].

I called at your house about three weeks since, and heard that you were away for the whole month, which I much regretted, as I wished to have had the pleasure of seeing you, of asking you a question, and of thanking you for your kindness to my son George. You did not quite understand the last note which I wrote to you—viz., about Bell's precise statement that the conjunctiva of an infant or young child becomes gorged with blood when the eyes are forcibly opened during a screaming fit.² I have carefully kept your previous note, in which you spoke doubtfully about Bell's statement. I intended in my former note only to express

¹ Darwin, in the *Expression of the Emotions*, adheres to this statement as being true of monkeys in general.

² Sir C. Bell's statement in his *Anatomy of Expression* (1844, p. 106) is quoted in the *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 158.

a wish that if, during your professional work, you were led to open the eyelids of a screaming child, you would specially observe this point about the eye showing signs of becoming gorged with blood, which interests me extremely. Could you ask any one to observe this for me in an eye-dispensary or hospital? But I now have to beg you kindly to consider one other question at any time when you have half an hour's leisure.

When a man coughs violently from choking or retches violently, even when he yawns, and when he laughs violently, tears come into the eyes. Now, in all these cases I observe that the orbicularis muscle is more or less spasmodically contracted, as also in the crying of a child. So, again, when the muscles of the abdomen contract violently in a propelling manner, and the breath is, I think, always held, as during the evacuation of a very costive man, and as (I hear) with a woman during severe labour-pains, the orbicularis contracts, and tears come into the eyes. Sir J. E. Tennant states that tears roll down the cheeks of elephants when screaming and trumpeting at first being captured; accordingly I went to the Zoological Gardens, and the keeper made two elephants trumpet, and when they did this violently the orbicularis was invariably plainly contracted. Hence I am led to conclude that there must be some relation between the contraction of this muscle and the secretion of tears. Can you tell me what this relation is? Does the orbicularis press against, and so directly stimulate, the lachrymal gland? As a slight blow on the eye causes, by reflex action, a copious effusion of tears, can the slight spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis act like a blow? This seems hardly possible. Does the same nerve which runs to the orbicularis send off fibrils to the lachrymal glands; and if so, when the order goes for the muscle to contract, is nervous force sent sympathetically at the same time to the glands?¹

I should be extremely much obliged if you [would] have the kindness to give me your opinion on this point.

¹ See *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 169.

To, F. C. Donders.

Mr. Darwin was indebted to Sir W. Bowman for an introduction to Professor Donders, whose work on Sir Charles Bell's views is quoted in the *Expression of the Emotions*, pp. 160-62.

Down, June 3rd [1870?].

I do not know how to thank you enough for the very great trouble which you have taken in writing at such length, and for your kind expressions towards me. I am particularly obliged for the abstract with respect to Sir C. Bell's¹ views, as I shall now proceed with some confidence; but I am intensely anxious to read your essay in full when translated and published, as I hope, in the *Dublin Journal*, as you speak of the weak point in the case—viz., that injuries are not known to follow from the gorging of the eye with blood. I may mention that my son and his friend at a military academy tell me that when they perform certain feats with their heads downwards their faces become purple and veins distended, and that they then feel an uncomfortable sensation in their eyes; but that as it is necessary for them to see, they cannot protect their eyes by closing the eyelids. The companions of one young man, who naturally has very prominent eyes, used to laugh at him when performing such feats, and declare that some day both eyes would start out of his head.

Your essay on the physiological and anatomical relations between the contraction of the orbicular muscles and the secretion of tears is wonderfully clear, and has interested me greatly. I had not thought about irritating substances getting into the nose during vomiting; but my clear impression is that mere retching causes tears. I will, however, try to get this point ascertained. When I reflect that in vomiting (subject to the above doubt), in violent coughing from choking, in yawning, violent laughter, in the violent downward action of the abdominal muscle . . . and in your

¹ See *Expression of the Emotions*, pp. 158 *et seq.*: Sir Charles Bell's view is that adopted by Darwin—viz. that the contraction of the muscles round the eyes counteracts the gorging of the parts during screaming, etc. The essay of Donders is, no doubt, "On the Action of the Eyelids in Determination of Blood from Expiratory Effort" in Beale's *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. V., 1870, p. 20, which is a translation of the original in Dutch.

very curious case of the spasms¹—that in all these cases the orbicular muscles are strongly and unconsciously contracted, and that at the same time tears often certainly flow, I must think that there is a connection of some kind between these phenomena ; but you have clearly shown me that the nature of the relation is at present quite obscure.

To A. D. Bartlett.

Letter 466

6, Queen Anne Street, W., Dec. 19th [1870 ?].

I was with Mr. Wood this morning, and he expressed himself strongly about your and your daughter's kindness in aiding him. He much wants assistance on another point ; and if you would aid him, you would greatly oblige me. You know well the appearance of a dog when approaching another dog with hostile intentions, before they come close together. The dog walks very stiffly, with tail rigid and upright, hair on back erected, ears pointed and eyes directed forwards. When the dog attacks the other, down go the ears, and the canines are uncovered. Now, could you anyhow arrange so that one of your dogs could see a strange dog from a little distance, so that Mr. Wood² could sketch the former attitude, viz., of the stiff gesture with erected hair and erected ears. And then he could afterwards sketch the same dog, when fondled by his master and wagging his tail with drooping ears. These two sketches I want much, and it would be a great favour to Mr. Wood, and myself, if you could aid him.

P.S.—When a horse is turned out into a field he trots with high, elastic steps, and carries his tail aloft. Even when a cow frisks about she throws up her tail. I have seen a drawing of an elephant, apparently trotting with high steps, and with the tail erect. When the elephants in the garden are turned out and are excited so as to move quickly, do they

¹ In some cases a slight touch to the eye causes spasms of the orbicularis muscle, which may continue for so long as an hour, being accompanied by a flow of tears. See *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 166.

² In Chapter II. of the *Expression of the Emotions* there are sketches of dogs in illustration of the "Principle of Antithesis," drawn by Mr. Riviere and by Mr. A. May (figs. 5-8). Mr. T. W. Wood supplied similar drawings of a cat (figs. 9, 10), also a sketch of the head of a snarling dog (fig. 14).

carry their tails aloft? How is this with the rhinoceros? Do not trouble yourself to answer this, but I shall be in London in a couple of months, and then perhaps you will be able to answer this trifling question. Or, if you write about wolves and jackals turning round,¹ you can tell me about the tails of elephants, or of any other animals.

To A. D. Bartlett.

Down, Jan. 5th, [1871?]

Many thanks about *Limulus*. I am going to ask another favour, but I do not want to trouble you to answer it by letter. When the *Callithrix sciureus*² screams violently, does it wrinkle up the skin round the eyes like a baby always does? When thus screaming do the eyes become suffused with moisture? Will you ask Sutton³ to observe carefully? Could you make it scream without hurting it much? I should be truly obliged some time for this information, when in spring I come to the Gardens.

Letter 468

To W. Ogle.

Down, March 7th [1871].

I wrote to Tyndall, but had no clear answer, and have now written to him again about odours.⁴ I write now to ask you to be so kind (if there is no objection) to tell me the circumstances under which you saw a man arrested for murder⁵ I say in my notes made from your conversation:

¹ In the *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 44, reference is made under the head of "Associated habitual movements in the lower animals," to dogs and other animals turning round and round and scratching the ground with their fore-paws when they wish to go to sleep on a carpet, or other similar surface.

² "Humboldt also asserts that the eyes of the *Callithrix sciureus* 'instantly fill with tears when it is seized with fear'; but when this pretty little monkey in the Zoological Gardens was teased, so as to cry out loudly, this did not occur. I do not, however, wish to throw the least doubt on the accuracy of Humboldt's statement." (*The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*, 1872, p. 137.)

³ One of the keepers who made many observations on monkeys for Mr. Darwin.

⁴ Dr. Ogle's work on the Sense of Smell (*Medico-Chirurgical Trans.* LIII., p. 268) is referred to in the *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 256.

⁵ Given in the *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 294.

utmost horror—extreme pallor—mouth relaxed and open Letter 468
 —general prostration—perspiration—muscle of face contracted—hair observed on account of having been dyed, and apparently not erected. Secondly, may I quote you that you have often (?) seen persons (young or old? men or women?) who, evincing no great fear, were about to undergo severe operation under chloroform, showing resignation by (alternately?) folding one open hand over the other on the lower part of chest (whilst recumbent?)—I know this expression, and think I ought to notice it. Could you look out for an additional instance?

I fear you will think me very troublesome, especially when I remind you (not that I am in a hurry) about the Eustachian tube.

To J. Jenner Weir.

Letter 469

Down, June 14th [1870].

As usual, I am going to beg for information. Can you tell me whether any Fringillidæ or Sylviadæ erect their feathers when frightened or enraged?¹ I want to show that this expression is common to all or most of the families of birds. I know of this only in the fowl, swan, tropic-bird, owl, ruff and reeve, and cuckoo. I fancy that I remember having seen nestling birds erect their feathers greatly when looking into nests, as is said to be the case with young cuckoos. I should much like to know whether nestlings do really thus erect their feathers. I am now at work on expression in animals of all kinds, and birds; and if you have any hints I should be very glad for them, and you have a rich wealth of facts of all kinds. Any cases like the following: the sheldrake pats or dances on the tidal sands to make the sea-worms come out; and when Mr. St. John's tame sheldrakes came to ask for their dinners they used to pat the ground, and this I should call an expression of hunger and impatience. How about the Quagga case?²

I am working away as hard as I can on my book; but good heavens, how slow my progress is.

¹ See *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 99.

² See Letter 235, Vol. I.

To F. C. Donders.

Down, March 18th, 1871.

Very many thanks for your kind letter. I have been interested by what you tell me about your views published in 1848, and I wish I could read your essay. It is clear to me that you were as near as possible in preceding me on the subject of Natural Selection.

You will find very little that is new to you in my last book, whatever merit it may possess consists in the grouping of the facts and in deductions from them. I am now at work on my essay on Expression. My last book fatigued me much, and I have had much correspondence, otherwise I should have written to you long ago, as I often intended to tell you in how high a degree your essay published in Beale's Archives¹ interested me. I have heard others express their admiration at the complete manner in which you have treated the subject. Your confirmation of Sir C. Bell's rather loose statement² has been of paramount importance for my work. You told me that I might make further inquiries from you.

When a person is lost in meditation his eyes often appear as if fixed on a distant object,³ and the lower eyelids may be seen to contract and become wrinkled. I suppose the idea is quite fanciful, but as you say that the eyeball advances⁴ in adaptation for vision for close objects, would the eyeball have to be pushed backwards in adaptation for distant objects? If so, can the wrinkling of the lower eyelids, which has often perplexed me, act in pushing back the eyeball?

But, as I have said, I daresay this is quite fanciful. Gratiolet says⁵ that the pupil contracts in rage, and dilates enormously in terror. I have not found this great anatomist quite trustworthy on such points, and am making enquiries on this subject. But I am inclined to believe him, as the old Scotch anatomist Munro says, that the iris of parrots contracts

¹ Beale's *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. V., 1870.

² On the contraction of the muscles surrounding the eye. See *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 158. See Letters 464, 465.

³ The appearance is due to divergence of the lines of vision produced by muscular relaxation. See *Expression of the Emotions*, Ed. II., p. 239.

⁴ Darwin seems to have misunderstood a remark of Donders.

⁵ See *Expression of the Emotions*, Ed. II., p. 321.

and dilates under passions, independently of the amount of light. Can you give any explanation of this statement? When the heart beats hard and quick, and the head becomes somewhat congested with blood in any illness, does the pupil contract? Does the pupil dilate in incipient faintness, or in utter prostration, as when after a severe race a man is pallid, bathed in perspiration, with all his muscles quivering? Or in extreme prostration from any illness?

To W. Turner.

Letter 471

Down, March 28th [1871].

I am much obliged for your kind note, and especially for your offer of sending me some time corrections, for which I shall be truly grateful. I know that there are many blunders to which I am very liable. There is a terrible one confusing the supra-condyloid foramen with another one.¹ This, however, I have corrected in all the copies struck off after the first lot of 2500. I daresay there will be a new edition in the course of nine months or a year, and this I will correct as well as I can. As yet the publishers have kept up type, and grumble dreadfully if I make heavy corrections. I am very far from surprised that "you have not committed yourself to full acceptance" of the evolution of man. Difficulties and objections there undoubtedly are, enough and to spare, to stagger any cautious man who has much knowledge like yourself.

I am now at work at my hobby-horse essay on Expression, and I have been reading some old notes of yours. In one you say it is easy to see that the spines of the hedgehog are moved by the voluntary panniculus. Now, can you tell me whether each spine has likewise an oblique unstriped or

¹ In the first edition of the *Descent of Man*, I., p. 28, in quoting Mr. Busk "On the Caves of Gibraltar," Mr. Darwin confuses together the inter-condyloid foramen in the humerus with the supra-condyloid foramen. His attention was called to the mistake by Sir William Turner, to whom he had been previously indebted for other information on the anatomy of man. The error is one, as Sir William Turner points out in a letter, "which might easily arise where the writer is not minutely acquainted with human anatomy." In speaking of his correspondence with Darwin, Sir William remarks on a characteristic of Darwin's method of asking for information, namely, his care in avoiding leading questions.

stripped muscle, as figured by Lister?¹ Do you know whether the tail-coverts of peacock or tail of turkey are erected by unstriped or striped muscles, and whether these are homologous with the panniculus or with the single oblique unstriped muscles going to each separate hair in man and many animals? I wrote some time ago to Kölliker to ask this question (and in relation to quills of porcupine), and I received a long and interesting letter, but he could not answer these questions. If I do not receive any answer (for I know how busy you must be), I will understand you cannot aid me.

I heard yesterday that Paget was very ill; I hope this is not true. What a loss he would be; he is so charming a man.

P.S.—As I am writing I will trouble you with one other question. Have you seen anything or read of any facts which could induce you to think that the mind being intently and long directed to any portion of the skin (or, indeed, any organ) would influence the action of the capillaries, causing them either to contract or dilate? Any information on this head would be of great value to me, as bearing on blushing.

If I remember right, Paget seems to be a great believer in the influence of the mind in the nutrition of parts, and even in causing disease. It is awfully audacious on my part, but I remember thinking (with respect to the latter assertion on disease) when I read the passage that it seemed rather fanciful, though I should like to believe in it. Sir H. Holland² alludes to this subject of the influence of the mind on local circulation frequently, but gives no clear evidence.

Letter 472

To W. Turner.

Down, March 29th [1871].

Forgive me for troubling you with one line. Since writing my P.S. I have read the part on the influence of the nervous system on the nutrition of parts in your last edition of *Paget's Lectures*.³ I had not read before this part in this edition, and I see how foolish I was. But still, I should be extremely grateful for any hint or evidence of the influence of mental attention on the capillary or local circulation of the skin, or of

¹ *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 101.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 339 *et seq.*

³ *Lectures on Surgical Pathology*, Ed. III., revised by Professor Turner, 1870.

any part to which the mind may be intently and long directed. Letter 472
For instance, if thinking intently about a local eruption on the skin (not on the face, for shame might possibly intervene) caused it temporarily to redden, or thinking of a tumour caused it to throb, independently of increased heart action.

To Hubert Airy.

Letter 473

Dr. Airy had written to Mr. Darwin on April 3rd:—

"With regard to the loss of voluntary movement of the ears in man and monkey, may I ask if you do not think it might have been caused, as it is certainly compensated, by the facility and quickness in turning the head, possessed by them in virtue of their more erect stature, and the freedom of the atlanto-axial articulation? (in birds the same end is gained by the length and flexibility of the neck.) The importance, in case of danger, of bringing the eyes to help the ears would call for a quick turn of the head whenever a new sound was heard, and so would tend to make superfluous any special means of moving the ears, except in the case of quadrupeds and the like, that have great trouble (comparatively speaking) in making a horizontal turn of the head—can only do it by a slow bend of the whole neck."¹

Down, April 5th [1871].

I am greatly obliged for your letter. Your idea about the easy turning of the head instead of the ears themselves strikes me as very good, and quite new to me, and I will keep it in mind; but I fear that there are some cases opposed to the notion.

If I remember right the hedgehog has very human ears, but birds support your view, though lizards are opposed to it.

Several persons have pointed out my error about the platysma.² Nor can I remember how I was misled. I find I can act on this muscle myself, now that I know the corners of the mouth have to be drawn back. I know of the case of a man who can act on this muscle on one side, but not on the other; yet he asserts positively that both contract when he is startled. And this leads me to ask you to be so kind as to observe, if any opportunity should occur, whether the

¹ We are indebted to Dr. Airy for furnishing us with a copy of his letter to Mr. Darwin, the original of which had been mislaid.

² The error in question occurs on p. 19 of the *Descent of Man*, Ed. 1., where it is stated that the *Platysma myoides* cannot be voluntarily brought into action. In the *Expression of the Emotions* Darwin remarks that this muscle is sometimes said not to be under voluntary control, and he shows that this is not universally true.

... contracts during extreme terror, as before an operation; and, secondly, whether it contracts during a shivering fit. Several persons are observing for me, but I receive most discordant results.

I beg you to present my most respectful and kind compliments to your honoured father [Sir G. B. Airy].

LETTER 474

Letter 474

To Francis Galton.

Mr. Galton had written on Nov. 7th, 1872, offering to send to various parts of Africa Darwin's printed list of questions intended to guide observers on expression. Mr. Galton goes on: "You do not, I think, mention in *Expression* what I thought was universal among blubbering children (when not trying to see if harm or help was coming out of the corner of one eye) of pressing the knuckles against the eyeballs, thereby reinforcing the orbicularis."

Down, Nov. 8th [1872].

Many thanks for your note and offer to send out the queries; but my career is so nearly closed that I do not think it worth while. What little more I can do shall be chiefly new work. I ought to have thought of crying children rubbing their eyes with their knuckles, but I did not think of it, and cannot explain it. As far as my memory serves, they do not do so whilst roaring, in which case compression would be of use. I think it is at the close of the crying fit, as if they wished to stop their eyes crying, or possibly to relieve the irritation from the salt tears. I wish I knew more about the knuckles and crying.

What a tremendous stir-up your excellent article on prayer¹ has made in England and America!

Letter 475

To F. C. Donders.

We have no means of knowing whether the observations suggested in the following letter were made—if not, the suggestion is worthy of record.

Down, Dec. 21st, 1872.

You will have received some little time ago my book on *Expression*, in writing which I was so deeply indebted to your

¹ The article entitled "Statistical Inquiries into the Efficacy of Prayer" appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, 1872. In Mr. Francis Galton's book on *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development*, London, 1883, a section (pp. 277-94) is devoted to a discussion on the "Objective Efficacy of Prayer."

kindness. I want now to beg a favour of you, if you have the means to grant it. A clergyman, the head of an institution for the blind in England,¹ has been observing the expression of those born blind, and he informs me that they never or very rarely frown. He kept a record of several cases, but at last observed a frown on two of the children who he thought never frowned; and then in a foolish manner tore up his notes, and did not write to me until my book was published. He may be a bad observer and altogether mistaken, but I think it would be worth while to ascertain whether those born blind, when young, and whilst screaming violently, contract the muscles round the eyes like ordinary infants. And secondly, whether in after years they rarely or never frown. If it should prove true that infants born blind do not contract their orbicular muscles whilst screaming (though I can hardly believe it) it would be interesting to know whether they shed tears as copiously as other children. The nature of the affection which causes blindness may possibly influence the contraction of the muscles, but on all such points you will judge infinitely better than I can. Perhaps you could get some trustworthy superintendent of an asylum for the blind to attend to this subject. I am sure that you will forgive me asking this favour. Letter 475

To D. Hack Tuke.

Letter 476

Down, Dec. 22nd, 1872.

I have now finished your book,² and have read it with great interest.

Many of your cases are very striking. As I felt sure would be the case, I have learnt much from it; and I should have modified several passages in my book on Expression, if I had had the advantage of reading your work before my publication. I always felt, and said so a year ago to Professor Donders, that I had not sufficient knowledge of Physiology to treat my subject in a proper way.

With many thanks for the interest which I have felt in reading your work . . .

¹ The Rev. R. H. Blair, Principal of the Worcester College: *Expression of the Emotions*, Ed. II., p. 237.

² *Influence of the Mind upon the Body. Designed to elucidate the Power of the Imagination.* 1872

Letter 477

To A. R. Wallace.

Down, Jan. 10th [1873].

I have read your Review with much interest, and I thank you sincerely for the very kind spirit in which it is written. I cannot say that I am convinced by your criticisms.¹ If you have ever actually observed a kitten sucking and pounding, with extended toes, its mother, and then seen the same kitten when a little older doing the same thing on a soft shawl, and ultimately an old cat (as I have seen), and do not admit that it is identically the same action, I am astonished. With respect to the decapitated frog,² I have always heard of Pfliiger as a most trustworthy observer. If, indeed, any one knows a frog's habits so well as to say that it never rubs off a bit of leaf or other object which may stick to its thigh, in the same manner as it did the acid, your objection would be valid. Some of Flourens' experiments, in which he removed the cerebral hemispheres from a pigeon, indicate that acts apparently performed consciously can be done without consciousness. I presume through the force of habit, in which case it would appear that intellectual power is not brought into play. Several persons have made suggestions and objections as yours about the hands³ being held up in astonishment; if there was any straining of the muscles, as with protruded arms under fright, I would agree; as it is I

¹ *Quarterly Journal of Science*, Jan., 1873, p. 116: "I can hardly believe that when a cat, lying on a shawl or other soft material, pats or pounds it with its feet, or sometimes sucks a piece of it, it is the persistence of the habit of pressing the mammary glands and sucking during kittenhood." Mr. Wallace goes on to say that infantine habits are generally completely lost in adult life, and that it seems unlikely that they should persist in a few isolated instances.

² Mr. Wallace speaks of "a readiness to accept the most marvellous conclusions or interpretations of physiologists on what seem very insufficient grounds," and he goes on to assert that the frog experiment is either incorrectly recorded or else that it "demonstrates volition, and not reflex action."

³ The raising of the hands in surprise is explained (*Expression of Emotions*, Ed. I., p. 287) on the doctrine of antithesis as being the opposite of listlessness. Mr. Wallace's view (given in the 2nd edit. of *Expression of the Emotions*, p. 300) is that the gesture is appropriate to sudden defence or to the giving of aid to another person.

must keep to my old opinion, and I dare say you will say that Letter 477 I am an obstinate old blockhead.

The book has sold wonderfully ; 9,000 copies have now been printed.

To Chauncey Wright.

Letter 478

Down, Sept. 21st, 1874.

I have read your long letter with the greatest interest, and it was extremely kind of you to take such great trouble. Now that you call my attention to the fact, I well know the appearance of persons moving the head from side to side when critically viewing any object ; and I am almost sure that I have seen the same gesture in an affected person when speaking in exaggerated terms of some beautiful object not present. I should think your explanation of this gesture was the true one. But there seems to me a rather wide difference between inclining or moving the head laterally, and moving it in the same plane, as we do in negation, and, as you truly add, in disapprobation. It may, however, be that these two movements of the head have been confounded by travellers when speaking of the Turks. Perhaps Prof. Lowell would remember whether the movement was identically the same. Your remarks on the effects of viewing a sunset, etc., with the head inverted are very curious.¹ We have a looking-glass in the drawing-room opposite the flower garden, and I have

¹ The letter dated Sept. 3rd, 1874, is published in Mr. Thayer's *Letters of Chauncey Wright*, privately printed, Cambridge, Mass., 1878. Wright quotes Mr. Sophocles, a native of Greece, at the time Professor of Modern and Ancient Greek at Harvard University, to the effect that the Turks do not express affirmation by a shake of the head, but by a bow or grave nod, negation being expressed by a backward nod. From the striking effect produced by looking at a landscape with the head inverted, or by looking at its reflection, Chauncey Wright was led to the lateral movement of the head, which is characteristic of critical inspection—*e.g.* of a picture. He thinks that in this way a gesture of deliberative assent arose which may have been confused with our ordinary sign of negation. He thus attempts to account for the contradictions between Lieber's statement that a Turk or Greek expresses "yes" by a shake of the head, and the opposite opinion of Prof. Sophocles, and, lastly, Mr. Lowell's assertion that in Italy our negative shake of the head is used in affirmation (see *Expression of the Emotions*, Ed. II., p. 289).

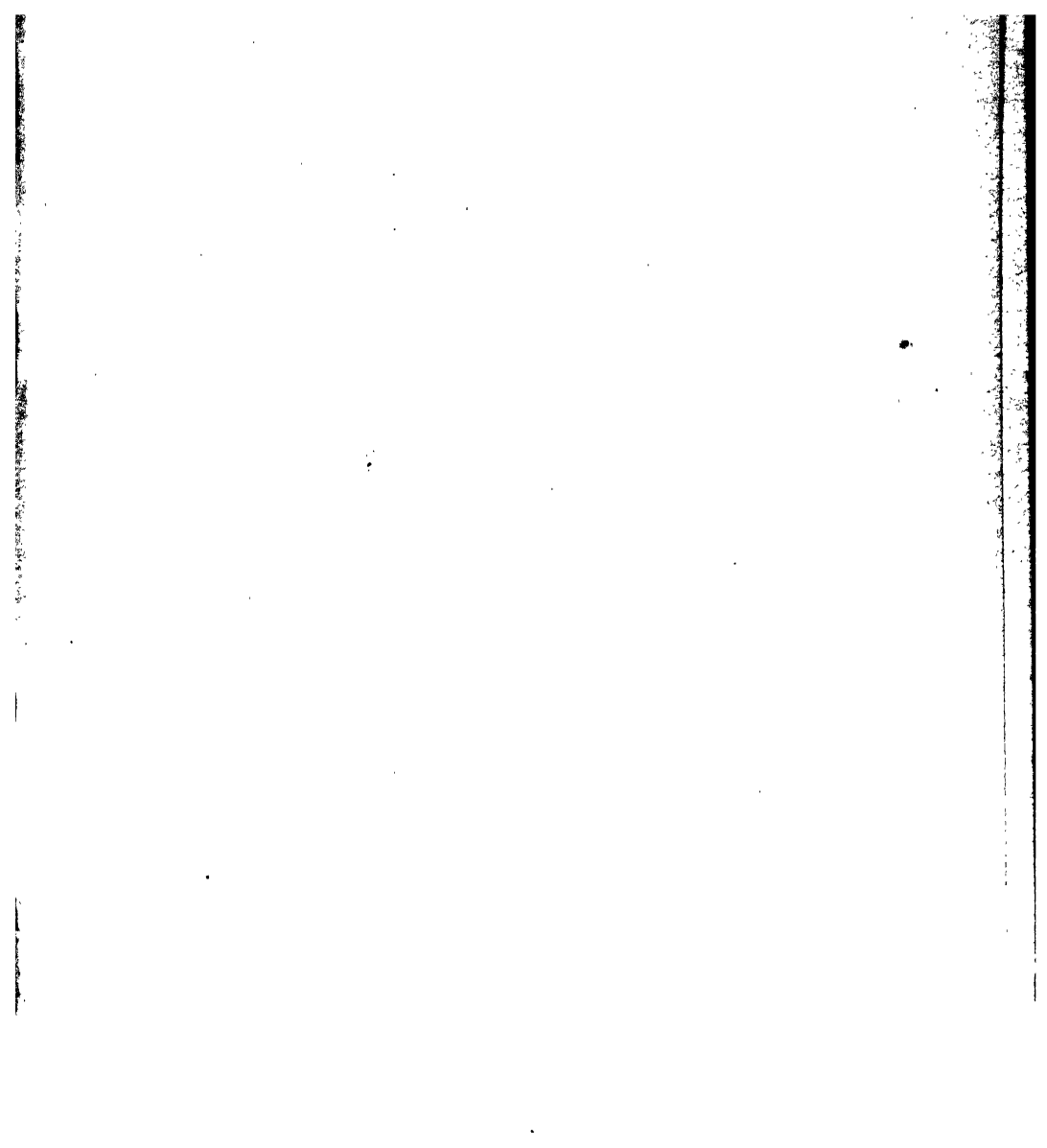
Letter 478 often been struck how extremely pretty and strange the flower garden and surrounding bushes appear when thus viewed. Your letter will be very useful to me for a new edition of my Expression book; but this will not be for a long time, if ever, as the publisher was misled by the very large sale at first, and printed far too many copies.

I daresay you intend to publish your views in some essay, and I think you ought to do so, for you might make an interesting and instructive discussion.

I have been half killing myself of late with microscopical work on plants. I begin to think that they are more wonderful than animals.

P.S., Jan. 29th, 1875.—You will see that by a stupid mistake in the address this letter has just been returned to me. It is by no means worth forwarding, but I cannot bear that you should think me so ungracious and ungrateful as not to have thanked you for your long letter.

As I forget whether "Cambridge" is sufficient address, I will send this through Asa Gray.





Madgeell

Engraved by J. S. Ketchum from

CHAPTER IX

GEOLOGY

- I. *Vulcanicity and Earth-movements*.—II. *Ice-action*.—III. *The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy*.—IV. *Coral Reefs, Fossil and Recent*.—V. *Cleavage and Foliation*.—VI. *Age of the World*.—VII. *Geological Action of Earthworms*.—VIII. *Miscellaneous*.

I. VULCANICITY AND EARTH-MOVEMENTS, 1840–81. Letter 479

To David Milne.¹

12, Upper Gower Street, Thursday [March] 20th [1840].

I much regret that I am unable to give you any information of the kind you desire. You must have misunderstood Mr. Lyell concerning the object of my paper.² It is an account of the shock of February, 1835, in Chile, which is particularly interesting, as it ties most closely together volcanic eruptions and continental elevations. In that paper I notice a very remarkable coincidence in volcanic eruptions in S. America at very distant places. I have also drawn up some short tables showing, as it appears to me, that there are periods of unusually great volcanic activity affecting large

¹ David Milne-Hume (1805–90) was a country gentleman in Berwickshire who became interested in geology at an early age. He wrote on the Midlothian Coal-field, the Geology of Roxburghshire, the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and compiled the Reports presented by a Committee appointed by the Royal Society of Edinburgh to investigate the observation and registration of boulders in Scotland (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XLVII., 1891; *Proc.*, p. 59).

² "On the Connexion of certain Volcanic Phenomena, and on the Formation of Mountain-chains and the Effects of Continental Elevations." *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., 1840, pp. 601–32 [March 7th, 1838].

Letter 479 portions of S. America. I have no record of any coincidences between shocks there and in Europe. Humboldt, by his table in the *Pers. Narrative* (Vol. IV. p. 36, English Translat.), seems to consider the elevation of Sabrina off the Azores as connected with S. American subterranean activity: this connection appears to be exceedingly vague. I have during the past year seen it stated that a severe shock in the northern parts of S. America coincided with one in Kamstchatka. Believing, then, that such coincidences are purely accidental, I neglected to take a note of the reference; but I believe the statement was somewhere in *L'Institut* for 1839. I was myself anxious to see the list of the 1200 shocks alluded to by you, but I have not been able to find out that the list has been published. With respect to any coincidences you may discover between shocks in S. America and Europe, let me venture to suggest to you that it is probably a quite accurate statement that scarcely one hour in the year elapses in S. America without an accompanying shock in some part of that large continent. There are many regions in which earthquakes take place every three and four days; and after the severer shocks the ground trembles almost half-hourly for months. If, therefore, you had a list of the earthquakes of two or three of these districts, it is almost certain that some of them would coincide with those in Scotland, without any other connection than mere chance.

My paper will be published immediately in the *Geol. Transactions*, and I will do myself the pleasure of sending you a copy in the course of (as I hope) a week or ten days. A large part of it is theoretical, and will be of little interest to you; but the account of the Concepcion shock of 1835 will, I think, be worth your perusal. I have understood from Mr. Lyell that you believe in some connection between the state of the weather and earthquakes. Under the very peculiar climate of Northern Chile, the belief of the inhabitants in such connection can hardly, in my opinion, be founded in error. It might possibly be worth your while to turn to pp. 430—433

¹ *L'Institut, Journal Général des Sociétés et Travaux Scientifiques de la France et de l'Étranger*, Tome VIII. p. 412, Paris, 1840. In a note on some earthquakes in the province Maurienne it is stated that they occurred during a change in the weather, and at times when a south wind followed a north wind, etc.

in my *Journal of Researches during the Voyage of the Beagle*, Letter 479 where I have stated this circumstance.¹ On the hypothesis of the crust of the earth resting on fluid matter, would the influence of the moon (as indexed by the tides) affect the periods of the shocks, when the force which causes them is just balanced by the resistance of the solid crust? The fact you mention of the coincidence between the earthquakes of Calabria and Scotland appears most curious. Your paper will possess a high degree of interest to all geologists. I fancied that such uniformity of action, as seems here indicated, was probably confined to large continents, such as the Americas. How interesting a record of volcanic phenomena in Iceland would be, now that you are collecting accounts of every slight trembling in Scotland. I am astonished at their frequency in that quiet country, as any one would have called it. I wish it had been in my power to have contributed in any way to your researches on this most interesting subject.

To L. Horner.²

Letter 480

Down, Aug. 29th [1844].

I am greatly obliged for your kind note, and much pleased with its contents. If one-third of what you say be really true, and not the verdict of a partial judge (as from pleasant experience I much suspect), then should I be thoroughly well

¹ *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the World.* London, 1870, p. 351.

² Leonard Horner, F.R.S. (1785–1862), was born in Edinburgh; at the age of twenty-one he settled in London, and devoted himself more particularly to Geology and Mineralogy, returning a few years later to Edinburgh, where he took a prominent part in founding the School of Art and other educational institutions. In 1827 Mr. Horner was invited to occupy the post of Warden in the London University, a position which he resigned in 1831; he also held for some years an Inspectorship of Factories. As a Fellow of the Royal Society, Mr. Horner "took an active part in bringing about certain changes in the management of the Society, which resulted in limiting to fifteen the number of new members to be annually elected. . . ." In 1846 Horner was elected President of the Geological Society; and in 1860 he again presided over the Society, to the interests of which he had long devoted himself. His contributions to the Society include papers on Stratigraphical Geology, Mineralogy, and other subjects.—*Memoirs of Leonard Horner*, edited by his daughter, Katherine M. Lyell (privately printed, 1890).

Page 480 contented with my small volume,¹ which, small as it is, cost me much time. The pleasure of observation amply repays itself; not so that of composition; and it requires the hope of some small degree of utility in the end to make up for the drudgery of altering bad English into sometimes a little better and sometimes worse. With respect to craters of elevation,² I had no sooner printed off the few pages on that subject than I wished the whole erased. I utterly disbelieve in Von Buch and de Beaumont's views; but on the other hand, in the case of the Mauritius and St. Jago, I cannot, perhaps unphilosophically, persuade myself that they are merely the basal fragments of ordinary volcanoes; and therefore I thought I would suggest the notion of a slow circumferential elevation, the central part being left unelevated, owing to the force from below being spent and [relieved?] in eruptions. On this view, I do not consider these so-called craters of elevation as formed by the ejection of ashes, lava, etc., etc., but by a peculiar kind of elevation acting round and modified by a volcanic orifice. I wish I had left it all out; I trust that there are in other parts of the volume more facts and less theory. The more I reflect on volcanoes, the more I appreciate the importance of E. de Beaumont's measurements³ (even if one does not believe them implicitly) of the natural inclination of lava-streams, and even more the importance of his view of the dikes, or unfilled fissures, in every volcanic mountain, being the proofs and measures of the stretching and consequent elevation which all such mountains must have undergone. I believe he thus unintentionally explains most of his cases of lava-streams being inclined at a greater angle than that at which they could have flowed.

But excuse this lengthy note, and once more let me thank you for the pleasure and encouragement you have given me—

¹ *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*: London, 1844. A French translation has been made by Professor Renard of Ghent, and published by Reinwald of Paris in 1902.

² *Geological Observations*, pp. 93-6.

³ Élie de Beaumont's views are discussed by Sir Charles Lyell both in the *Principles of Geology* (Ed. x., 1867, Vol. I. pp. 633 *et seq.*) and in the *Elements of Geology* (Ed. III., 1878, pp. 495, 496). See also Darwin's *Geological Observations*, Ed. II., 1876, p. 107.

which, together with Lyell's never-failing kindness, will help me on with South America, and, as my books will not sell, I sometimes want such aid. I have been lately reading with care A. d'Orbigny's work¹ on South America, and I cannot say how forcibly impressed I am with the infinite superiority of the Lyellian school of Geology over the continental. I always feel as if my books came half out of Lyell's brain, and that I never acknowledge this sufficiently; nor do I know how I can without saying so in so many words—for I have always thought that the great merit of the *Principles* was that it altered the whole tone of one's mind, and therefore that, when seeing a thing never seen by Lyell, one yet saw it partially through his eyes—it would have been in some respects better if I had done this less: but again excuse my long, and perhaps you will think presumptuous, discussion. Enclosed is a note from Emma to Mrs. Horner, to beg you, if you can, to give us the great pleasure of seeing you here. We are necessarily dull here, and can offer no amusements; but the weather is delightful, and if you could see how brightly the sun now shines you would be tempted to come. Pray remember me most kindly to all your family, and beg of them to accept our proposal, and give us the pleasure of seeing them.

To C. Lyell.²

Letter 481

Down [Sept., 1844].

I was glad to get your note, and wanted to hear about your work. I have been looking to see it advertised; it has

¹ *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale—exécuté pendant les années 1826-33*: six vols., Paris, 1835-43.

² Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., F.R.S. (1797-1875), was born at Kinnordy, the family home in central Forfarshire. At the age of seventeen he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a second class in the final Honours School in Classics. As an undergraduate Lyell attended Prof. Buckland's lectures on Geology. On leaving Oxford Lyell was entered at Lincoln's Inn; a weakness of the eyes soon compelled him to give up reading, and he travelled abroad, finding many opportunities for field work. He was called to the Bar in 1825, and in the same year published some papers on geological subjects. From 1823-26 Lyell filled the post of Secretary to the Geological Society, and in 1826 was elected into the Royal Society. In 1830 the first volume of the *Principles of Geology* was published; the second volume appeared two

been a long task. I had, before your return from Scotland, determined to come up and see you; but as I had nothing else to do in town, my courage has gradually eased off, more especially as I have not been very well lately. We get so many invitations here that we are grown quite dissipated, but my stomach has stood it so ill that we are going to have a month's holidays, and go nowhere.

The subject which I was most anxious to talk over with you I have settled, and having written sixty pages of my *S. American Geology*, I am in pretty good heart, and am determined to have very little theory and only short descrip-

tions later. Speaking of this greatest of Lyell's services to Geology, Huxley writes: "I have recently read afresh the first edition of the *Principles of Geology*, and when I consider that this remarkable book had been nearly thirty years in everybody's hands [in 1859], and that it brings home to any reader of ordinary intelligence a great principle and a great fact—the principle that the past must be explained by the present, unless good cause be shown to the contrary; and the fact that, so far as our knowledge of the past history of life on our globe goes, no such cause can be shown—I cannot but believe that Lyell, for others, as for myself, was the chief agent in smoothing the road for Darwin" (*Huxley's Life and Letters*, Vol. II., p. 190). As Professor of Geology in King's College, London, Lyell delivered two courses of lectures in 1832-33; in the latter year he received a Royal medal, and in 1858 he was the recipient of the Copley medal of the Royal Society. The *Elements of Geology* was published in 1833; this work is still used as a text-book, a new edition having been lately (1896) brought out by Prof. Judd; in 1845 and in 1849 appeared the *Travels in North America* and *A Second Visit to the United States of North America*. The *Antiquity of Man* was published in 1863. Lyell was knighted in 1848, and in 1864 was raised to the rank of a Baronet. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Darwin wrote in his Autobiography: "The Science of Geology is enormously indebted to Lyell, more so, as I believe, than to any other man who ever lived" (*Life and Letters*, Vol. I., p. 72). In a letter to Lyell—November 23rd, 1859—Darwin wrote: "I rejoice profoundly that you intend admitting the doctrine of modification in your new edition [a new edition of the *Manual* published in 1865]; nothing, I am convinced, could be more important for its success. I honour you most sincerely. To have maintained, in the position of a master, one side of a question for thirty years, and then deliberately give it up, is a fact to which I much doubt whether the records of science offer a parallel" (*Life and Letters*, Vol. II., pp. 229-30). See *Life, Letters, and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.*, edited by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lyell, 2 Vols., London, 1881. *Charles Lyell and Modern Geology*, Prof. T. G. Bonney, London, 1895.

tions. The two first chapters will, I think, be pretty good, Letter 481 on the great gravel terraces and plains of Patagonia and Chili and Peru.

I am astonished and grieved over D'Orbigny's¹ nonsense of sudden elevations. I must give you one of his cases: He finds an old beach 600 feet above sea. He finds *still attached* to the rocks at 300 feet six species of truly littoral shells. He finds at 20 to 30 feet above sea an immense accumulation of chiefly littoral shells. He argues the whole 600 feet uplifted at one blow, because the attached shells at 300 feet have not been displaced. Therefore when the sea formed a beach at 600 feet the present littoral shells were attached to rocks at 300 feet depth, and these same shells were accumulating by thousands at 600 feet.

Hear this, oh Forbes. Is it not monstrous for a professed conchologist? This is a fair specimen of his reasoning.

One of his arguments against the Pampas being a slow deposit, is that mammifers are very seldom washed by rivers into the sea!

Because at 12,000 feet he finds the same kind of clay with that of the Pampas he never doubts that it is contemporaneous with the Pampas [débâcle?] which accompanied the right royal salute of every volcano in the Cordillera. What a pity these Frenchmen do not catch hold of a comet, and return to the good old geological dramas of Burnett and Whiston. I shall keep out of controversy, and just give my own facts. It is enough to disgust one with Geology; though I have been much pleased with the frank, decided, though courteous manner with which D'Orbigny disputes my conclusions, given, unfortunately, without facts, and sometimes rashly, in my journal.

Enough of S. America. I wish you would ask Mr. Horner (for I forgot to do so, and am unwilling to trouble him again)

¹ D'Orbigny's views are referred to by Lyell in chapter vii. of the *Principles*, Vol. I. p. 131. "This mud [*i.e.* the Pampean mud] contains in it recent species of shells, some of them proper to brackish water, and is believed by Mr. Darwin to be an estuary or delta deposit. M. A. D'Orbigny, however, has advanced an hypothesis . . . that the agitation and displacement of the waters of the ocean, caused by the elevation of the Andes, gave rise to a deluge, of which this Pampean mud, which reaches sometimes the height of 12,000 feet, is the result and monument."

whether he thinks there is too much detail (quite independent of the merits of the book) in my volcanic volume; as to know this would be of some real use to me. You could tell me when we meet after York, when I will come to town. I had intended being at York, but my courage has failed. I should much like to hear your lecture, but still more to read it, as I think reading is always better than hearing.

I am very glad you talk of a visit to us in the autumn if you can spare the time. I shall be truly glad to see Mrs. Lyell and yourself here; but I have scruples in asking any one you know how dull we are here. Young Hooker¹ talks of coming; I wish he might meet you,—he appears to me a most engaging young man.

I have been delighted with Prescott, of which I have read Vol. I. at your recommendation; I have just been a good deal interested with W. Taylor's (of Norwich) *Life and Correspondence*.

On your return from York I shall expect a great supply of Geological gossip.

Letter 482

To C. Lyell.

[October 3rd, 1846.]

I have been much interested with Ramsay,² but have no particular suggestions to offer; I agree with all your remarks made the other day. My final impression is that the only argument against him is to tell him to read and re-read the *Principles*, and if not then convinced to send him to Pluto. Not but what he has well read the *Principles*! and largely profited thereby. I know not how carefully you have read this paper, but I think you did not mention to me that he does (p. 327)³ believe that the main part of his great denudation was

¹ Sir J. D. Hooker.

² "On the Denudation of South Wales and the Adjacent Counties of England." A. C. Ramsay, *Mem. Geol. Survey Great Britain*, Vol. I., London, 1846.

³ Ramsay refers the great outlines of the country to the action of the sea in Tertiary times. In speaking of the denudation of the coast, he says: "Taking *unlimited* time into account, we can conceive that any extent of land might be so destroyed . . . If to this be added an *exceedingly slow depression* of the land and sea bottom, the wasting process would be materially assisted by this depression" (*loc. cit.*, p. 327).

effected during a vast (almost gratuitously assumed) slow Tertiary subsidence and subsequent Tertiary oscillating slow elevation. So our high cliff argument is inapplicable. He seems to think his great subsidence only *favourable* for great denudation. I believe from the general nature of the off-shore sea's bottoms that it is almost necessary ; do look at two pages—p. 25 of my S. American volume—on this subject.¹ Letter 482

The foundation of his views, viz., of one great sudden upheaval, strikes me as threefold. First, to account for the great dislocations. This strikes me as the odder, as he admits that a little northwards there were many and some violent dislocations at many periods during the accumulation of the Palæozoic series. If you argue against him, allude to the cool assumption that petty forces are conflicting: look at volcanoes; look at recurrent similar earthquakes at same spots; look at repeatedly injected intrusive masses. In my paper on Volcanic Phenomena in the *Geolog. Transact.*² I have argued (and Lonsdale thought well of the argument, in favour, as he remarked, of your original doctrine) that if Hopkins' views are correct, viz., that mountain chains are subordinate consequences to changes of level in mass, then, as we have evidence of such horizontal movements in mass having been slow, the foundation of mountain chains (differing from volcanoes only in matter being injected instead of ejected) must have been slow.

Secondly, Ramsay has been influenced, I think, by his

¹ *Geological Observations on S. America*, 1846, p. 25. "When viewing the sea-worn cliffs of Patagonia, in some parts between 800 and 900 feet in height, and formed of horizontal Tertiary strata, which must once have extended far seaward . . . a difficulty often occurred to me, namely, how the strata could possibly have been removed by the action of the sea at a considerable depth beneath its surface." The cliffs of St. Helena are referred to in illustration of the same problem; speaking of these, Darwin adds: "Now, if we had any reason to suppose that St. Helena had, during a long period, gone on slowly subsiding, every difficulty would be removed . . . I am much inclined to suspect that we shall hereafter find in all such cases that the land with the adjoining bed of the sea has in truth subsided . . ." (*loc. cit.*, pp. 25-6).

² "On the Connection of certain Volcanic Phenomena, and on the Formation of Mountain-chains and the Effects of Continental Elevations." *Geol. Soc. Proc.*, Vol. II., pp. 654-60, 1838; *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., pp. 601-32, 1842. [Read March 7th, 1838.]

Alpine insects; but he is wrong in thinking that there is any necessary connection of tropics and large insects—videlicet—Galapagos Arch., under the equator. Small insects swarm in all parts of tropics, though accompanied generally with large ones.

Thirdly, he appears influenced by the absence of newer deposits on the old area, blinded by the supposed necessity of sediment accumulating somewhere near (as no doubt is true) and being *preserved*—an example, as I think, of the common error which I wrote to you about. The preservation of sedimentary deposits being, as I do not doubt, the exception when they are accumulated during periods of elevation or of stationary level, and therefore the preservation of newer deposits would not be probable, according to your view that Ramsay's great Palæozoic masses were denuded, whilst slowly rising. Do pray look at end of Chapter II., at what little I have said on this subject in my S. American volume.¹

I do not think you can safely argue that the whole surface was probably denuded at same time to the level of the lateral patches of Magnesian conglomerate.

The latter part of the paper strikes me as good, but obvious.

I shall send him my S. American volume, for it is curious on how many similar points we enter, and I modestly hope it may be a half-oz. weight towards his conversion to better views. If he would but reject his great sudden elevations, how sound and good he would be. I doubt whether this letter will be worth the reading.

Letter 483

To C. Lyell.

Down [Sept. 4th, 1849].

It was very good of you to write me so long a letter, which has interested me much. I should have answered it sooner, but I have not been very well for the few last days. Your letter has also flattered me much in many points. I am very glad you have been thinking over the relation of subsidence and the accumulation of deposits; it has to me removed many great difficulties; please to observe that I

¹ The second chapter of the *Geological Observations* concludes with a Summary on the Recent Elevations of the West Coast of South America, (p. 53).

have carefully abstained from saying that sediment is not deposited during periods of elevation, but only that it is not accumulated to sufficient thickness to withstand subsequent beach action; on both coasts of S. America the amount of sediment deposited, worn away, and redeposited, oftentimes must have been enormous, but still there have been no wide formations produced: just read my discussion (p. 135 of my S. American book¹) again with this in your mind. I never thought of your difficulty (*i.e.* in relation to this discussion) of where was the land whence the three miles of S. Wales strata² were derived! Do you not think that it may be explained by a form of elevation which I have always suspected to have been very common (and, indeed, had once intended getting all facts together), viz. thus?—

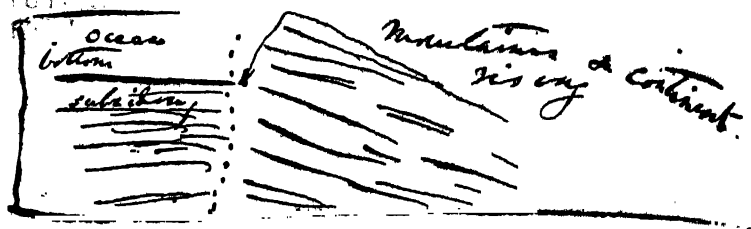


Fig. 1.

The frequency of a *deep* ocean close to a rising continent bordered with mountains, seems to indicate these opposite movements of rising and sinking *close together*; this would

¹ See Letter 556, footnote 1, p. 222. The discussion referred to (*Geological Observations on South America*, 1846) deals with the causes of the absence of recent conchiferous deposits on the coasts of South America.

² In his classical paper "On the Denudation of South Wales and the Adjacent Counties of England" (*Mem. Geol. Survey*, Vol. I., p. 297, 1846), Ramsay estimates the thickness of certain Palaeozoic formations in South Wales, and calculates the cubic contents of the strata in the area they now occupy together with the amount removed by denudation; and he goes on to say that it is evident that the quantity of matter employed to form these strata was many times greater than the entire amount of solid land they now represent above the waves. "To form, therefore, so great a thickness, a mass of matter of nearly equal cubic contents must have been worn by the waves and the outpourings of rivers from neighbouring lands, of which perhaps no original trace now remains" (p. 334).

Let me easily explain the S. Wales and Eocene cases. I will only add that I should think there would be a little more sediment produced during subsidence than during elevation, from the resulting outline of coast, after long period of rise. There are many points in my volume which I should like to have discussed with you, but I will not plague you: I should like to hear whether you think there is anything in my conjecture on Craters of Elevation¹; I cannot possibly believe that Saint Jago or Mauritius are the basal fragments of ordinary volcanoes; I would sooner even admit E. de Beaumont's views than that—much as I would sooner in my own mind in all cases follow you. Just look at p. 232² in my *S. America* for a trifling point, which, however, I remember to this day relieved my mind of a considerable difficulty. I remember being struck with your discussion on the Mississippi beds in relation to Pampas, but I should

¹ In the *Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands*, 1844, pp. 93-6, Darwin speaks of St. Helena, St. Jago and Mauritius as being bounded by a ring of basaltic mountains which he regards as "Craters of Elevation." While unable to accept the theory of Élie de Beaumont and attribute their formation to a dome-shaped elevation and consequent arching of the strata, he recognises a "very great difficulty in admitting that these basaltic mountains are merely the basal fragments of great volcanoes, of which the summits have been either blown off, or, more probably, swallowed by subsidence." An explanation of the origin and structure of these volcanic islands is suggested which would keep them in the class of "Craters of Elevation," but which assumes a slow elevation, during which the central hollow or platform having been formed "not by the arching of the surface, but simply by that part having been upraised to a less height."

² This probably refers to a paragraph (p. 232) "On the Eruptive Sources of the Porphyritic Claystone and Greenstone Lavas." The opinion is put forward that "the difficulty of tracing the streams of porphyries to their ancient and doubtless numerous eruptive sources, may be partly explained by the very general disturbance which the Cordillera in most parts has suffered"; but, Darwin adds, "a more specific cause may be that 'the original points of eruption tend to become the points of injection.' . . . On this view of there being a tendency in the old points of eruption to become the points of subsequent injection and disturbance, and consequently of denudation, it ceases to be surprising that the streams of lava in the porphyritic claystone conglomerate formation, and in other analogous cases, should most rarely be traceable to their actual sources." The latter part of this letter is published in *Life and Letters*, I., pp. 377, 378.

wish to read them over again; I have, however, re-lent your Letter 483 work to Mrs. Rich, who, like all whom I have met, has been much interested by it. I will stop about my own Geology. But I see I must mention that Scrope did suggest (and I have alluded to him, p. 118,¹ but without distinct reference and I fear not sufficiently, though I utterly forgot what he wrote) the separation of basalt and trachyte; but he does not appear to have thought about the crystals, which I believe to be the keystone of the phenomenon. I cannot but think this separation of the molten elements has played a great part in the metamorphic rocks: how else could the basaltic dykes have come in the great granitic districts such as those of Brazil? What a wonderful book for labour is d'Archiac! . . .²

To Lady Lyell.

Letter 484

Down, Wednesday night [1849 ?].

I am going to beg a very very great favour of you: it is to translate one page (and the title) of either Danish or Swedish or some such language. I know not to whom else to apply, and I am quite dreadfully interested about the barnacles therein described. Does Lyell know Lovén,³ or his address and title? for I must write to him. If Lyell knows him I would use his name as introduction; Lovén I know by name as a first-rate naturalist.

Accidentally I forgot to give you the *Footsteps*, which I now return, having ordered a copy for myself.

I sincerely hope the "Craters of Denudation"⁴ prosper; I pin my faith to this view.

¹ *Geological Observations*, Ed. II., 1876. Chapter VI. opens with a discussion "On the Separation of the Constituent Minerals of Lava, according to their Specific Gravities." Mr. Darwin calls attention to the fact that Mr. P. Scrope had speculated on the subject of the separation of the trachytic and basaltic series of lavas (p. 113).

² Possibly this refers to d'Archiac's *Histoire des Progrès de la Géologie*, 1848.

³ S. L. Lovén published numerous papers on Cirripedes and other zoological subjects in the Stockholm *Öfversigt* and elsewhere between 1838 and 1882.

⁴ "On Craters of Denudation, with Observations on the Structure and Growth of Volcanic Cones." *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. VI., 1850, pp. 207-34. In a letter to Bunbury (Jan. 17th, 1850) Lyell wrote:

Letter 44 Please tell Sir C. Lyell that outside the crater-like mountains at St. Jago,¹ even throughout a distance of two or three miles, there has been much denudation of the older volcanic rocks contemporaneous with those of the ring of mountains.

I hope that you will not find the page troublesome, and that you will forgive me asking you.

Letter 45

To C. Lyell.

[Nov. 6th, 1849].

I have been deeply interested in your letter, and so far, at least, worthy of the time it must have cost you to write it. I have not much to say. I look at the whole question as settled. Santorin² is splendid! it is conclusive! it is perfect! You have read Dufrenoy³ in a hurry, I think, and added to the difficulty—it is the whole hill or "colline" which is composed of tuff with cross-stratification; the central boss or "monticule" is simply trachyte. Now, I have described one tuff crater at Galapagos (p. 108)⁴ which has broken through a great solid sheet of basalt: why should not an irregular mass of trachyte have been left in the middle after

"... Darwin adopts my views as to Mauritius, St. Jago, and so-called elevation craters, which he has examined, and was puzzled with."—*Life of Sir Charles Lyell*, Vol. II., p. 158.

¹ The island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde group, is fully described in the *Volcanic Islands*, Chap. I.

² "The Gulf of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago, has been for two thousand years a scene of active volcanic operations. The largest of the three outer islands of the groups (to which the general name of Santorin is given) is called Thera (or sometimes Santorin), and forms more than two-thirds of the circuit of the Gulf" (*Principles of Geology*, Vol. II., Ed. x., London, 1868, p. 65). Lyell attributed "the moderate slope of the beds in Thera . . . to their having originally descended the inclined flanks of a large volcanic cone . . ."; he refuted the theory of "Elevation Craters" by Leopold von Buch, which explained the slope of the rocks in a volcanic mountain by assuming that the inclined beds had been originally horizontal and subsequently tilted by an explosion.

³ Pierre Armand Dufrenoy published *Mémoires pour servir à une Description Géologique de la France*, as well as numerous papers in the *Annales des Mines*, *Comptes Rendus*, *Bulletin Soc. Geol. France*, and elsewhere on mineralogical and geological subjects.

⁴ The pages refer to Darwin's *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands*, etc., 1844.

the explosion and emission of mud which produced the overlying tuff? Or, again, I see no difficulty in a mass of trachyte being exposed by subsequent dislocations and bared or cleaned by rain. At Ascension (p. 40), subsequent to the last great aeriform explosion, which has covered the country with fragments, there have been dislocations and a large circular subsidence. . . . Do not quote Banks' case¹ (for there has been some denudation there), but the "elliptic one" (p. 105), which is 1,500 yards (three-quarters of a nautical mile) in internal diameter . . . and is the very one the inclination of whose mud stream on tuff strata I measured (before I had ever heard the name Dufrenoy) and found varying from 25° to 30°. Albemarle Island, instead of being a crater of elevation, as Von Buch foolishly guessed, is formed of four great subaerial basaltic volcanoes (p. 103), of one of which you might like to know the external diameter of the summit or crater was above three nautical miles. There are no "craters of denudation" at Galapagos.²

I hope you will allude to Mauritius. I think this is the instance on the largest scale of any known, though imperfectly known.

If I were you I would give up consistency (or, at most, only allude in note to your old edition) and bring out the Craters of Denudation as a new view, which it essentially is. You cannot, I think, give it prominence as a novelty and yet keep to consistency and passages in old editions. I should grudge this new view being smothered in your address, and should like to see a separate paper. The one great channel to Santorin and Palma, etc., etc., is just like the one main channel being kept open in atolls and encircling barrier reefs, and on the same principle of water being driven in through several shallow breaches.

I of course utterly reprobate my wild notion of circular elevation; it is a satisfaction to me to think that I perceived there was a screw loose in the old view, and, so far, I think I was of some service to you.

Depend on it, you have for ever smashed, crushed, and

¹ This refers to Banks' Cove: see *Volcanic Islands*, p. 107.

² See Lyell "On Craters of Denudation, with Observations on the Structure and Growth of Volcanic Cones," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. VI., 1850, p. 207.

Letter 485 abolished craters of elevation. There must be craters of engulfment, and of explosion (mere modifications of craters of eruption), but craters of denudation are the ones which have given rise to all the discussions.

Pray give my best thanks to Lady Lyell for her translation, which was as clear as daylight to me, including "leglessness."

Letter 486

To C. Lyell.

Down [Nov. 20th, 1849].

I remembered the passage in E. de B. [Élie de Beaumont]¹ and have now re-read it. I have always and do still entirely disbelieve it; in such a wonderful case he ought to have hammered every inch of rock up to actual junction; he describes no details of junction, and if I were in your place I would absolutely dispute the fact of junction (or articulation as he oddly calls it) on such evidence. I go farther than you; I do not believe in the world there is or has been a junction between a dike and stream of lava of exact shape of either (1) or (2) [Fig. 2].

If dike gave immediate origin to volcanic vent we should have craters of [an] elliptic shape [Fig. 3]. I believe that when the molten rock in a dike comes near to the surface, some one two or three points will always certainly chance to afford an easier passage upward to the actual surface than along the whole line, and therefore that the dike will be connected (if the whole were bared and dissected) with the vent by a

¹ Élie de Beaumont (1798-1874) was a pupil in the École Polytechnique and afterwards in the École des Mines. In 1820 he accompanied M. Brochant de Villiers to England in order to study the principles of geological mapping, and to report on the English mines and metallurgical establishments. For several years M. de Beaumont was actively engaged in the preparation of the geological map of France, which was begun in 1825, and in 1835 he succeeded M. B. de Villiers in the Chair of Geology at the École des Mines. In 1853 he was elected Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, and in 1861 he became Vice-President of the Conseil Général des Mines and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Élie de Beaumont is best known among geologists as the author of the *Systèmes des Montagnes* and other publications, in which he put forward his theories on the origin of mountain ranges and on kindred subjects. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI.; *Proc.*, p. xliii, 1875.)

column or cone (see my elegant drawing) of lava [Fig. 4]. I do not doubt that the dikes are thus indirectly connected with eruptive vents. E. de B. seems to have observed many of his T; now without he supposes the whole line of fissure or dike to have poured out lava (which implies, as above remarked, craters of an elliptic or almost linear shape) on both sides,

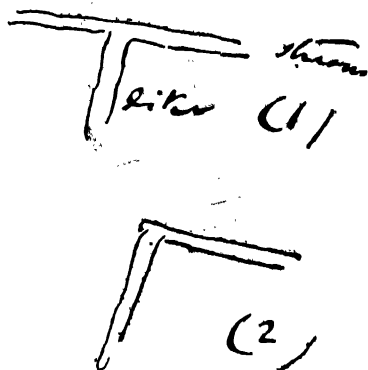


Fig. 2.

how extraordinarily improbable it is, that there should have been in a single line of section so many intersections of points of eruption; he must, I think, make his orifices of eruption almost linear or, if not so, astonishingly numerous.

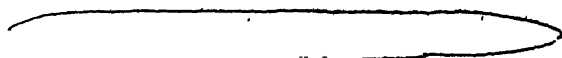


Fig. 3.

One must refer to what one has seen oneself: do pray, when you go home, look at the section of a minute cone of eruption at the Galapagos, p. 109,¹ which is the most perfect natural dissection of a crater which I have ever heard of, and the drawing of which you may, I assure you, trust; here the arching over of the streams as they were poured out over the lip of the crater was evident, and are now thus seen united to the central irregular column. Again, at St. Jago I saw some horizontal sections of the bases of small craters, and the sources or feeders were circular. I really cannot

¹ *Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands.* London, 1890, p. 238.

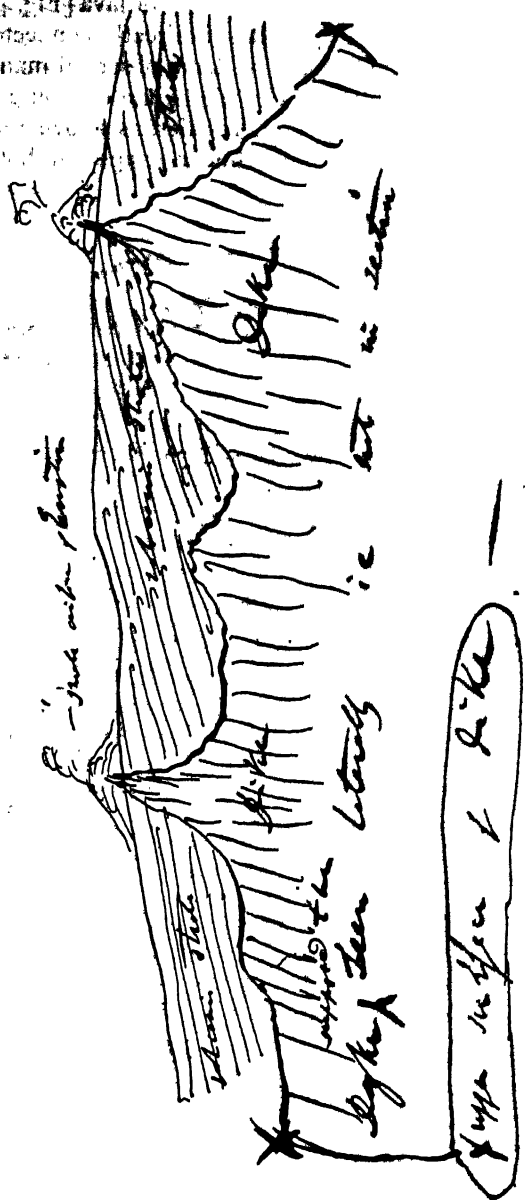


Fig. 4.

entertain a doubt that E. de B. is grossly wrong, and that you are right in your view; but without most distinct

evidence I will never admit that a dike joins on rectangularly to a stream of lava. Your argument about the perpendicularity of the dike strikes me as good. Letter 486

The map of Etna, which I have been just looking at, looks like a sudden falling in, does it not? I am not much surprised at the linear vent in Santorin (this linear tendency ought to be difficult to a circular-crater-of-elevation-believer), I think Abich¹ describes having seen the same actual thing forming within the crater of Vesuvius. In such cases what outline do you give to the upper surface of the lava in the dike connecting them? Surely it would be very irregular and would send up irregular cones or columns as in my above splendid drawing.

At the Royal on Friday, after more doubt and misgiving than I almost ever felt, I voted to recommend Forbes for Royal Medal, and that view was carried, Sedgwick taking the lead.

I am glad to hear that all your party are pretty well. I know from experience what you must have gone through. From old age with suffering death must be to all a happy release.²

I saw Dan Sharpe³ the other day, and he told me he had been working at the mica schist (*i.e.* not gneiss) in Scotland, and that he was quite convinced my view was right. You are wrong and a heretic on this point, I know well.

¹ *Geologische Beobachtungen über die vulkanischen Erscheinungen und Bildungen in Unter- und Mittel-Italien.* Braunschweig, 1841.

² This seems to refer to the death of Sir Charles Lyell's father, which occurred on Nov. 8th, 1849.

³ Daniel Sharpe (1806-56) left school at the age of sixteen, and became a clerk in the service of a Portuguese merchant. At the age of twenty-four he went for a year to Portugal, and afterwards spent a considerable amount of time in that country. The results of his geological work, carried out in the intervals of business, were published in the *Journal of the Geological Society of London* (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 142; Vol. VI., p. 135). Although actively engaged in business all his life, Sharpe communicated several papers to the Geological Society, his researches into the origin of slaty cleavage being among the ablest and most important of his contributions to geology (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III., p. 74; Vol. V., p. 111). A full account of Sharpe's work is given in an obituary notice published in the *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XIII., p. xlv.

Letter 487

To C. H. L. Woodd.

Down, March 4th [1850]

I have read over your paper¹ with attention; but first let me thank you for your very kind expressions towards myself. I really feel hardly competent to discuss the questions raised by your paper; I feel the want of mathematical mechanics. All such problems strike me as awfully complicated; we do not even know what effect great pressure has on retarding liquefaction by heat, nor, I apprehend, on expansion. The chief objection which strikes me is a doubt whether a mass of strata, when heated, and therefore in some slight degree at least softened, would bow outwards like a bar of metal. Consider of how many subordinate layers each great mass would be composed, and the mineralogical changes in any length of any one stratum: I should have thought that the strata would in every case have crumpled up, and we know how commonly in metamorphic strata, which have undergone heat, the subordinate layers are wavy and sinuous, which has always been attributed to their expansion whilst heated.

Before rocks are dried and quarried, manifold facts show how extremely flexible they are even when not at all heated. Without the bowing out and subsequent filling in of the roof of the cavity, if I understand you, there would be no subsidence. Of course the crumpling up of the strata would thicken them, and I see with you that this might compress the underlying fluidified rock, which in its turn might escape by a volcano or raise a weaker part of the earth's crust; but I am too ignorant to have any opinion whether force would be easily propagated through a viscid mass like molten rock; or whether such viscid mass would not act in some degree like sand and refuse to transmit pressure, as in the old experiment of trying to burst a piece of paper tied over the end of a tube with a stick, an inch or two of sand being only interposed. I have always myself felt the greatest difficulty in believing in waves of heat coming first to this and then to that quarter of the world: I suspect the heat plays quite a

¹ The paper was sent in MS., and seems not to have been published. Mr. Woodd was connected by marriage with Mr. Darwin's cousin, the late Rev. W. Darwin Fox. It was perhaps in consequence of this that Mr. Darwin proposed Mr. Woodd for the Geological Society.

subordinate part in the upward and downward movements of the earth's crust; though of course it must swell the strata where first affected. I can understand Sir J. Herschel's manner of bringing heat to unheated strata—namely, by covering them up by a mile or so of new strata, and then the heat would travel into the lower ones. But who can tell what effect this mile or two of new sedimentary strata would have from mere gravity on the level of the supporting surface? Of course such considerations do not render less true that the expansion of the strata by heat would have some effect on the level of the surface; but they show us how awfully complicated the phenomenon is. All young geologists have a great turn for speculation; I have burned my fingers pretty sharply in that way, and am now perhaps become over-cautious; and feel inclined to cavil at speculation when the direct and immediate effect of a cause in question cannot be shown. How neatly you draw your diagrams; I wish you would turn your attention to real sections of the earth's crust, and then speculate to your heart's content on them; I can have no doubt that speculative men, with a curb on, make far the best observers. I sincerely wish I could have made any remarks of more interest to you, and more directly bearing on your paper; but the subject strikes me as too difficult and complicated. With every good wish that you may go on with your geological studies, speculations, and especially observations

To C. Lyell.

Letter 488

Down, March 24th [1853].

I have often puzzled over Dana's case, in itself and in relation to the trains of S. American volcanoes of different heights in action at the same time (p. 605, Vol. V., *Geolog. Trans.*¹). I can throw no light on the subject. I presume you remember that Hopkins² in some one (I forget which)

¹ "On the Connexion of certain Volcanic Phenomena in South America, and on the Formation of Mountain Chains and Volcanoes, as the Effect of the same Power by which Continents are Elevated" (*Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 601, 1840). On p. 605 Darwin records instances of the simultaneous activity after an earthquake of several volcanoes in the Cordillera.

² See "Report on the Geological Theories of Elevation and Earth quakes," by W. Hopkins, *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1847, p. 34.

Dana in his paper discusses such cases, and urgently wishes the height of the fluid lava was known in adjoining volcanoes when in contemporaneous action; he argues vehemently against (as far as I remember) volcanoes in action of different heights being connected with one common source of liquefied rock. If lava was as fluid as water, the case would indeed be hopeless; and I fancy we should be led to look at the deep-seated rock as solid though intensely hot, and becoming fluid as soon as a crack lessened the tension of the superincumbent strata. But don't you think that viscid lava might be very slow in communicating its pressure equally in all directions? I remember thinking strongly that Dana's case within the one crater of Kilauea proved too much; it really seems monstrous to suppose that the lava within the same crater is not connected at no very great depth.

When one reflects on (and still better sees) the enormous masses of lava apparently shot miles high up, like cannon-balls, the force seems out of all proportion to the mere gravity of the liquefied lava; I should think that a channel a little straightly or more open would determine the line of explosion, like the mouth of a cannon compared to the touch-hole. If a high-pressure boiler was cracked across, no one would think for a moment that the quantity of water and steam expelled at different points depended on the less or greater height of the water within the boiler above these points, but on the size of the crack at these points; and steam and water might be driven out both at top and bottom. May not a volcano be likened to a protruding and cracked portion on a vast natural high-pressure boiler, formed by the surrounding area of country? In fact, I think my simile would be truer if the difference consisted only in the cracked case of the boiler being much thicker in some parts than in others, and therefore having to expel a greater thickness or depth of water in the thicker cracks or parts—a difference of course absolutely as nothing.

I have seen an old boiler in action, with steam and drops of water spurting out of some of the rivet-holes. No one would think whether the rivet-holes passed through a greater or less thickness of iron, or were connected with the water higher or lower within the boiler, so small would the gravity be compared with the force of the steam. If the boiler had

been not heated, then of course there would be a great difference whether the rivet-holes entered the water high or low, so that there was greater or less pressure of gravity. How to close my volcanic rivet-holes I don't know. Letter 488

I do not know whether you will understand what I am driving at, and it will not signify much whether you do or not. I remember in old days (I may mention the subject as we are on it) often wishing I could get you to look at continental elevations as *the* phenomenon, and volcanic outbursts and tilting up of mountain chains as connected, but quite secondary, phenomena. I became deeply impressed with the truth of this view in S. America, and I do not think you hold it, or if so make it clear: the same explanation, whatever it may be, which will account for the whole coast of Chili rising, will and must apply to the volcanic action of the Cordillera, though modified no doubt by the liquefied rock coming to the surface and reaching water, and so [being] rendered explosive. To me it appears that this ought to be borne in mind in your present subject of discussion. I have written at too great length; and have amused myself if I have done you no good—so farewell.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 489

Down, July 5th [1856].

I am very much obliged for your long letter, which has interested me much; but before coming to the volcanic cosmogony I must say that I cannot gather your verdict as judge and jury (and not as advocate) on the continental extensions of late authors,¹ which I must grapple with, and which as yet strikes me as quite unphilosophical, inasmuch as such extensions must be applied to every oceanic island, if to any one, as to Madeira; and this I cannot admit, seeing that the skeletons, at least, of our continents are ancient, and seeing the geological nature of the oceanic islands themselves. Do aid me with your judgment: if I could honestly admit these great [extensions], they would do me good service.

With respect to active volcanic areas being rising areas, which looks so pretty on the coral maps, I have formerly felt "uncomfortable" on exactly the same grounds with you,

¹ See *Life and Letters*, II., p. 74; Letter to Lyell, June 25th, 1856: also letters in the sections of the present work devoted to Evolution and Geographical Distribution.

viz. maritime position of volcanoes; and still more from the immense thicknesses of Silurian, etc., volcanic strata, which thicknesses at first impress the mind with the idea of subsidence. If this could be proved, the theory would be smashed; but in deep oceans, though the bottom were rising, great thicknesses of submarine lava might accumulate. But I found, after writing Coral Book, cases in my notes of submarine vesicular lava-streams in the upper masses of the Cordillera, formed, as I believe, during subsidence, which staggered me greatly. With respect to the maritime position of volcanoes, I have long been coming to the conclusion that there must be some law causing areas of elevation (consequently of land) and of subsidence to be parallel (as if balancing each other) and closely approximate; I think this from the form of continents with a deep ocean on one side, from coral map, and especially from conversations with you on immense subsidences of the Carboniferous and [other] periods, and yet with continued great supply of sediment. If this be so, such areas, with opposite movements, would probably be separated by sets of parallel cracks, and would be the seat of volcanoes and tilts, and consequently volcanoes and mountains would be apt to be maritime; but why volcanoes should cling to the rising edge of the cracks I cannot conjecture. That areas with extinct volcanic archipelagoes may subside to any extent I do not doubt.

Your view of the bottom of Atlantic long sinking with continued volcanic outbursts and local elevations at Madeira, Canaries, etc., grates (but of course I do not know how complex the phenomena are which are thus explained) against my judgment; my general ideas strongly lead me to believe in elevatory movements being widely extended. One ought, I think, never to forget that when a volcano is in action we have distinct proof of an action from within outwards. Nor should we forget, as I believe follows from Hopkins,¹ and as I have insisted in my Earthquake paper,² that volcanoes and

¹ "Researches in Physical Geology," W. Hopkins, *Trans. Phil. Soc. Cambridge*, Vol. VI., 1838. See also "Report on the Geological Theories of Elevation and Earthquakes," W. Hopkins, *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, p. 33, 1847 (Oxford meeting).

² "On the Connexion of certain Volcanic Phenomena in S. America, and on the Formation of Mountain Chains and Volcanoes, as the Effect

mountain chains are mere accidents resulting from the elevation of an area, and as mountain chains are generally long, so should I view areas of elevation as generally large. Letter 489

Your old original view that great oceans must be sinking areas, from there being causes making land and yet there being little land, has always struck me till lately as very good. But in some degree this starts from the assumption that within periods of which we know anything there was either a continent in such areas, or at least a sea-bottom of not extreme depth.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 490

King's Head Hotel, Sandown, Isle of Wight, July 18th [1858].

I write merely to thank you for the abstract of the Etna paper.¹ It seems to me a very grand contribution to our volcanic knowledge. Certainly I never expected to see E. de B.'s [Élie de Beaumont] theory of slopes so completely upset. He must have picked out favourable cases for measurement. And such an array of facts he gives! You have scotched, and will see die, I now think, the Crater of Elevation theory. But what vitality there is in a plausible theory!²

To C. Lyell.

Letter 491

Down, Nov. 25th [1860].

I have endeavoured to think over your discussion, but not with much success. You will have to lay down, I think, very clearly, what foundation you argue from—four parts (which seems to me exceedingly moderate on your part) of

of the same Power by which Continents are Elevated," *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 601, 1840. "Bearing in mind Mr. Hopkins' demonstration, if there be considerable elevation there must be fissures, and, if fissures, almost certainly unequal upheaval, or subsequent sinking down, the argument may be finally thus put: mountain chains are the effects of continental elevations; continental elevations and the eruptive force of volcanoes are due to one great motive power, now in progressive action . . ." (*loc. cit.*, p. 629).

¹ "On the Structure of Lavas which have Consolidated on Steep Slopes, with Remarks on the Mode of Origin of Mount Etna and on the Theory of 'Craters of Elevation,'" by C. Lyell, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, Vol. CXLVIII., p. 703, 1859.

² The rest of this letter is published in *Life and Letters*, II., p. 129.

Europe being now at rest, with one part undergoing movement. How it is, that from this you can argue that the one part which is now moving will have rested since the commencement of the Glacial period in the proportion of four to one, I do not pretend to see with any clearness; but does not your argument rest on the assumption that within a given period, say two or three million years, the whole of Europe necessarily has to undergo movement? This may be probable or not so, but it seems to me that you must explain the foundation of your argument from space to time, which at first, to me, was very far from obvious. I can, of course, see that if you can make out your argument satisfactorily to yourself and others it would be most valuable. I can imagine some one saying that it is not fair to argue that the great plains of Europe and the mountainous districts of Scotland and Wales have been at all subjected to the same laws of movement. Looking to the whole world, it has been my opinion, from the very size of the continents and oceans, and especially from the enormous ranges of so many mountain-chains (resulting from cracks which follow from vast areas of elevation, as Hopkins¹ argues) and from other reasons, it has been my opinion that, as a general rule, very large portions of the world have been simultaneously affected by elevation or subsidence. I can see that this does not apply so strongly

¹ William Hopkins, F.R.S. (1793-1866) entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, at the age of thirty, and in 1827 took his degree as seventh wrangler. For some years Hopkins was very successful as a mathematical tutor; about 1833 he began to take a keen interest in geological subjects, and especially concerned himself with the effects of elevating forces acting from below on the earth's crust. He was President of the Geological Society in 1851 and 1852 (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXIII., p. xxix, 1867). See "Report on the Geological Theories of Elevation and Earthquakes." By William Hopkins. *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1847, pp. 33-92; also the Anniversary Address to the Geological Society by W. Hopkins in 1852 (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. VIII.); in this Address, pp. lxviii *et seq.* reference is made to the theory of elevation which rests on the supposition "of the simultaneous action of an upheaving force at every point of the area over which the phenomena of elevation preserve a certain character of continuity . . . The elevated mass . . . becomes stretched, and is ultimately torn and fissured in those directions in which the tendency thus to tear is greatest . . . It is thus that the complex phenomena of elevation become referable to a general and simple mechanical cause. . . ."

to broken Europe, any more than to the Malay Archipelago. Letter 491
Yet, had I been asked, I should have said that probably nearly the whole of Europe was subjected during the Glacial period to periods of elevation and of subsidence. It does not seem to me so certain that the kinds of partial movement which we now see going on show us the kind of movement which Europe has been subjected to since the commencement of the Glacial period. These notions are at least possible, and would they not vitiate your argument? Do you not rest on the belief that, as Scandinavia and some few other parts are now rising, and a few others sinking, and the remainder at rest, so it has been since the commencement of the Glacial period? With my notions I should require this to be made pretty probable before I could put much confidence in your calculations. You have probably thought this all over, but I give you the reflections which come across me, supposing for the moment that you took the proportions of space at rest and in movement as plainly applicable to time. I have no doubt that you have sufficient evidence that, at the commencement of the Glacial period, the land in Scotland, Wales, etc., stood as high or higher than at present, but I forget the proofs.

Having burnt my own fingers so consumedly with the Wealden, I am fearful for you, but I well know how infinitely more cautious, prudent, and far-seeing you are than I am; but for heaven's sake take care of your fingers; to burn them severely, as I have done, is very unpleasant.

Your $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for a century of elevation seems a very handsome allowance. Can D. Forbes really show the great elevation of Chili? I am astounded at it, and I took some pains on the point.

I do not pretend to say that you may not be right to judge of the past movements of Europe by those now and recently going on, yet it somehow grates against my judgment, —perhaps only against my prejudices.

As a change from elevation to subsidence implies some great subterranean or cosmical change, one may surely calculate on long intervals of rest between. Though, if the cause of the change be ever proved to be astronomical, even this might be doubtful.

P.S.—I do not know whether I have made clear what I

Letter 20: think probable, or at least possible: viz., that the greater part of Europe has at times been elevated in some degree equably; at other times it has all subsided equably; and at other times might all have been stationary; and at other times it has been subjected to various unequal movements, up and down, as at present.

Letter 492:

To C. Lyell.

Down, Dec. 4th [1860].

It certainly seems to me safer to rely solely on the evidence of ascertained up-and-down movement. But you could argue length of probable time before the movement became reversed, as in your letter. And might you not add that over the whole world it would probably be admitted that a larger area is *now* at rest than in movement? and this I think would be a tolerably good reason for supposing long intervals of rest. You might even adduce Europe, only guarding yourself by saying that possibly (I will not say probably, though my prejudices would lead me to say so) Europe may at times have gone up and down all together. I forget whether in a former letter you made a strong point of upward movement being always interrupted by long periods of rest. After writing to you, out of curiosity I glanced at the early chapters in my *Geology of South America*, and the areas of elevation on the E. and W. coasts are so vast, and proofs of many successive periods of rest so striking, that the evidence becomes to my mind striking. With regard to the astronomical causes of change: in ancient days in the *Beagle* when I reflected on the repeated great oscillations of level on the very same area, and when I looked at the symmetry of mountain chains over such vast spaces, I used to conclude that the day would come when the slow change of form in the semi-fluid matter beneath the crust would be found to be the cause of volcanic action, and of all changes of level. And the late discussion in the *Athenæum*,¹ by Sir H. James (though his letter seemed to me mighty poor, and what Jukes wrote good), reminded me of this notion. In

¹ "On the Change of Climate in Different Regions of the Earth." Letters from Sir Henry James, Col. R.E., *Athenæum*, Aug. 25th, 1860, p. 256; Sept. 15th, p. 355; Sept. 29th, p. 415; Oct. 13th, p. 483. Also letter from J. Beete Jukes, Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, *loc. cit.*, Sept. 8th, p. 322; Oct. 6th, p. 451.

case astronomical agencies should ever be proved or rendered probable, I imagine, as in nutation or precession, that an upward movement or protrusion of fluidified matter below might be immediately followed by movement of an opposite nature. This is all that I meant. Letter 492

I have not read Jamieson,¹ or yet got the number. I was very much struck with Forbes'² explanation of n[itrate] of soda beds and the saliferous crust, which I saw and examined at Iquique. I often speculated on the greater rise inland of the Cordilleras, and could never satisfy myself. . . .

I have not read Stur,³ and am awfully behindhand in many things.⁴

To C. Lyell.

Letter 493

Down, July 18th [1867].

The first part of this letter is published in *Life and Letters*, III. p. 71.

Tahiti,⁵ is, I believe, rightly coloured, for the reefs are so far from the land, and the ocean so deep, that there must have been subsidence, though not very recently. I looked carefully, and there is no evidence of recent elevation. I quite agree with you versus Herschel on Volcanic Islands.⁶ Would not the Atlantic and Antarctic volcanoes be the best

¹ Possibly William Jameson, "Journey from Quito to Cayambe," *Geog. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. XXXI., p. 184, 1861.

² "On the Geology of Bolivia and Southern Peru," by D. Forbes, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVII., p. 7, 1861. Mr. Forbes attributes the formation of the saline deposits to lagoons of salt water, the communication of which with the sea has been cut off by the rising of the land (*loc. cit.*, p. 13).

³ Dionys Stur (1827-93), Director of the Austrian Geological Survey from 1885 to 1892; author of many important memoirs on palaeobotanical subjects.

⁴ The end of this letter is published as a footnote in *Life and Letters*, II., p. 352.

⁵ Tahiti (Society Islands) is coloured blue in the map showing the distribution of the different kinds of reefs in *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, Ed. III., 1889, p. 185. The blue colour indicates the existence of barrier reefs and atolls which, on Darwin's theory, point to subsidence.

⁶ Sir John Herschel suggested that the accumulation on the sea-floor of sediment, derived from the waste of the island, presses down the bed of the ocean, the continent being on the other hand relieved of pressure; "this brings about a state of strain in the crust which will

Letter 494. ~~Let me~~ ~~ask~~ ~~you~~, as there then can be no coral mound to depress the bottom? In my *Volcanic Islands*, p. 126, I just suggest that volcanoes may occur so frequently in the oceanic areas, as the surface would be most likely to crack when first being elevated. I find one remark, p. 128,¹ which seems to me worth consideration—viz. the parallelism of the lines of eruption in volcanic archipelagoes with the coast lines of the nearest continent, for this seems to indicate a mechanical rather than a chemical connection in both cases, i.e. the lines of disturbance and cracking. In my *South American Geology*, p. 185,² I allude to the remarkable absence at present of active volcanoes on the east side of the Cordillera in relation to the absence of the sea on this side. Yet I must own I have long felt a little sceptical on the proximity of water being the exciting cause. The one volcano in the interior of Asia is said, I think, to be near great lakes; but if lakes are so important, why are there not many other volcanoes within other continents? I have always felt rather inclined to look at the position of volcanoes on the borders of continents, as resulting from coast lines being the lines of separation between areas of elevation and subsidence. But it is useless in me troubling you with my old speculations.

Letter 494

To A. R. Wallace.

March 22nd [1869].

The following extract from a letter to Mr. Wallace refers to his *Malay Archipelago*, 1869.

I have only one criticism of a general nature, and I am not sure that other geologists would agree with me.

crack in its weakest spot, the heavy side going down, and the light side rising." In discussing this view Lyell writes (*Principles*, Vol. II. Ed. x., p. 229), "This hypothesis appears to me of very partial application, for active volcanoes, even such as are on the borders of continents, are rarely situated where great deltas have been forming, whether in Pliocene or post-Tertiary times. The number, also, of active volcanoes in oceanic islands is very great, not only in the Pacific, but equally in the Atlantic, where no load of coral matter . . . can cause a partial weighting and pressing down of a supposed flexible crust."

¹ *Volcanic Islands*, p. 128: "The islands, moreover, of some of the small volcanic groups, which thus border continents, are placed in lines related to those along which the adjoining shores of the continents trend" [see fig. 5].

² *Geological Observations on South America*, London, 1846, p. 185.



Fig. 5.

Letter 494 You repeatedly speak as if the pouring out of lava, etc., from volcanoes actually caused the subsidence of an adjoining area. I quite agree that areas undergoing opposite movements are somehow connected; but volcanic outbursts must, I think, be looked at as mere accidents in the swelling up of a great dome or surface of plutonic rocks, and there seems no more reason to conclude that such swelling or elevation in mass is the cause of the subsidence, than that the subsidence is the cause of the elevation, which latter view is indeed held by some geologists. I have regretted to find so little about the habits of the many animals which you have seen.

Letter 495

To C. Lyell.

Down, May 20th, 1869.

I have been much pleased to hear that you have been looking at my S. American book,¹ which I thought was as completely dead and gone as any pre-Cambrian fossil. You are right in supposing that my memory about American geology has grown very hazy. I remember, however, a paper on the Cordillera by D. Forbes,² with splendid sections, which I saw in MS., but whether "referred" to me or lent to me I cannot remember. This would be well worth your looking to, as I think he both supports and criticises my views. In Ormerod's Index to the Journal,³ which I do not possess, you would, no doubt, find a reference; but I think the sections would be worth borrowing from Forbes. Domeyko⁴ has published in the *Comptes Rendus* papers on Chili, but not, as far as I can remember, on the structure of the mountains.

¹ *Geological Observations on South America*, London, 1846.

² "Geology of Bolivia and South Peru," by Forbes, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVII., pp. 7-62, 1861. Forbes admits that there is "the fullest evidence of elevation of the Chile coast since the arrival of the Spaniards. North of Arica, if we accept the evidence of M. d'Orbigny and others, the proof of elevation is much more decided; and consequently it may be possible that here, as is the case about Lima, according to Darwin, the elevation may have taken place irregularly in places . . ." (*loc. cit.*, p. 11).

³ *Classified Index to the Transactions, Proceedings and Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.*

⁴ Reference is made by Forbes in his paper on Bolivia and Peru to the work of Ignacio Domeyko on the geology of Chili. Several papers by this author were published in the *Annales des Mines* between 1840 and 1869, also in the *Comptes Rendus* of 1861, 1864, etc.

Forbes, however, would know. What you say about the plications being steepest in the central and generally highest part of the range is conclusive to my mind that there has been the chief axis of disturbance. The lateral thrusting has always appeared to me fearfully perplexing. I remember formerly thinking that all lateral flexures probably occurred deep beneath the surface, and have been brought into view by an enormous superincumbent mass having been denuded. If a large and deep box were filled with layers of damp paper or clay, and a blunt wedge was slowly driven up from beneath, would not the layers above it and on both sides become greatly convoluted, whilst those towards the top would be only slightly arched? When I spoke of the Andes being comparatively recent, I suppose that I referred to the absence of the older formations. In looking to my volume, which I have not done for many years, I came upon a passage (p. 232) which would be worth your looking at, if you have ever felt perplexed, as I often was, about the sources of volcanic rocks in mountain chains. You have stirred up old memories, and at the risk of being a bore I should like to call your attention to another point which formerly perplexed me much—viz. the presence of basaltic dikes in most great granitic areas. I cannot but think the explanation given at p. 123 of my *Volcanic Islands* is the true one.¹

To Victor Carus.²

Letter 496

Down, March 21st, 1876.

The very kind expressions in your letter have gratified me deeply.

I quite forget what I said about my geological works, but the papers referred to in your letter are the right ones. I enclose a list with those which are certainly not worth translating marked with a red line; but whether those which are

¹ On p. 123 of the *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*, 1844, Darwin quotes several instances of greenstone and basaltic dikes intersecting granitic and allied metamorphic rocks. He suggests that these dikes "have been formed by fissures penetrating into partially cooled rocks of the granitic and metamorphic series, and by their more fluid parts, consisting chiefly of hornblende oozing out, and being sucked into such fissures."

² Professor Victor Carus translated several of Mr. Darwin's books into German (see *Life and Letters*, III., p. 48).

now are not thus marked with a red line are worth translation, you will have to decide. I think much more highly of my book on *Volcanic Islands* since Mr. Judd, by far the best judge of the subject in England, has, as I hear, learnt much from it. I think the short paper on the "formation of moulds" is worth translating, though, if I have time and strength, I hope to write another and longer paper on the subject.

I can assure you that the idea of any one translating my books better than you never even momentarily crossed my mind. I am glad that you can give a fairly good account of your health, or at least that it is not worse.

Letter 497

To T. Mellard Reade.

London, Dec. 9th, 1880.

I am sorry to say that I do not return home till the middle of next week, and as I order no pamphlets to be forwarded to me by post, I cannot return the *Geol. Mag.*¹ until my return home, nor could my servants pick it out of the multitude which come by the post.

As I remarked in a letter to a friend, with whom I was discussing Wallace's last book,² the subject to which you refer seems to me a most perplexing one. The fact which I pointed out many years ago, that all oceanic islands are volcanic (except St. Paul's, and now this is viewed by some as the nucleus of an ancient volcano), seems to me a strong argument that no continent ever occupied the great oceans.³ Then there comes the statement from the *Challenger* that all sediment is deposited within one or two hundred miles from the shores, though I should have thought this rather doubtful with respect to great rivers like the Amazons.

The chalk formerly seemed to me the best case of an ocean having extended where a continent now stands; but it seems that some good judges deny that the chalk is an oceanic

¹ Article on "Oceanic Islands," by T. Mellard Reade, *Geol. Mag.*, Vol. VIII., p. 75, 1881.

² Wallace's *Island Life*, 1880.

³ "During my investigations on coral reefs I had occasion to consult the works of many voyagers, and I was invariably struck with the fact that, with rare exceptions, the innumerable islands scattered through the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans were composed either of volcanic or of modern coral rocks" (*Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands, etc.*, Ed. II., 1876, p. 140).

deposit. On the whole, I lean to the side that the continents Letter 497 have since Cambrian times occupied approximately their present positions. But, as I have said, the question seems a difficult one, and the more it is discussed the better.

To A. Agassiz.¹

Letter 498

Down, Jan. 1st, 1881.

I must write a line or two to thank you much for having written to me so long a letter on coral reefs at a time when you must have been so busy. Is it not difficult to avoid believing that the wonderful elevation in the West Indies must have been accompanied by much subsidence, notwithstanding the state of Florida?² When reflecting in old days on the configuration of our continents, the position of mountain chains, and especially on the long-continued supply of sediment over the same areas, I used to think (as probably have many other persons) that areas of elevation and subsidence must as a general rule be separated by a single great line of fissure, or rather of several closely adjoining lines of fissure. I mention this because, when looking within more recent times at charts with the depths of the sea marked by different tints, there seems to be some connection between the profound depths of the ocean and the trends of the nearest, though distant, continents; and I have often wished that some one like yourself, to whom the subject was familiar, would speculate on it.

P.S.—I do hope that you will re-urge your views about the reappearance of old characters,³ for, as far as I can judge, the most important views are often neglected unless they are urged and re-urged.

I am greatly indebted to you for sending me very many most valuable works published at your institution.

¹ Alexander Agassiz, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A.

² The Florida reefs cannot be explained by subsidence. Alexander Agassiz, who has described these reefs in detail (*Three Cruises of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer Blake*, 2 vols., London, 1888), shows that the southern extremity of the peninsula "is of comparatively recent growth, consisting of concentric barrier-reefs, which have been gradually converted into land by the accumulation of intervening mud-flats" (see also Appendix II., p. 287, to Darwin's *Coral Reefs*, by T. G. Bonney, Ed. III., 1889.)

³ See *Life and Letters*, III., pp. 245, 246.

II. ICE-ACTION.

1841-82.

To C. Lyell.

[1841.]

Your extract has set me puzzling very much, and as I find I am better at present for not going out, you must let me unload my mind on paper. I thought everything so beautifully clear about glaciers, but now your case and Agassiz's statement about the cavities in the rock formed by cascades¹ in the glaciers, shows me I don't understand their structure at all. I wish out of pure curiosity I could make it out.

If the glacier travelled on (and it certainly does travel on), and the water kept cutting back over the edge of the ice, there would be a great slit in front of the cascade; if the water did not cut back, the whole hollow and cascade, as you say, must travel on; and do you suppose the next season it falls down some crevice higher up? In any case, how in the name of Heaven can it make a hollow in solid rock, which surely must be a work of many years? I must point out another fact which Agassiz does not, as it appears to me, leave very clear. He says all the blocks on the surface of the glaciers are angular, and those in the moraines rounded, yet he says the medial moraines whence the surface rocks come and are a part [of], are only two lateral moraines united. Can he refer to terminal moraines alone when he says fragments in moraines are rounded? What a capital book Agassiz's is. In [reading] all the early part I gave up entirely the Jura blocks, and was heartily ashamed of my appendix² (and am so still of the manner in which I presumptuously speak of Agassiz), but it seems by his own

¹ *Études sur les Glaciers*, by Louis Agassiz, 1840, contains a description of cascades (p. 343), and "des cavités intérieures" (p. 348).

² "M. Agassiz has lately written on the subject of the glaciers and boulders of the Alps. He clearly proves, as it appears to me, that the presence of the boulders on the Jura cannot be explained by any *débâcle*, or by the power of ancient glaciers driving before them moraines. . . . M. Agassiz also denies that they were transported by floating ice." (*Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*, Vol. III., 1839: *Journal and Remarks: Addenda*, p. 617.)

confession that ordinary glaciers could not have transported the blocks there, and if an hypothesis is to be introduced the sea is much simpler; floating ice seems to me to account for everything as well as, and sometimes better than the solid glaciers. The hollows, however, formed by the ice-cascades appear to me the strongest hostile fact, though certainly, as you said, one sees hollow round cavities on present rock-beaches.

I am glad to observe that Agassiz does not pretend that direction of scratches is hostile to floating ice. By the way, how do you and Buckland account for the "tails" of diluvium in Scotland?¹ I thought in my appendix this made out the strongest argument for rocks having been scratched by floating ice.

Some facts about boulders in Chiloe will, I think, in a very small degree elucidate some parts of Jura case. What a grand new feature all this ice work is in Geology! How old Hutton would have stared!²

I ought to be ashamed of myself for scribbling on so. Talking of shame, I have sent a copy of my *Journal*³ with very humble note to Agassiz, as an apology for the tone I used, though I say, I daresay he has never seen my appendix, or would care at all about it.

I did not suppose my note about Glen Roy could have been of any use to you—I merely scribbled what came uppermost. I made one great oversight, as you would perceive. I forgot the Glacier theory: if a glacier most gradually disappeared from mouth of Spean Valley [this] would account for buttresses of shingle below lowest shelf. The difficulty I put about the ice-barrier of the middle Glen

¹ Mr. Darwin speaks of the tails of diluvium in Scotland extending from the protected side of a hill, of which the opposite side, facing the direction from which the ice came, is marked by grooves and striae (*loc. cit.*, pp. 622, 623).

² James Hutton (1726-97), the author of a *Theory of the Earth*. Sir Charles Lyell speaks of the Huttonian theory as being characterised by "the exclusion of all causes not supposed to belong to the present order of Nature" (Lyell's *Principles*, ed. XII., vol. I., p. 76, 1875). Sir Archibald Geikie has recently edited the third volume of Hutton's *Theory of the Earth*, printed by the Geological Society, 1899. See also *The Founders of Geology*, by Sir Archibald Geikie; London, 1897.

³ *Journal and Remarks*, 1832-36. See note 2, p. 148.

1842. 1842. Roy's shelf sweeping so long at exactly same level does certainly appear to me insuperable.

What a wonderful fact this breakdown of old Niagara is. How it disturbs the calculations about lengths of time before the river would have reached the lakes.

I hope Mrs. Lyell will read this to you, then I shall trust for forgiveness for having scribbled so much. I should have sent back Agassiz sooner, but my servant has been very unwell. Emma is going on pretty well.

My paper on South American boulders and "till," which latter deposit is perfectly characterised in Tierra del Fuego, is progressing rapidly.¹

I much like the term post-Pliocene, and will use it in my present paper several times.

P.S.—I should have thought that the most obvious objection to the marine-beach theory for Glen Roy would be the limited extension of the shelves. Though certainly this is not a valid one, after an intermediate one, only half a mile in length, and nowhere else appearing, even in the valley of Glen Roy itself, has been shown to exist.

Letter 500

To C. Lyell.

1842.

I had some talk with Murchison, who has been on a flying visit into Wales, and he can see no traces of glaciers, but only of the trickling of water and of the roots of the heath. It is enough to make an extraneous man think Geology from beginning to end a work of imagination, and not founded on observation. Lonsdale,² I observe, pays Buckland³ and myself

¹ For a description of the shelves or parallel roads in Glen Roy see Darwin's "Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, etc.," *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 39; also pp. 171 *et seq.* of this volume.

² "On the Distribution of the Erratic Boulders and on the Contemporaneous Unstratified Deposits of South America," *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. VI., p. 415, 1842.

³ William Lonsdale (1794-1871) obtained a commission in the 4th Regiment at the age of sixteen, and served at Salamanca and Waterloo. From 1829 to 1842 he held the office of Assistant-Secretary and Curator of the Geological Society. Mr. Lonsdale contributed important papers on the Devonian System, the Oolitic Rocks, and on palæontological subjects. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. xxxv., 1872.)

⁴ William Buckland (1784-1856) became a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1801; in 1808 he was elected Fellow and ordained

the compliment of thinking Murchison not seeing as worth Letter 300 nothing; but I confess I am astonished, so glaringly clear after two or three days did the evidence appear to me. Have you seen last *New Edin. Phil. Journ.*,¹ it is ice and glaciers almost from beginning to end. Agassiz² says he saw (and has laid down) the two lowest terraces of Glen Roy in the valley of the Spean, opposite mouth of Glen Roy itself, where no one else has seen them. I carefully examined that spot, owing to the sheep tracks [being] nearly but not quite parallel to the terrace. So much, again, for difference of observation. I do not pretend to say who is right.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 301

Down, Oct. 12th, 1849.

I was heartily glad to get your last letter; but on my life your thanks for my very few and very dull letters quite scalded me. I have been very indolent and selfish in not having oftener written to you and kept my ears

priest. Buckland travelled on horseback over a large part of the south-west of England, guided by the geological maps of William Smith. In 1813 he was appointed to the Chair of Mineralogy at Oxford, and soon afterwards to a newly created Readership in Geology. In 1823 the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* was published, a work which aimed at supporting the records of revelation by scientific investigations. In 1824 Buckland was President of the Geological Society, and in the following year he left Oxford for the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hampshire. *The Bridgewater Treatise* appeared in 1836. In 1845 Buckland was appointed Dean of Westminster; he was again elected president of the Geological Society in 1840, and in 1848 he received the Wollaston medal. An entertaining account of Buckland is given in Mr. Tuckwell's *Reminiscences of Oxford*, London, 1900, p. 35, with a reproduction of the portrait from Gordon's *Life of Buckland*.

¹ *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, Vol. XXXIII. (April-October), 1842, contains papers by Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Prof. H. G. Brown, Jean de Charpentier, Roderick Murchison, Louis Agassiz, all dealing with glaciers or ice; also letters to the Editor relating to Prof. Forbes' account of his recent observations on Glaciers, and a paper by Charles Darwin entitled "Notes on the Effects produced by the Ancient Glaciers of Carnarvonshire, and on the Boulders transported by Floating Ice."

² *The Glacial Theory and its Recent Progress*, by Louis Agassiz, *loc. cit.*, p. 216. Agassiz describes the parallel terraces on the flanks of Glen Roy and Glen Spean (p. 236), and expresses himself convinced "that the Glacial theory alone satisfies all the exigencies of the phenomenon" of the parallel roads.

Letter 501 open for news which would have interested you ; but I have not forgotten you. Two days after receiving your letter, there was a short leading notice about you in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* ;¹ in which it is said you have discovered a noble crimson rose and thirty rhododendrons. I must heartily congratulate you on these discoveries, which will interest the public ; and I have no doubt that you will have made plenty of most interesting botanical observations. This last letter shall be put with all your others, which are now safe together. I am very glad that you have got minute details about the terraces in the valleys : your description sounds curiously like the terraces in the Cordillera of Chili ; these latter, however, are single in each valley ; but you will hereafter see a description of these terraces in my *Geology of S. America*.² At the end of your letter you speak about giving up Geology, but you must not think of it ; I am sure your observations will be very interesting. Your account of the great dam in the Yangma valley is most curious, and quite full ; I find that I did not at all understand its wonderful structure in your former letter. Your notion of glaciers pushing detritus into deep fiords (and ice floating fragments on their channels), is in many respects new to me ; but I cannot help believing your dam is a lateral moraine : I can hardly persuade myself³ that the remains of floating ice action, at a period so immensely remote as when the Himalaya stood at a low level in the sea, would now be distinguishable. Your not having found scored boulders and solid rocks is an objection both to glaciers and floating ice ; for it is certain that both produce such. I believe no rocks escape scoring, polishing and mammillation in the Alps, though some lose it easily when exposed. Are you familiar with appearance of ice-action ? If I understand rightly, you object to the great dam having

¹ The *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1849, p. 628.

² *Geological Observations*, pp. 10 *et passim*.

³ Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*, Vol. II., p. 121, 1854. In describing certain deposits in the Lachoong valley, Hooker writes : "Glaciers might have forced immense beds of gravel into positions that would dam up lakes between the ice and the flanks of the valley" (p. 121). In a footnote he adds : "We are still very ignorant of many details of ice action, and especially of the origin of many enormous deposits which are not true moraines." Such deposits are referred to as occurring in the Yangma valley.

been produced by a glacier, owing to the dryness of the lateral valley and general infrequency of glaciers in Himalaya ; but pray observe that we may fairly (from what we see in Europe) assume that the climate was formerly colder in India, and when the land stood at a lower height more snow might have fallen. Oddly enough, I am now inclined to believe that I saw a gigantic moraine crossing a valley, and formerly causing a lake above it in one of the great valleys (Valle del Yeso) of the Cordillera : it is a mountain of detritus, which has always puzzled me. If you have any further opportunities, do look for scores on steep faces of rock ; and here and there remove turf or matted parts to have a look. Again I beg, do not give up Geology :—I wish you had Agassiz's work¹ and plates on Glaciers. I am extremely sorry that the Rajah, ill luck to him, has prevented your crossing to Thibet ; but you seem to have seen most interesting country : one is astonished to hear of Fuegian climate in India. I heard from the Sabines that you were thinking of giving up Borneo ; I hope that this report may prove true.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 502

Down, May 8th [1855].

The notion you refer to was published in the *Geological Journal*,² Vol. IV. (1848), p. 315, with reference to all the cases which I could collect of boulders apparently higher than the parent rock.

The argument of probable proportion of rock dropped by sea ice compared to land glaciers is new to me. I have often thought of the idea of the viscosity and enormous momentum of great icebergs, and still think that the notion I pointed out in appendix³ to Ramsay's paper is probable, and can hardly help being applicable in some cases. I wonder whether the *Phil. Journal [Magazine ?]*⁴ would publish it, if I could get

¹ *Études sur les Glaciers*. L. Agassiz, Neuchatel, 1840.

² "On the Transportal of Erratic Boulders from a lower to a higher Level." By C. Darwin.

³ The paper by Ramsay has no appendix ; probably, therefore, Mr. Darwin's notes were published separately as a paper in the *Phil. Mag.*

⁴ "On the Power of Icebergs to make rectilinear, uniformly-directed grooves across a Submarine Undulatory Surface." By C. Darwin, *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. X., p. 96, 1855.

Letter 502 it from Ramsay or the Geological Society. If you chance to meet Ramsay will you ask him whether he has it? I think it would perhaps be worth while just to call the N. American geologists' attention to the idea; but it is not worth any trouble. I am tremendously busy with all sorts of experiments. By the way, Hopkins at the Geological Society seemed to admit some truth in the idea of scoring by (viscid) icebergs. If the Geological Society takes so much [time] to judge of truth of notions, as you were telling me in regard to Ramsay's Permian glaciers,¹ it will be as injurious to progress as the French Institut.

Letter 503

To J. D. Hooker.

Cliff Cottage, Bournemouth, [Sept.] 21st [1862].

I am especially obliged to you for sending me Haast's² communications. They are very interesting and grand about glacial and drift or marine glacial. I see he alludes to the whole southern hemisphere. I wonder whether he has read the *Origin*. Considering your facts on the Alpine plants of N. Zealand and remarks, I am particularly glad to hear of the geological evidence of glacial action. I presume he is sure to collect and send over the mountain rat of which he speaks. I long to know what it is. A frog and rat together would, to my mind, prove former connection of New Zealand to some continent; for I can hardly suppose that the Polynesians introduced the rat as game, though so esteemed in the Friendly Islands. Ramsay sent me his paper³ and asked my opinion on it. I agree with you and think highly of it. I cannot doubt that it is to a large extent true; my only doubt is, that in a much disturbed country, I should have thought that some depressions, and consequently lakes, would almost

¹ "On the Occurrence of angular, sub-angular, polished, and striated Fragments and Boulders in the Permian Breccia of Shropshire, Worcestershire, etc.; and on the Probable Existence of Glaciers and Icebergs in the Permian Epoch." By A. C. Ramsay, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XI., p. 185, 1855.

² Sir Julius von Haast (1824-87), published several papers on the Geology of New Zealand, with special reference to glacial phenomena. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXI., pp. 130, 133, 1865; Vol. XXIII., p. 342, 1867.)

³ "On the Glacial Origin of certain Lakes in Switzerland, etc.," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 185, 1862.

certainly have been left. I suggested a careful consideration of mountainous tropical countries such as Brazil, peninsula of India, etc. ; if lakes are there, [they are] very rare. I should fully subscribe to Ramsay's views. Letter 503

What presumption, as it seems to me, in the Council of Geological Society that it hesitated to publish the paper.

We return home on the 30th. I have made up [my] mind, if I can keep up my courage, to start on the Saturday for Cambridge, and stay the last few days of the [British] Association there. I do so hope that you may be there then.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 504

Nov. 3rd [1864].

When I wrote to you I had not read Ramsay.¹ How capitally it is written! It seems that there is nothing for style like a man's dander being put up. I think I agree largely with you about denudation—but the rocky-lake-basin theory is the part which interests me at present. It seems impossible to know how much to attribute to ice, running water, and sea. I did not suppose that Ramsay would deny that mountains had been thrown up irregularly, and that the depressions would become valleys. The grandest valleys I ever saw were at Tahiti, and here I do not believe ice has done anything; anyhow there were no erratics. I said in my *S. American Geology*² that rivers deepen and the sea widens valleys, and I am inclined largely to stick to this, adding ice to water. I am sorry to hear that Tyndall has grown dogmatic. H. Wedgwood³ was saying the other day that T.'s writings and speaking gave him the idea of intense conceit. I hope it is not so, for he is a grand man of science.

. . . I have had a prospectus and letter from Andrew Murray⁴ asking me for suggestions. I think this almost shows

¹ "On the Erosion of Valleys and Lakes: a Reply to Sir Roderick Murchison's Anniversary Address to the Geographical Society." *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 293, 1864.

² "Finally, the conclusion at which I have arrived with respect to the relative powers of rain and sea-water on the land is, that the latter is by far the most efficient agent, and that its chief tendency is to widen the valleys, whilst torrents and rivers tend to deepen them and to remove the wreck of the sea's destroying action" (*Geol. Observations*, pp. 66, 67).

³ Hensleigh Wedgwood, brother-in-law to Charles Darwin.

⁴ See Vol. II., Letters 379, 384, etc.

Letter 504 he is not fit for the subject, as he gives me no idea what his book will be, excepting that the printed paper shows that all animals and all plants of all groups are to be treated of! Do you know anything of his knowledge?

In about a fortnight I shall have finished, except concluding chapter, my book on *Variation under Domestication*; but then I have got to go over the whole again, and this will take me very many months. I am able to work about two hours daily.

Letter 505

To J. D. Hooker.

Down [July, 1865].

I was glad to read your article on Glaciers, etc., in Yorkshire. You seem to have been struck with what most deeply impressed me at Glen Roy (wrong as I was on the whole subject)—viz. the marvellous manner in which every detail of surface of land had been preserved for an enormous period. This makes me a little sceptical whether Ramsay, Jukes, etc., are not a little overdoing sub-aërial denudation.

In the same *Reader*² there was a striking article on English and Foreign Men of Science,³ and I think unjust to England except in pure Physiology; in biology Owen and R. Brown ought to save us, and in Geology we are most rich.

It is curious how we are reading the same books. We intend to read Lecky and certainly to re-read Buckle—which latter I admired greatly before. I am heartily glad you like Lubbock's book so much. It made me grieve his taking to politics, and though I grieve that he has lost his election, yet I suppose, now that he is once bitten, he will never give up

¹ Published in 1868.

² Sir J. D. Hooker wrote to Darwin, July 13th, 1865, from High Force Inn, Middleton, Teesdale: "I am studying the moraines all day long with as much enthusiasm as I am capable of after lying in bed till nine, eating heavy breakfasts, and looking forward to dinner as the *summum bonum* of existence." The result of his work, under the title "Moraines of the Tees Valley," appeared in the *Reader* (July 15th, 1865, p. 71), of which Huxley was one of the managers or committee-men, and Norman Lockyer was scientific editor (*Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley*, I., p. 211). Hooker describes the moraines and other evidence of glacial action in the upper part of the Tees valley, and speaks of the effect of glaciers in determining the present physical features of the country.

³ "British and Foreign Science," *The Reader*, loc. cit., p. 61. The writer of the article asserts the inferiority of English scientific workers.

politics, and science is done for. Many men can make fair Letter 305
M.P.'s; and how few can work in science like him!

I have been reading a pamphlet by Verlot on "Variation of Flowers," which seems to me very good; but I doubt whether it would be worth your reading. It was published originally in the *Journal d'Hort.*, and so perhaps you have seen it. It is a very good plan this republishing separately for sake of foreigners buying, and I wish I had tried to get permission of Linn. Soc. for my Climbing paper, but it is now too late.

Do not forget that you have my paper on hybridism, by Max Wichura.¹

I hope you are returned to your work, refreshed like a giant by your huge breakfasts. How unlucky you are about contagious complaints with your children!

I keep very weak, and had much sickness yesterday, but am stronger this morning.

Can you remember how we ever first met?² It was in Park Street; but what brought us together? I have been re-reading a few old letters of yours, and my heart is very warm towards you.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 506

Down, March 8th [1866].

In a letter from Sir Joseph Hooker to Mr. Darwin on Feb. 21st, 1866, the following passage occurs: "I wish I could explain to you my crude notions as to the Glacial period and your position towards it. I suppose I hold this doctrine: that there was a Glacial period, but that it was not one of universal cold, because I think that the existing distribution of glaciers is sufficiently demonstrative of the proposition that by comparatively slight redispersions of sea and land, and perhaps axis of globe, you may account for all the leading palaeontological phenomena." This letter was sent by Mr. Darwin to Sir Charles Lyell, and the latter, writing on March 1st, 1866, expresses his belief that "the whole globe must at times have been superficially cooler. Still," he adds, "during extreme excentricity the sun would make great efforts to compensate in perihelion for the chill of a long winter in aphelion in one hemisphere, and a cool summer in the other. I think you will turn out to be right in regard to meridional lines of mountain-chains by which the migrations across the equator took place while there was contemporaneous tropical heat of certain

¹ Wichura, M. E., "L'Hybridisation dans le règne végétal étudiée sur les Saules," *Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat.*, XXIII., p. 129, 1865.

² See *Life and Letters*, II., p. 19.

Letter 506 lowlands, where plants requiring heat and moisture were saved from extinction by the heat of the earth's surface, which was stored up in perihelion, being prevented from radiating off freely into space by a blanket of aqueous vapour caused by the melting of ice and snow. But though I am inclined to profit by Croll's maximum excentricity for the glacial period, I consider it quite subordinate to geographical causes or the relative position of land and sea and the abnormal excess of land in polar regions." In another letter (March 5th, 1866) Lyell writes: "In the beginning of Hooker's letter to you he speaks hypothetically of a change in the earth's axis as having possibly co-operated with redistribution of land and sea in causing the cold of the Glacial period. Now, when we consider how extremely modern, zoologically and botanically, the Glacial period is proved to be, I am shocked at any one introducing with what I may call so much levity, so organic a change as a deviation in the axis of the planet . . ." (see Lyell's *Principles*, 1875, Chap. XIII, also a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker printed in the *Life of Sir Charles Lyell*, Vol. II., p. 410.)

Many thanks for your interesting letter. From the serene elevation of my old age I look down with amazement at your youth, vigour, and indomitable energy. With respect to Hooker and the axis of the earth, I suspect he is too much overworked to consider now any subject properly. His mind is so acute and critical that I always expect to hear a torrent of objections to anything proposed; but he is so candid that he often comes round in a year or two. I have never thought on the causes of the Glacial period, for I feel that the subject is beyond me; but though I hope you will own that I have generally been a good and docile pupil to you, yet I must confess that I cannot believe in change of land and water being more than a subsidiary agent.¹ I have come to this conclusion from reflecting on the geographical distribution of the inhabitants of the sea on the opposite sides of our continent and of the inhabitants of the continents themselves.

¹ In Chapter XI. of the *Origin*, Ed. v., 1869, p. 451, Darwin discusses Croll's theory, and is clearly inclined to trust in Croll's conclusion that "whenever the northern hemisphere passes through a cold period the temperature of the southern hemisphere is actually raised . . . In Ed. VI., p. 336, he expresses his faith even more strongly. Mr. Darwin apparently sent his MS. on the climate question, which was no doubt prepared for a new edition of the *Origin*, to Sir Charles. The arrival of the MS. is acknowledged in a letter from Lyell on March 10th, 1866 (*Life of Sir Charles Lyell*, II. p. 408), in which the writer says that he is "more than ever convinced that geographical changes . . . are the principal and not the subsidiary causes."

To C. Lyell.

Letter 507

Down, Sept. 8th [1866].

Many thanks for the pamphlet, which was returned this morning. I was very glad to read it, though chiefly as a psychological curiosity. I quite follow you in thinking Agassiz glacier-mad.¹ His evidence reduces itself to supposed moraines, which would be difficult to trace in a forest-clad country; and with respect to boulders, these are not said to be angular, and their source cannot be known in a country so imperfectly explored. When I was at Rio, I was continually astonished at the depth (sometimes 100 ft.) to which the granitic rocks were decomposed *in situ*, and this soft matter would easily give rise to great alluvial accumulations; I well remember finding it difficult to draw a line between the alluvial matter and the softened rock *in situ*. What a splendid imagination Agassiz has, and how energetic he is! What capital work he would have done, if he had sucked in your *Principles* with his mother's milk. It is wonderful that he should have written such wild nonsense about the valley of the Amazon; yet not so wonderful when one remembers that he once maintained before the British Association that the chalk was all deposited at once.

With respect to the insects of Chili, I knew only from Bates that the species of *Carabus* showed no special affinity to northern species; from the great difference of climate and vegetation I should not have expected that many insects would have shown such affinity. It is more remarkable that the birds on the broad and lofty Cordillera of Tropical S. America show no affinity with European species. The little power of diffusion with birds has often struck me as a most singular fact—even more singular than the great power of

¹ Agassiz's pamphlet (*Geology of the Amazons*) is referred to by Lyell in a letter written to Bunbury in September, 1866 (*Life of Sir Charles Lyell*, II., p. 409): "Agassiz has written an interesting paper on the 'Geology of the Amazons,' but, I regret to say, he has gone wild about glaciers, and has actually announced his opinion that the whole of the great valley, down to its mouth in lat. 0°, was filled by ice. . . ." Agassiz published a paper, "Observations Géologiques faites dans la Vallée de l'Amazone," in the *Comptes Rendus*, Vol. LXIV., p. 1269, 1867. See also a letter addressed to M. Marcou, published in the *Bull. Soc. Géol. France*, Vol. XXIV., p. 109, 1866.

Letter 507 diffusion with plants. Remember that we hope to see you in the autumn.

P.S.—There is a capital paper in the September number of *Annals and Magazine*, translated from Pictet and Humbert, on Fossil Fish of Lebanon,¹ but you will, I daresay, have received the original. It is capital in relation to modification of species; I would not wish for more confirmatory facts, though there is no direct allusion to the modification of species. Hooker, by the way, gave an admirable lecture at Nottingham;² I read it in MS., or rather, heard it. I am glad it will be published, for it was capital.

Sunday morning.

P.S.—I have just received a letter from Asa Gray with the following passage, so that, according to this, I am the chief cause of Agassiz's absurd views:—

"Agassiz is back (I have not seen him), and he went at once down to the National Academy of Sciences, from which I sedulously keep away, and, I hear, proved to them that the Glacial period covered the whole continent of America with unbroken ice, and closed with a significant gesture and the remark: 'So here is the end of the Darwin theory.' How do you like that?"

"I said last winter that Agassiz was bent on covering the whole continent with ice, and that the motive of the discovery he was sure to make was to make sure that there should be no coming down of any terrestrial life from Tertiary or post-Tertiary period to ours. You cannot deny that he has done his work effectually in a truly imperial way."

Letter 508

To C. Lyell.

Down, July 14th, 1868.

Mr. Agassiz's book³ has been read aloud to me, and I am wonderfully perplexed what to think about his precise statements of the existence of glaciers in the Ceara Mountains, and

¹ "Recent Researches on the Fossil Fishes of Mount Lebanon," *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 237, 1866.

² Sir Joseph Hooker delivered a lecture at the Nottingham meeting of the British Association (1866) on "Insular Floras," published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1867. See Letters 366—377, etc.

³ "Sur la Géologie de l'Amazone," by MM. Agassiz and Continho, *Bull. Soc. Géol. France*, Vol. XXV., p. 685, 1868. See also *A Journey in Brazil*, by Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Boston, 1868.

about the drift formation near Rio. There is a sad want of Letter 508 details. Thus he never mentions whether any of the blocks are angular, nor whether the embedded rounded boulders, which cannot all be disintegrated, are scored. Yet how can so experienced an observer as A. be deceived about lateral and terminal moraines? If there really were glaciers in the Ceara Mountains, it seems to me one of the most important facts in the history of the inorganic and organic world ever observed. Whether true or not, it will be widely believed, and until finally decided will greatly interfere with future progress on many points. I have made these remarks in the hope that you will coincide. If so, do you think it would be possible to persuade some known man, such as Ramsay, or, what would be far better, some two men, to go out for a summer trip, which would be in many respects delightful, for the sole object of observing these phenomena in the Ceara Mountains, and if possible also near Rio? I would gladly put my name down for £50 in aid of the expense of travelling. Do turn this over in your mind. I am so very sorry not to have seen you this summer, but for the last three weeks I have been good for nothing, and have had to stop almost all work. I hope we may meet in the autumn.

To James Croll.¹

Letter 509

Down, Nov. 24th, 1868.

I have read with the greatest interest the last paper which you have kindly sent me.² If we are to admit that all the

¹ James Croll (1821-90) was born at Little Whitefield, in Perthshire. After a short time passed in the village school, he was apprenticed as a wheelwright, but lack of strength compelled him to seek less arduous employment, and he became agent to an insurance company. In 1859 he was appointed keeper in the Andersonian University and Museum, Glasgow. His first contribution to science was published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for 1861, and this was followed in 1864 by the essay "On the Physical Cause of the Change of Climate during the Glacial Period." From 1867 to 1881 he held an appointment in the department of the Geological Survey in Edinburgh. In 1876 Croll was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His last work, *The Philosophical Basis of Evolution*, was published in the year of his death. (*Nature*, Vol. XLIII., p. 180, 1891.)

² Croll discussed the power of icebergs as grinding and striating agents in the latter part of a paper ("On Geological Time, and the

Letter 509 scored rocks throughout the more level parts of the United States result from true glacier action, it is a most wonderful conclusion, and you certainly make out a very strong case ; so I suppose I must give up one more cherished belief. But my object in writing is to trespass on your kindness and ask a question, which I daresay I could answer for myself by reading more carefully, as I hope hereafter to do, all your papers ; but I shall feel much more confidence in a brief reply from you. Am I right in supposing that you believe that the glacial periods have always occurred alternately in the northern and southern hemispheres, so that the erratic deposits which I have described in the southern parts of America, and the glacial work in New Zealand, could not have been simultaneous with our Glacial period ? From the glacial deposits occurring all round the northern hemisphere, and from such deposits appearing in S. America to be as recent as in the north, and lastly, from there being some evidence of the former lower descent of glaciers all along the Cordilleras, I inferred that the whole world was at this period cooler. It did not appear to me justifiable without distinct evidence to suppose that the N. and S. glacial deposits belonged to distinct epochs, though it would have been an immense relief to my mind if I could have assumed that this had been the case. Secondly, do you believe that during the Glacial period in one hemisphere the opposite hemisphere actually becomes warmer, or does it merely retain the same temperature as before ? I do not ask these questions out of mere curiosity ; but I have to prepare a new edition of my *Origin of Species*, and am anxious to say a few words on this subject on your authority. I hope that you will excuse my troubling you.

Letter 510

To J. Croll.

Down, Jan. 31st, 1869.

To-morrow I will return registered your book, which I have kept so long. I am most sincerely obliged for its loan,

probable Dates of the Glacial and the Upper Miocene Period") published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, Vol. XXXV., p. 363, 1868, Vol. XXXVI., pp. 141, 362, 1868. His conclusion was that the advocates of the Iceberg theory had formed "too extravagant notions regarding the potency of floating ice as a striating agent."

and especially for the MS., without which I should have been Letter 510
 afraid of making mistakes. If you require it, the MS. shall
 be returned. Your results have been of more use to me than,
 I think, any other set of papers which I can remember. Sir
 C. Lyell, who is staying here, is very unwilling to admit
 the greater warmth of the S. hemisphere during the Glacial
 period in the N.; but, as I have told him, this conclusion
 which you have arrived at from physical considerations,
 explains so well whole classes of facts in distribution, that I
 must joyfully accept it; indeed, I go so far as to think that
 your conclusion is strengthened by the facts in distribution.
 Your discussion on the flowing of the great ice-cap south-
 ward is most interesting. I suppose that you have read Mr.
 Moseley's¹ recent discussion on the force of gravity being
 quite insufficient to account for the downward movement of
 glaciers: if he is right, do you not think that the unknown
 force may make more intelligible the extension of the great
 northern ice-cap? Notwithstanding your excellent remarks
 on the work which can be effected within a million years,² I
 am greatly troubled at the short duration of the world accord-
 ing to Sir W. Thomson,³ for I require for my theoretical

¹ Canon Henry Moseley, "On the Mechanical Impossibility of the
 Descent of Glaciers by their Weight only." *Proc. R. Soc.*, Vol. XVII.,
 p. 202, 1869; *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 229, 1869.

² In his paper "On Geological Time, and the probable Date of
 the Glacial and the Upper Miocene Period" (*Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XXXV.,
 p. 363, 1868), Croll endeavours to convey to the mind some idea of what
 a million years really is: "Take a narrow strip of paper, an inch broad
 or more, and 83 ft. 4 in. in length, and stretch it along the wall of
 a large hall, or round the walls of an apartment somewhat over 20 ft.
 square. Recall to memory the days of your boyhood, so as to get some
 adequate conception of what a period of a hundred years is. Then mark
 off from one of the ends of the strip one-tenth of an inch. The one-tenth
 of an inch will then represent a hundred years, and the entire length of
 the strip a million of years" (*loc. cit.*, p. 375).

³ In a paper communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Lord
 Kelvin (then Sir William Thomson) stated his belief that the age of our
 planet must be more than twenty millions of years, but not more than
 four hundred millions of years (*Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XXIII., p. 157,
 1861, "On the Secular Cooling of the Earth"). This subject has been
 recently dealt with by Sir Archibald Geikie in his address as President
 of the Geological Section of the British Association, 1899 (*Brit. Assoc.
 Report*, Dover Meeting, 1899, p. 718).

Letter 510 views a very long period *before* the Cambrian formation. If it would not trouble you, I should like to hear what you think of Lyell's remark on the magnetic force which comes from the sun to the earth: might not this penetrate the crust of the earth and then be converted into heat? This would give a somewhat longer time during which the crust might have been solid; and this is the argument on which Sir W. Thomson seems chiefly to rest. You seem to argue chiefly on the expenditure of energy of all kinds by the sun, and in this respect Lyell's remark would have no bearing.

My new edition of the *Origin*¹ will be published, I suppose, in about two months, and for the chance of your liking to have a copy I will send one.

P.S.—I wish that you would turn your astronomical knowledge to the consideration whether the form of the globe does not become periodically slightly changed, so as to account for the many repeated ups and downs of the surface in all parts of the world. I have always thought that some cosmical cause would some day be discovered.

Letter 511

To C. Lyell.

Down, July 12th [1872].

I have been glad to see the enclosed and return it. It seems to me very cool in Agassiz to doubt the recent upheaval of Patagonia, without having visited any part; and he entirely misrepresents me in saying that I infer upheaval from the form of the land, as I trusted entirely to shells embedded and on the surface. It is simply monstrous to suppose that the terraces stretching on a dead level for leagues along the coast, and miles in breadth, and covered with beds of stratified gravel, 10 to 30 feet in thickness, are due to subaerial denudation.

As for the pond of salt-water twice or thrice the density of sea-water, and nearly dry, containing sea-shells in the same relative proportions as on the adjoining coast, it almost passes my belief. Could there have been a lively midshipman on board, who in the morning stocked the pool from the adjoining coast?

As for glaciation, I will not venture to express any opinion, for when in S. America I knew nothing about

¹ Fifth edition, May, 1869.

glaciers, and perhaps attributed much to icebergs which ought to be attributed to glaciers. On the other hand, Agassiz seems to me mad about glaciers, and apparently never thinks of drift ice. Letter 511

I did see one clear case of former great extension of a glacier in T. del Fuego.

To J. Geikie.

Letter 512

The following letter was in reply to a request from Prof. James Geikie for permission to publish Mr. Darwin's views, communicated in a previous letter (Nov. 1876), on the vertical position of stones in gravelly drift near Southampton. Prof. Geikie wrote (July 15th, 1880): "You may remember that you attributed the peculiar position of those stones to differential movements in the drift itself arising from the slow melting of beds of frozen snow interstratified into the gravels. . . . I have found this explanation of great service even in Scotland, and from what I have seen of the drift-gravels in various parts of southern England and northern France, I am inclined to think that it has a wide application."

Down, July 19th, 1880.

Your letter has pleased me very much, and I truly feel it an honour that anything which I wrote on the drift, etc., should have been of the least use or interest to you. Pray make any use of my letter¹: I forget whether it was written carefully or clearly, so pray touch up any passages that you may think fit to quote.

All that I have seen since near Southampton and elsewhere has strengthened my notion. Here I live on a chalk platform gently sloping down from the edge of the escarpment² to the south (which is about 800 feet in height) to beneath the Tertiary beds to the north. The³ beds of the large and broad valleys (and only of these) are covered with an immense mass of closely packed broken and angular flints; in which mass the skull of the musk-ox [musk-sheep] and woolly elephant have been found. This great accumulation of unworn flints must therefore have been made when the climate was cold, and I believe it can be accounted for by the larger valleys having been filled up to a great

¹ Professor James Geikie quotes the letter in *Prehistoric Europe*, London, 1881 (p. 141). Practically the whole of it is given in the *Life and Letters*, III., p. 213.

² *Id est*, sloping down from the escarpment which is to the south.

³ From here to the end of the paragraph is quoted by Prof. Geikie, *loc. cit.*, p. 142.

Letter 512 depth during a large part of the year with drifted frozen snow, over which rubbish from the upper parts of the plate-forms was washed by the summer rains, sometimes along one line and sometimes along another, or in channels cut through the snow all along the main course of the broad valleys.

I suppose that I formerly mentioned to you the frequent upright position of elongated flints in the red clayey residue over the chalk, which residue gradually subsides into the troughs and pipes corroded in the solid chalk. This letter is very untidy, but I am tired.

P.S. Several palæolithic celts have recently been found in the great angular gravel-bed near Southampton in several places.

Letter 513

To D. Mackintosh.¹

Down, Nov. 13th, 1880.

Your discovery is a very interesting one, and I congratulate you on it.² I failed to find shells on Moel Tryfan, but was interested by finding (*Philosoph. Mag.*, 3rd series, Vol. XXI., p. 184) shattered rocks³ and far-distant rounded

¹ Daniel Mackintosh (1815-91) was well known in the South of England as a lecturer on scientific subjects. He contributed several papers to the Geological Society on Surface Sculpture, Denudation, Drift Deposits, etc. In 1869 he published a work *On the Scenery of England and Wales* (see *Geol. Mag.*, 1891, p. 432).

² "On the Precise Mode of Accumulation and Derivation of the Moel-Tryfan Shelly Deposits; on the Discovery of Similar High-level Deposits along the Eastern Slopes of the Welsh Mountains; and on the Existence of Drift-Zones, showing probable Variations in the Rate of Submergence." By D. Mackintosh, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXVII., pp. 351-69, 1881. [Read April 27th, 1881.]

³ In reviewing the work by previous writers on the Moel-Tryfan deposits, Mackintosh refers to Darwin's "very suggestive description of the Moel-Tryfan deposits. . . . Under the drift he saw that the surface of the slate, to a depth of several feet, had been shattered and contorted in a very peculiar manner." The contortion of the slate, which Mackintosh regarded as "the most interesting of the Moel-Tryfan phenomena," had not previously been regarded as "sufficiently striking to arrest attention" by any geologist except Darwin. The Pleistocene gravel and sand containing marine shells on Moel-Tryfan, about five miles south-east of Caernarvon, have been the subject of considerable controversy. By some geologists the drift deposits have been regarded as evidence of a great submergence in post-Pliocene times, while others have explained

boulders, which I attributed to the violent impact of icebergs Letter 513 or coast-ice. I can offer no opinion on whether the more recent changes of level in England were or were not accompanied by earthquakes. It does not seem to me a correct expression (which you use probably from haste in your note) to speak of elevations or depressions as caused by earthquakes: I suppose that every one admits that an earthquake is merely the vibration from the fractured crust when it yields to an upward or downward force. I must confess that of late years I have often begun to suspect (especially when I think of the step-like plains of Patagonia, the heights of which were measured by me) that many of the changes of level in the land are due to changes of level in the sea.¹ I suppose that there can be no doubt that when there was much ice piled up in the Arctic regions the sea would be attracted to them, and the land on the temperate regions would thus appear to have risen. There would also be some lowering of the sea by evaporation and the fixing of the water as ice near the Pole.

I shall read your paper with much interest when published.

To J. Geikie.

Letter 514

Down, Dec. 13th, 1880.

You must allow me the pleasure of thanking you for the great interest with which I have read your *Prehistoric Europe*.² Nothing has struck me more than the accumulated evidence of interglacial periods, and assuredly the establishment of such periods is of paramount importance for understanding all the

their occurrence at a height of 1300 feet by assuming that the gravel and sand had been thrust uphill by an advancing ice-sheet. (See H. B. Woodward, *Geology of England and Wales*, Ed. II., 1887, pp. 491, 492.) Darwin attributed the shattering and contorting of the slates below the drift to "icebergs grating over the surface."

¹ This view is an agreement with the theory recently put forward by Suess in his *Antlitz der Erde* (Prag and Leipzig, 1885). Suess believes that "the local invasions and transgressions of the continental areas by the sea" are due to "secular movements of the hydrosphere itself." (See J. Geikie, F.R.S., Presidential Address before Section E at the Edinburgh Meeting of the British Association, *Annual Report*, p. 794.)

² *Prehistoric Europe: a Geological Sketch*, London, 1881.

Letter 514 later changes of the earth's surface. Reading your book has brought vividly before my mind the state of knowledge, or rather ignorance, half a century ago, when all superficial matter was classed as diluvium, and not considered worthy of the attention of a geologist. If you can spare the time (though I ask out of mere idle curiosity) I should like to hear what you think of Mr. Mackintosh's paper, illustrated by a little map with lines showing the courses or sources of the erratic boulders over the midland counties of England.¹ It is a little suspicious their ending rather abruptly near Wolverhampton, yet I must think that they were transported by floating ice. Fifty years ago I knew Shropshire well, and cannot remember anything like till, but abundance of gravel and sand beds, with recent marine shells. A great boulder² which I had undermined on the summit of Ashley Heath, 720 (?) ft. above the sea, rested on clean blocks of the underlying red sandstone. I was also greatly interested by your long discussion on the Löss;³ but I do not feel satisfied that all has been made out about it. I saw much brick-earth near

¹ "Results of a Systematic Survey, in 1878, of the Directions and Limits of Dispersion, Mode of Occurrence, and Relation to Drift-Deposits of the Erratic Blocks or Boulders of the West of England and East of Wales, including a Revision of Many Years' Previous Observations," D. Mackintosh, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV., p. 425, 1879.

² Mackintosh alludes (*loc. cit.*, p. 442) to felstone boulders around Ashley Heath, the highest ground between the Pennine and Welsh hills north of the Wrekin; also to a boulder on the summit of the eminence (774 ft. above sea-level), "probably the same as that noticed many years ago by Mr. Darwin." In a later paper, "On the Correlation of the Drift-Deposits of the North-West of England with those of the Midland and Eastern Counties" (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 178, 1880) Mackintosh mentions a letter received from Darwin, "who was the first to elucidate the boulder-transporting agency of floating ice," containing an account of the great Ashley Heath boulder, which he was the first to discover and expose, . . . so as to find that the block rested on fragments of New Red Sandstone, one of which was split into two and deeply scored. . . . The facts mentioned in the letter from Mr. Darwin would seem to show that the boulder must have fallen through water from floating ice with a force sufficient to split the underlying lump of sandstone, but not sufficient to crush it."

³ For an account of the Löss of German geologists—"a fine-grained, more or less homogeneous, consistent, non-plastic loam, consisting of an intimate admixture of clay and carbonate of lime," see J. Geikie, *loc. cit.*, p. 144 *et seq.*

Southampton in some manner connected with the angular Letter 514 gravel, but had not strength enough to make out relations. It might be worth your while to bear in mind the possibility of fine sediment washed over and interstratified with thick beds of frozen snow, and therefore ultimately dropped irrespective of the present contour of the country.

I remember as a boy that it was said that the floods of the Severn were more muddy when the floods were caused by melting snow than from the heaviest rains; but why this should be I cannot see.

Another subject has interested me much—viz. the sliding and travelling of angular débris. Ever since seeing the "streams of stones" at the Falkland Islands,¹ I have felt uneasy in my mind on this subject. I wish Mr. Kerr's notion could be fully elucidated about frozen snow. Some one ought to observe the movements of the fields of snow which supply the glaciers in Switzerland.

Yours is a grand book, and I thank you heartily for the instruction and pleasure which it has given me.

For heaven's sake forgive the untidiness of this whole note.

To John Lubbock [Lord Avebury].

Letter 515

Down, Nov. 6th, 1881.

If I had written your Address² (but this requires a fearful stretch of imagination on my part) I should not alter what I had said about Hicks. You have the support of the President [of the] Geolog. Soc.,³ and I think that Hicks is more likely to be right than X. The latter seems to me to belong to the class of objectors general. If Hicks should be hereafter proved to be wrong about this third formation, it would signify very little to you.

¹ *Geological Observations on South America* (1846), p. 19 *et seq.*

² Address delivered by Lord Avebury as President of the British Association at York in 1881. Dr. Hicks is mentioned as having classed the pre-Cambrian strata in "four great groups of immense thickness and implying a great lapse of time" and giving no evidence of life. Hicks' third formation was named by him the Arvonian (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXVII., 1881, Proc., p. 55).

³ Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society in 1880-81.

Letter 515 I forget whether you go as far as to support Ramsay¹ about lakes as large as the Italian ones : if so, I would myself modify the passage a little, for these great lakes have always made me tremble for Ramsay, yet some of the American geologists support him about the still larger N. American lakes. I have always believed in the main in Ramsay's views from the date of publication, and argued the point with Lyell, and am convinced that it is a very interesting step in Geology, and that you were quite right to allude to it.

Letter 516

To D. Mackintosh.

Down, Feb. 28th, 1882.

I have read Professor Geikie's essay,² and it certainly appears to me that he underrated the importance of floating ice. Memory extending back for half a century is worth a little, but I can remember nothing in Shropshire like till or ground moraine, yet I can distinctly remember the appearance of many sand and gravel beds—in some of which I found marine shells. I think it would be well worth your while to insist (but perhaps you have done so) on the absence of till, if absent in the Western Counties, where you find many erratic boulders.

I was pleased to read the last sentence in Geikie's essay about the value of your work.³

¹ "Glacial Origin of Lakes in Switzerland, Black Forest, etc." (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., pp. 185–204, 1862). Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury) gives a brief statement of Ramsay's views concerning the origin of lakes (Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc. 1881, p. 22): "Prof. Ramsay divides lakes into three classes: (1) Those which are due to irregular accumulations of drift, and which are generally quite shallow; (2) those which are formed by moraines; and (3) those which occupy true basins scooped by glaciers out of the solid rocks. To the latter class belong, in his opinion, most of the great Swiss and Italian lakes. . . . Professor Ramsay's theory seems, therefore, to account for a large number of interesting facts." Sir Archibald Geikie has given a good summary of Ramsay's theory in his *Memoir of Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay*, p. 361, London, 1895.

² "The Intercrossing of Erratics in Glacial Deposits," by James Geikie, *Scottish Naturalist*, 1881.

³ The concluding paragraph reads as follows: "I cannot conclude this paper without expressing my admiration for the long-continued and successful labours of the well-known geologist whose views I have been

With respect to the main purport of your note, I hardly know what to say. Though no evidence worth anything has as yet, in my opinion, been advanced in favour of a living being, being developed from inorganic matter, yet I cannot avoid believing the possibility of this will be proved some day in accordance with the law of continuity. I remember the time, above fifty years ago, when it was said that no substance found in a living plant or animal could be produced without the aid of vital forces. As far as external form is concerned, *Eozoon* shows how difficult it is to distinguish between organised and inorganised bodies. If it is ever found that life can originate on this world, the vital phenomena will come under some general law of nature. Whether the existence of a conscious God can be proved from the existence of the so-called laws of nature (*i.e.* fixed sequence of events) is a perplexing subject, on which I have often thought, but cannot see my way clearly. If you have not read W. Graham's *Creed of Science*,¹ it would, I think, interest you, and he supports the view which you are inclined to uphold. Letter 516

III. THE PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY, 1841-80.

In the bare hilly country of Lochaber, in the Scotch Highlands, the slopes of the mountains overlooking the vale of Glen Roy are marked by narrow terraces or parallel roads, which sweep round the shoulders of the hills with "undeviating horizontality." These roads are described by Sir Archibald Geikie as having long been "a subject of wonderment and legendary story among the Highlanders, and for so many years a source of sore perplexity among men of science."² In Glen Roy itself there are three distinct shelves or terraces, and the mountain sides of the valley of the Spean and other glens bear traces of these horizontal "roads."

The first important papers dealing with the origin of this striking controverting. Although I entered my protest against his iceberg hypothesis, and have freely criticised his theoretical opinions, I most willingly admit that the results of his unwearied devotion to the study of those interesting phenomena with which he is so familiar have laid all his fellow-workers under a debt of gratitude." Mr. Darwin used to speak with admiration of Mackintosh's work, carried on as it was under considerable difficulties.

¹ *The Creed of Science: Religious, Moral, and Social*, London, 1881.

² *The Scenery of Scotland*, 1887, p. 266.

physical features were those of MacCulloch¹ and Sir Thomas Lauder Dick,² in which the writers concluded that the roads were the shore-lines of lakes which once filled the Lochaber valleys. Towards the end of June 1838 Mr. Darwin devoted "eight good days"³ to the examination of the Lochaber district, and in the following year he communicated a paper to the Royal Society of London, in which he attributed their origin to the action of the sea, and regarded them as old sea beaches which had been raised to their present level by a gradual elevation of the Lochaber district.

In 1840 Louis Agassiz and Buckland⁴ proposed the glacier-ice theory; they described the valleys as having been filled with lakes dammed back by glaciers which formed bars across the valleys of Glen Roy, Glen Spean, and the other glens in which the hill-sides bear traces of old lake-margins. Agassiz wrote in 1842: "When I visited the parallel roads of Glen Roy with Dr. Buckland we were convinced that the glacial theory alone satisfied all the exigencies of the phenomenon."⁵

Mr. David Milne (afterwards Milne-Horne)⁶ in 1847 upheld the view that the ledges represent the shore-lines of lakes which were imprisoned in the valleys by dams of detrital material left in the glens during a submergence of 3,000 feet, at the close of the Glacial period. Chambers, in his *Ancient Sea Margins* (1848), expressed himself in agreement with Mr. Darwin's marine theory. The Agassiz-Buckland theory was supported by Mr. Jamieson,⁷ who brought forward additional evidence in favour of the glacial barriers. Sir Charles Lyell at first⁸ accepted the explanation given by Mr. Darwin, but afterwards⁹ came to the conclusion that the terrace-lines represent the beaches of glacial lakes. In a paper published in 1878,¹⁰ Prof. Prestwich stated his acceptance of the lake theory of MacCulloch and Sir T. Lauder Dick and of the glacial theory of Agassiz, but differed from these authors in respect of the age of the lakes and the manner of formation of the roads.

The view that has now gained general acceptance is that the parallel roads of Glen Roy represent the shores of a lake "that came into being with the growth of the glaciers and vanished as these melted away."¹¹

Mr. Darwin became a convert to the glacier theory after the publication of Mr. Jamieson's paper. He speaks of his own paper as "a great

¹ *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. IV., p. 314, 1817.

² *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. IX., p. 1, 1823.

³ *Life and Letters*, I., p. 290.

⁴ *Edinb. New Phil. Journal*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 236, 1842.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 236.

⁶ *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XVI., p. 395, 1847.

⁷ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XIX., p. 235, 1863.

⁸ *Elements of Geology*, Ed. II., 1841.

⁹ *Antiquity of Man*, 1863, pp. 252 *et seq.*

¹⁰ *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1879, p. 663.

¹¹ Sir Archibald Geikie, *loc. cit.*, p. 269.

failure"; he argued in favour of sea action as the cause of the terraces "because no other explanation was possible under our then state of knowledge." Convinced of his mistake, Darwin looked upon his error as "a good lesson never to trust in science to the principle of exclusion."¹

To C. Lyell.

Letter 517

[March 9th, 1841.]

I have just received your note. It is the greatest pleasure to me to write or talk Geology with you. . . .

I think I have thought over the whole case without prejudice, and remain firmly convinced they [the parallel roads] are marine beaches. My principal reason for doing so is what I have urged in my paper,² the buttress-like accumulations of stratified shingle on sides of valley, especially those just below the lowest shelf in Spean Valley.

2nd. I can hardly conceive the extension of the glaciers in front of the valley of Kilfinnin, where I found a new road—where the sides of Great Glen are not very lofty.

3rd. The flat watersheds which I describe in places where there are no roads, as well as those connected with "roads." These remain unexplained.

I might continue to add many other such reasons, all of which, however, I daresay would appear trifling to any one who had not visited the district. With respect to equable elevation, it cannot be a valid objection to any one who thinks of Scandinavia or the Pampas. With respect to the glacier theory, the greatest objection appears to me the following, though possibly not a sound one. The water has beyond doubt remained very long at the levels of each shelf—this is unequivocally shown by the depth of the notch or beach formed in many places in the hard mica-slate, and the large accumulations or buttresses of well-rounded pebbles at certain spots on the level of old beaches. (The time must have been immense, if formed by lakes without tides.) During the existence of the lakes their drainage must have been at the head of the valleys, and has given the flat appearance of the watersheds. All this is very clear for four of the shelves (viz., upper and lower in Glen Roy, the 800-ft. one

¹ *Life and Letters*, I., p. 69.

² "Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and of other parts of Lochaber in Scotland, with an attempt to prove that they are of Marine Origin." *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 39.

Letter 517 in Glen Spean, and the one in Kilfinnin), and explains the coincidence of "roads" with the watersheds more simply than my view, and as simply as the common lake theory. But how was the Glen Roy lake drained when the water stood at level of the middle "road"? It must (for there is no other exit whatever) have been drained over the glacier. Now this shelf is full as narrow in a vertical line and as deeply worn horizontally into the mountain side and with a large accumulation of shingle (I can give cases) as the other shelves. We must, therefore, on the glacier theory, suppose that the surface of the ice remained at exactly the same level, not being worn down by the running water, or the glacier moved by its own movement during the very long period absolutely necessary for a quiet lake to form such a beach as this shelf presents in its whole course. I do not know whether I have explained myself clearly. I should like to know what you think of this difficulty. I shall much like to talk over the Jura case with you. I am tired, so good-bye.

Letter 518

To L. Horner.

Down [1846].

In following your suggestion in drawing out something about Glen Roy for the Geological Committee,¹ I have been completely puzzled how to do it. I have written down what I should say if I had to meet the head of the Survey and wished to persuade him to undertake the task; but as I have written it, it is too long, ill expressed, seems as if it came from nobody and was going to nobody, and therefore I send it to you in despair, and beg you to turn the subject in your mind. I feel a conviction if it goes through the Geological part of Ordnance Survey it will be swamped, and as it is a case for

¹ It was agreed at the British Association meeting held at Southampton in 1846 "That application be made to Her Majesty's Government to direct that during the progress of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Surveys in the North of Scotland, the so-called Parallel Roads of Glen Roy and the adjoining country be accurately surveyed, with the view of determining whether they are truly parallel and horizontal, the intervening distances, and their elevations above the present sea-level" (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1846, p. xix). The survey was undertaken by the Government Ordnance Survey Office under Col. Sir Henry James, who published the results in 1874 (*Notes on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy*) the map on which the details are given is sheet 63 (one-inch scale).

mere accurate measurements it might, I think without offence, Letter 518
go to the head of the real Surveyors.

If Agassiz¹ or Buckland are on the Committee they will sneer at the whole thing and declare the beaches are those of a glacier-lake, than which I am sure I could convince you that there never was a more futile theory.

I look forward to Southampton² with much interest, and hope to hear to-morrow that the lodgings are secured to us. You cannot think how thoroughly I enjoyed our geological talks, and the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Horner and yourself here.³

[Here follows Darwin's Memorandum.]

The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, in Scotland, have been the object of repeated examination, but they have never hitherto been levelled with sufficient accuracy. Sir T. Lauder Dick⁴ procured the assistance of an engineer for this purpose,

¹ Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-73) entered a college at Bienne at the age of ten, and from 1822 to 1824 he was a student at the Academy of Lausanne. Agassiz afterwards spent some years as a student in the Universities of Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, where he gained a reputation as a skilled fencer. It was at Heidelberg that his studies took a definite turn towards Natural History. He took a Ph.D. degree at Erlangen in 1829. Agassiz published his first paper in *Isis* in 1828, and for many years devoted himself chiefly to Ichthyology. During a visit to Paris he became acquainted with Cuvier and Alexander von Humboldt; in 1833, through the liberality of the latter, he began the publication of his *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, and in 1840 he completed his *Études sur les Glaciers*. In 1846 Agassiz went to Boston, where he lectured in the Lowell Institute, and in the following year became Professor of Geology and Zoology at Cambridge. During the last twenty-seven years of his life Agassiz lived in America, and exerted a great influence on the study of Natural History in the United States. In 1836 he received the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society of London, and in 1861 he was selected for the Copley Medal of the Royal Society. In 1873 Agassiz dictated an article to Mrs. Agassiz on "Evolution and Permanence of Type," in which he repeated his strong conviction against the views embodied in the *Origin of Species*. See *Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz*, by Jules Marcou, 2 vols., New York, 1896; *Louis Agassiz: his Life and Correspondence*, edited by Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, 2 vols., London, 1885; *Smithsonian Report*, 1873, p. 198.

² The British Association meeting (1846).

³ This letter is published in the privately printed *Memoir of Leonard Horner*, II., p. 103.

⁴ "On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber" (with map and plates), by Sir Thomas Lauder Dick, *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. IX., p. 1, 1823.

Letter 518 but owing to the want of a true ground-plan it was impossible to ascertain their exact curvature, which, as far as could be estimated, appeared equal to that of the surface of the sea. Considering how very rarely the sea has left narrow and well-defined marks of its action at any considerable height on the land, and more especially considering the remarkable observations by M. Bravais¹ on the ancient sea-beaches of Scandinavia, showing that they are not strictly parallel to each other, and that the movement has been greater nearer the mountains than on the coast, it appears highly desirable that the roads of Glen Roy should be examined with the utmost care during the execution of the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. The best instruments and the most accurate measurements being necessary for this end almost precludes the hope of its being ever undertaken by private individuals; but by the means at the disposal of the Ordnance, measurements would be easily made even more accurate than those of M. Bravais. It would be desirable to take two lines of the greatest possible length in the district, and at nearly right angles to each other, and to level from the beach at one extremity to that at the other, so that it might be ascertained whether the curvature does exactly correspond with that of the globe, or, if not, what is the direction of the line of greatest elevation. Much attention would be requisite in fixing on either the upper or lower edge of the ancient beaches as the standard of measurement, and in rendering this line conspicuous. The heights of the three roads, one above the other and above the level of the sea ought to be accurately ascertained. Mr. Darwin observed one short beach-line north of Glen Roy, and he has indicated on the authority of Sir David Brewster, others in the valley of the Spey. If these could be accurately connected, by careful measurements of their absolute heights or by levelling with those of Glen Roy, it would make a most valuable addition to our knowledge on this subject. Although the observations here specified would probably be laborious yet, considering how rarely such evidence is afforded in any quarter of the world, it cannot be doubted that one of the most important problems in Geology—namely, the exact

¹ "On the Lines of Ancient Level of the Sea in Finmark," by M. A. Bravais, translated from *Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord*, etc.; *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 534, 1845.

manner in which the crust of the earth rises in mass—would be much elucidated, and a great service done to geological science. Letter 518

R. Chambers¹ to D. Milne-Home.²

Letter 519

St. Andrews, Sept. 7th, 1847.

I have had a letter to-day from Mr. Charles Darwin, beseeching me to obtain for him a copy of your paper on Glen Roy.³ I am sure you will have pleasure in sending him one; his address is "Down, Farnborough, Kent." I have again read over your paper carefully, and feel assured that the careful collection and statement of facts which are found in it must redound to your credit with all candid persons. The suspicions, however, which I obtained some time ago as to land-straits and heights of country being connected with sea-margins and their ordinary memorials still possesses me, and I am looking forward to some means of further testing the Glen Roy mystery. If my suspicion turn out true, I shall at once be regretful on your account, and shall feel it as a great check and admonition to myself not to be too confident about anything in science till it has been proved over and over again. The ground hereabouts is now getting clear of the crops; perhaps when I am in town a few days hence we may be able to make some appointment for an examination of the beaches of the district, my list of which has been greatly enlarged during the last two months.

To R. Chambers.

Letter 520

Sept. 11th, 1847.

I hope you will read the first part of my paper before you go [to Glen Roy], and attend to the manner in which the

¹ Robert Chambers (1802-71) began as a bookseller in Edinburgh in 1816, and from very modest beginnings he gradually increased his business till it became the flourishing publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers. After writing several books on biographical, historical and other subjects, Chambers published anonymously the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* in 1844; in 1848 his work on *Ancient Sea Margins* appeared; and this was followed by the *Book of Days* and other volumes. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* 1887; see also Darwin's *Life and Letters*, I., pp. 355, 356, 362, 363.)

² See Letter 479.

³ No doubt Mr. Milne's paper "On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber," *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XVI., p. 395, 1849. [Read March 1st and April 5th, 1847.]

Letter 520 lines end in Glen Collarig. I wish Mr. Milne had read it more carefully. He misunderstands me in several respects, but [I] suppose it is my own fault, for my paper is most tediously written. Mr. Milne fights me very pleasantly, and I plead guilty to his rebuke about "demonstration."¹ I do not know what you think; but Mr. Milne will think me as obstinate as a pig when I say that I think any barriers of detritus at the mouth of Glen Roy, Collarig and Glaster more utterly impossible than words can express. I abide by all that I have written on that head. Conceive such a mass of detritus having been removed, without great projections being left on each side, in the very close proximity to every little delta preserved on the lines of the shelves, even on the shelf 4, which now crosses with uniform breadth the spot where the barrier stood, with the shelves dying gradually out, etc. To my mind it is monstrous. Oddly enough, Mr. Milne's description of the mouth of Loch Treig (I do not believe that valley has been well examined in its upper end) leaves hardly a doubt that a glacier descended from it, and, if the roads were formed by a lake of any kind, I believe it must have been an ice-lake. I have given in detail to Lyell² my several reasons for not thinking ice-lakes probable; but to my mind they are incomparably more probable than detritus of rock-barriers. Have you ever attended to glacier action? After having seen N. Wales, I can no more doubt the former existence of gigantic glaciers than I can the sun in the heaven. I could distinguish in N. Wales to a certain extent icebergs from glacier action (Lyell has shown that icebergs at the present day score rocks), and I suspect that in Lochaber the two actions are united, and that the scored rock on the watersheds, when tideways, were rubbed and bumped by half-stranded icebergs. You will, no doubt, attend to Glen Glaster. Mr. Milne, I think, does not mention whether shelf 4 enters it, which I should like to know; and especially he does not state whether rocks worn on their upper faces are found on the whole 212 [feet] vertical

¹ See p. 180, note 3.

² Mr. Darwin gives some arguments against the glacier theory in the letter (517) to Sir Charles Lyell; but the letter alluded to is no doubt the one written to Lyell on "Wednesday, 8th" (Letter 522), in which the reasons are fully stated.

course of this Glen down to near L. Loggan, or whether only Letter. 520 in the upper part; nor does he state whether these rocks are scored, or polished, or *moutonnées*, or whether there are any "perched" boulders there or elsewhere. I suspect it would be difficult to distinguish between a river-bed and tidal channel. Mr. Milne's description of the Pass of Mukkul, expanding to a width of several hundred yards 21 ft. deep in the shoalest part, and with a worn islet in the middle, sounds to me much more like a tidal channel than a river-bed. There must have been, on the latter view, plenty of fresh water in those days. With respect to the coincidence of the shelves with the now watersheds, Mr. Milne only gives half of my explanation. Please read p. 65 of my paper.¹ I allude only to the head of Glen Roy and Kilfinnin as silted up. I did not know Mukkul Pass; and Glen Roy was so much covered up that I did not search it well, as I was not able to walk very well. It has been an old conjectural belief of mine that a rising surface becomes stationary, not suddenly, but by the movement becoming very slow. Now, this would greatly aid the tidal currents cutting down the passes between the mountains just before, and to the level of, the stationary periods. The currents in the fiords in T. del Fuego in a narrow crooked part are often most violent; in other parts they seem to silt up.

Shall you do any levelling? I believe all the levelling has been [done] in Glen Roy, nearly parallel to the Great Glen of Scotland. For inequalities of elevation, the valley of the Spean, at right angles to the apparent axes of elevation, would be the one to examine. If you go to the head of Glen Roy, attend to the apparent shelf above the highest one in Glen Roy, lying on the south side of Loch Spey, and therefore beyond the watershed of Glen Roy. It would be a crucial case. I was too unwell on that day to examine it carefully, and I had no levelling instruments. Do these fragments coincide in level with Glen Gluoy shelf?

MacCulloch talks of one in Glen Turret above the shelf. I could not see it. These would be important discoveries.

¹ "Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and of other Parts of Lochaber in Scotland, with an Attempt to Prove that they are of Marine Origin." *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 39. [Read Feb. 7th, 1839.]

Letter 520 But I will write no more, and pray your forgiveness for this long, ill-written outpouring. I am very glad you keep to your subject of the terraces. I have lately observed that you have one great authority (C. Prevost), [not] that authority signifies a [farthing?] on your side respecting your heretical and damnable doctrine of the ocean falling. You see I am orthodox to the burning pitch.

Letter 521

To D. Milne-Home.¹

Down, [Sept.] 20th, [1847].

I am much obliged by your note. I returned from London on Saturday, and I found then your memoir,² which I had not then received, owing to the porter having been out when I last sent to the Geolog. Soc. I have read your paper with the greatest interest, and have been much struck with the novelty and importance of many of your facts. I beg to thank you for the courteous manner in which you combat me, and I plead quite guilty to your rebuke about demonstration.³ You have misunderstood my paper on a few points, but I do not doubt that is owing to its being badly and tediously written. You will, I fear, think me very obstinate when I say that I am not in the least convinced about the barriers⁴: they remain to me as improbable as ever. But the oddest result of your paper on me (and I assure you, as far as I know myself, it is not perversity) is that I am very much staggered in favour of the ice-lake

¹ See note, p. 113.

² "On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber, with Remarks on the Change of Relative Levels of Sea and Land in Scotland, and on the Detrital Deposits in that Country," *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XVI., p. 395, 1849. [Read March 1st and April 5th, 1847.]

³ Mr. Milne quotes a passage from Mr. Darwin's paper (*Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 56), in which the latter speaks of the marine origin of the parallel roads of Lochaber as appearing to him as having been demonstrated. Mr. Milne adds: "I regret that Mr. Darwin should have expressed himself in these very decided and confident terms, especially as his survey was incomplete; for I venture to think that it can be satisfactorily established that the parallel roads of Lochaber were formed by fresh-water lakes" (Milne, *loc. cit.*, p. 400).

⁴ Mr. Milne believed that the lower parts of the valleys were filled with detritus, which constituted barriers and thus dammed up the waters into lakes.

theory of Agassiz and Buckland¹: until I read your important discovery of the outlet in Glen Glaster² I never thought this theory at all tenable. Now it appears to me that a very good case can be made in its favour. I am not, however, as yet a believer in the ice-lake theory, but I tremble for the result. I have had a good deal of talk with Mr. Lyell on the subject, and from his advice I am going to send a letter to the *Scotsman*, in which I give briefly my present impression (though there is not space to argue with you on such points as I think I could argue), and indicate what points strike me as requiring further investigation with respect, chiefly, to the ice-lake theory, so that you will not care about it. . . .

P.S.—Some facts mentioned in my *Geolog. of S. America*, p. 24,³ with regard to the shoaling of the deep fiords of T. del Fuego near their mouths, and which I have remarked would tend, with a little elevation, to convert such fiords into lakes with a great mound-like barrier of detritus at their mouths, might, possibly, have been of use to you with regard to the lakes of Glen Roy.

To C. Lyell.

Down, Wednesday, 8th.

Letter 522

Many thanks for your paper.⁴ I do admire your zeal on a subject on which you are not immediately at work. I will

¹ Agassiz and Buckland believed that the lakes which formed the "roads" were confined by glaciers or moraines. See "The Glacial Theory and its Recent Progress," by Louis Agassiz, *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 217, 1842 (with map).

² Mr. Milne discovered that the middle shelf of Glen Roy, which Mr. Darwin stated was "not on a level with any watershed" (Darwin, *loc. cit.*, p. 43), exactly coincided with a watershed at the head of Glen Glaster (Milne, *loc. cit.*, p. 398).

³ The creeks which penetrate the western shores of Tierra del Fuego are described as "almost invariably much shallower close to the open sea at their mouths than inland. . . . This shoalness of the sea-channels near their entrances probably results from the quantity of sediment formed by the wear and tear of the outer rocks exposed to the full force of the open sea. I have no doubt that many lakes—for instance, in Scotland—which are very deep within, and are separated from the sea apparently only by a tract of detritus, were originally sea-channels, with banks of this nature near their mouths, which have since been upheaved" (*Geol. Obs. S. America*, p. 24, footnote).

⁴ "On the Ancient Glaciers of Forfarshire." *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III. p. 337, 1840.

Letter 522 give my opinion as briefly as I can, and I have endeavoured my best to be honest. Poor Mrs. Lyell will have, I foresee, a long letter to read aloud, but I will try to write better than usual. *Imprimis*, it is provoking that Mr. Milne¹ has read my paper² with little attention, for he makes me say several things which I do not believe—as, that the water sunk suddenly! (p. 10), that the Valley of Glen Roy, p. 13, and Spean was filled up with detritus to level of the lower shelf, against which there is, I conceive, good evidence, etc., but I suppose it is the consequence of my paper being most tediously written. He gives me a just snub for talking of demonstration, and he fights me in a very pleasant manner. Now for business. I utterly disbelieve in the barriers³ for his lakes, and think he has left that point exactly where it was in the time of MacCulloch⁴ and Dick.⁵ Indeed, in showing that there is a passage at Glen Glaster at the level of the intermediate shelf, he makes the difficulty to my mind greater.⁶ When I think of the gradual manner in which the two upper terraces die out at Glen Collarig and at the mouth of Glen Roy, the smooth rounded form of the hills there, and the lower shelf retaining its usual width where the immense barrier stood, I can deliberately repeat “that more convincing proofs of the non-existence of the imaginary Loch Roy could scarcely have been invented with full play given to the imagination,” etc.: but I do not adhere to this remark with such strength when applied to the glacier-lake theory. Oddly, I was never at all staggered by this theory until now, having read Mr. Milne’s argument against it. I now can hardly doubt that a great glacier did emerge from Loch Treig, and this by the ice itself (not moraine) might have blocked up the three outlets from Glen Roy. I do not,

¹ “On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber, etc.” *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XVI., p. 395, 1849. [Read March 1st and April 5th, 1847.]

² “Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, etc.” *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 39. [Read Feb. 7th, 1839.]

³ See note 3, Letter 521.

⁴ “On the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy.” *Geol. Trans.*, Vol. IV., p. 314, 1817 (with several maps and sections).

⁵ “On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber.” *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. IX., p. 1, 1823.

⁶ See note 2, p. 181.

however, yet believe in the glacier theory, for reasons which Letter 522 I will presently give.

There are three chief hostile considerations in Mr. Milne's paper. First, the Glen [shelf?], not coinciding in height with the upper one [outlet?], from observations giving 12 ft., 15 ft., 29 ft., 23 ft. : if the latter are correct the terrace must be quite independent, and the case is hostile ; but Mr. Milne shows that there is one in Glen Roy 14 ft. below the upper one, and a second one again (which I observed) beneath this, and then we come to the proper second shelf. Hence there is no great improbability in an independent shelf having been found in Glen Gluoy.

This leads me to Mr. Milne's second class of facts (obvious to every one), namely the non-extension of the three shelves beyond Glen Roy ; but I abide by what I have written on that point, and repeat that if in Glen Roy, where circumstances have been so favourable for the preservation or formation of the terraces, a terrace could be formed quite plain for three-quarters of a mile with hardly a trace elsewhere, we cannot argue, from the non-existence of shelves, that water did not stand at the same levels in other valleys. Feeling absolutely convinced that there was no barrier of detritus at the mouth of Glen Roy, and pretty well convinced that there was none of ice, the manner in which the terraces die out when entering Glen Spean, which must have been a tideway, shows on what small circumstances the formation of these shelves depended. With respect to the non-existence of shelves in other parts of Scotland, Mr. Milne shows that many others do exist, and their heights above the sea have not yet been carefully measured, nor have even those of Glen Roy, which I suspect are all 100 feet too high. Moreover, according to Bravais,¹ we must not feel sure that either the absolute height or the intermediate heights between the terraces would be at all the same at distant points. In levelling the terraces in Lochaber, all, I believe, have been taken in Glen Roy, nearly N. and S. There should be levels taken at right angles to this line and to the Great Glen of Scotland or chief line of elevation.

Thirdly, the nature of the outlets from the supposed lakes.

¹ "On the Lines of Ancient Level of the Sea in Finmark." By A. Bravais, Member of the Scientific Commission of the North. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 534, 1845 (a translation).

Letter 522 This appears to me the best and newest part of the paper. If Sir James Clark¹ would like to attend to any particular points, direct his attention to this : especially to follow Glen Glaster from Glen Roy to L. Laggan. Mr. Milne describes this as an old and great river-course with a fall of 212 feet. He states that the rocks are smooth on upper face and rough on lower, but he does not mention whether this character prevails throughout the whole 212 vertical feet—a most important consideration ; nor does he state whether these rocks are polished or scratched, as might have happened even to a considerable depth beneath the water (Mem. great icebergs in narrow fiords of T. del Fuego²) by the action of icebergs, for that icebergs transported boulders on to terraces, I have no doubt. Mr. Milne's description of the outlets of his lake sound to me more like tidal channels, nor does he give any arguments how such are to be distinguished from old river-courses. I cannot believe in the body of fresh water which must, on the lake theory, have flowed out of them. At the Pass of Mukkul he states that the outlet is 70 feet wide and the rocky bottom 21 feet below the level of the shelf, and that the gorge expands to the eastwards into a broad channel of several hundred yards in width, divided in the middle by what has formerly been a rocky islet, against which the waters of this large river had chafed in issuing from the pass. We know the size of the river at the present day which would flow out through this pass, and it seems to me (and in the other given cases) to be as inadequate ; the whole seems to me far easier explained by a tideway than by a formerly more humid climate.

With respect to the very remarkable coincidence between the shelves and the outlets (rendered more remarkable by

¹ Sir James Clark (1788-1870) was for some years a medical officer in the Navy ; he afterwards practised in Rome till he moved to London in 1826. On the accession of Queen Victoria he was made Physician in Ordinary and received a baronetcy ; he was elected into the Royal Society in 1832. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, 1857 ; article by Dr. Norman Moore.)

² In the *Voyage of the Beagle* a description is given of the falling of great masses of ice from the icy cliffs of the glaciers with a crash that "reverberates like the broadside of a man-of-war, through the lonely channels" which intersect the coast-line of Tierra del Fuego. *Loc. cit.*, p. 246.

Mr. Milne's discovery of the outlet to the intermediate shelf Letter 522 at Glen Glaster¹), Mr. Milne gives only half of my explanation; he alludes to (and disputes) the smoothing and silting-up action, which I still believe in. I state: If we consider what must take place during the gradual rise of a group of islands, we shall have the currents endeavouring to cut down and deepen some shallow parts in the channels as they are successively brought near the surface, but tending from the opposition of tides to choke up others with littoral deposits. During a long interval of rest, from the length of time allowed to the above processes, the tendency would often prove effective, both in forming, by accumulation of matter, isthmuses, and in keeping open channels. Hence such isthmuses and channels just kept open would oftener be formed at the level which the waters held at the interval of rest, than at any other (p. 65). I look at the Pass of Mukkul (21 feet deep, Milne) as a channel just kept open, and the head of Glen Roy (where there is a great bay silted up) and of Kilfinnin (at both which places there are level-topped mounds of detritus above the level of the terraces) as instances of channels filled up at the stationary levels. I have long thought it a probable conjecture that when a rising surface becomes stationary it becomes so, not at once, but by the movements first becoming very slow; this would greatly favour the cutting down many gaps in the mountains to the level of the stationary periods.

Glacier Theory.—If a glacialist admitted that the sea, before the formation of the terraces, covered the country (which would account for land-straits above level of terraces), and that the land gradually emerged, and if he supposed his lakes were banked by ice alone, he would make out, in my opinion, the best case against the marine origin of the terraces. From the scattered boulders and till, you and I must look at it as certain that the sea did cover the whole country, and I abide quite by my arguments from the buttresses, etc., that water of some kind receded slowly from the valleys of Lochaber (I presume Mr. Milne admits this). Now, I do not believe in the ice-lake theory, from the following weak but accumulating reasons: because, 1st, the receding water must have been that of a lake in Glen Spean, and of the sea in the

¹ See Letter 521, note 2, p. 181.

Letter 522 other valleys of Scotland, where I saw similar buttresses at many levels; 2nd, because the outlets of the supposed lakes as already stated seem, from Mr. Milne's statements, too much worn and too large; 3rd, when the lake stood at the three-quarters of a mile shelf the water from it must have flowed over ice itself for a very long time, and kept at the same exact level: certainly this shelf required a long time for its formation; 4th, I cannot believe a glacier would have blocked up the short, very wide valley of Kilfinnin, the Great Glen of Scotland also being very low there; 5th, the country at some places where Mr. Milne has described terraces is not mountainous, and the number of ice-lakes appears to me very improbable; 6th, I do not believe any lake could scoop the rocks so much as they are at the entrance to Loch Treig or cut them off at the head of Upper Glen Roy; 7th, the very gradual dying away of the terraces at the mouth of Glen Roy does not look like a barrier of any kind; 8th, I should have expected great terminal moraines across the mouth of Glen Roy, Glen Collarig, and Glaster, at least at the bottom of the valleys. Such, I feel pretty sure, do not exist.

I fear I must have wearied you with the length of this letter, which I have not had time to arrange properly. I could argue at great length against Mr. Milne's theory of barriers of detritus, though I could help him in one way—viz., by the soundings which occur at the entrances of the deepest fiords in T. del Fuego. I do not think he gives the smallest satisfaction with respect to the successive and comparatively sudden breakage of his many lakes.

Well, I enjoyed my trip to Glen Roy very much, but it was time thrown away. I heartily wish you would go there; it should be some one who knows glacier and iceberg action, and sea action well. I wish the Queen would command you. I had intended being in London to-morrow, but one of my principal plagues will, I believe, stop me; if I do I will assuredly call on you. I have not yet read Mr. Milne on Elevation,¹ so will keep his paper for a day or two.

P.S.—As you cannot want this letter, I wish you would

¹ "On a Remarkable Oscillation of the Sea, observed at Various Places on the Coasts of Great Britain in the First Week of July, 1843." *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. XV., p. 609, 1844.

return it to me, as it will serve as a memorandum for me. *Letter 522*
Possibly I shall write to Mr. Chambers,¹ though I do not know whether he will care about what I think on the subject. This letter is too long and ill-written for Sir J. Clark.

To Lady Lyell.

Letter 523

[October 4th, 1847.]

I enclose a letter from Chambers, which has pleased me very much (which please return), but I cannot feel quite so sure as he does. If the Lochaber and Tweed roads really turn out exactly on a level, the sea theory is proved. What a magnificent proof of equality of elevation, which does not surprise me much; but I fear I see cause of doubt, for as far as I remember there are numerous terraces, near Galashiels, with small intervals of height, so that the coincidence of height might be cooked. Chambers does not seem aware of one very striking coincidence, viz. that I made by careful measurement my Kilfinnin terrace 1202 feet above sea, and now Glen Gluoy is 1203 feet, according to the recent more careful measurements. Even Agassiz² would be puzzled to block up Glen Gluoy and Kilfinnin by the same glacier, and then, moreover, the lake would have two outlets. With respect to the middle terrace of Glen Roy—seen by Chambers in the Spean (figured by Agassiz, and seen by myself but not noticed, as I thought it might have been a sheep track)—it might yet have been formed on the ice-lake theory by two independent glaciers going across the Spean, but it is very improbable that two such immense ones should not have been united into one. Chambers, unfortunately, does not seem to have visited the head of the Spey, and I have written to propose joining funds and sending some young surveyor there. If my letter is published in the *Scotsman*, how Buckland,³ as I have foreseen, will crow over me: he

¹ R. Chambers, the author of *Ancient Sea Margins*, 1848. (See *Life and Letters*, I., p. 361); also note 1 to Letter 519, to Mr. Milne-Home from Mr. Chambers.

² "On the Glacial Theory," by Louis Agassiz, *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 217, 1842. The parallel terraces are dealt with by Agassiz, pp. 236 *et seq.*

³ Professor Buckland may be described as joint author, with Agassiz, of the Glacier theory.

Letter 523 will tell me he always knew that I was wrong, but now I shall have rather ridiculously to say, "but I am all right again."

I have been a good deal interested in Miller,¹ but I find it not quick reading, and Emma has hardly begun it yet. I rather wish the scenic descriptions were shorter, and that there was a little less geologic eloquence.

Lyell's picture now hangs over my chimneypiece, and uncommonly glad I am to have it, and thank you for it.

Letter 524

To C. Lyell.

Down, Sept. 6th [1861].

I think the enclosed is worth your reading. I am smashed to atoms about Glen Roy. My paper was one long gigantic blunder from beginning to end.² Eheu! Eheu!

Letter 525

To C. Lyell.

Down, Sept. 22nd [1861].

I have read Mr. Jamieson's last letter, like the former ones, with very great interest.³ What a problem you have in hand! It beats manufacturing new species all to bits. It would be a great personal consolation to me if Mr. J. can admit the sloping Spean terrace to be marine, and would remove one of my greatest difficulties—viz. the vast contrast of Welsh and Lochaber valleys. But then, as far as I dare trust my observations, the sloping terraces ran far up the Roy valley, so as to reach not far below the lower shelf. If the sloping fringes are marine and the shelves lacustrine, all I can say is that nature has laid a shameful trap to catch an unwary wretch. I suppose that I have underrated the power of lakes in producing pebbles; this, I think, ought to be well looked to. I was much struck in Wales on carefully

¹ Hugh Miller's *First Impressions of England and its People*, London, 1847.

² See *Life and Letters*, I., pp. 68, 69, also pp. 290, 291.

³ Mr. Jamieson visited Glen Roy in August 1861 and in July 1862. His paper "On the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and their Place in the History of the Glacial Period," was published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* in 1863, Vol. XIX., p. 235. His latest contribution to this subject was published in the *Quarterly Journal*, Vol. XLVIII., p. 5, 1892.

comparing the glacial scratches under a lake (formed by a Letter 525 moraine and which must have existed since the Glacial epoch) and above water, and I could perceive *no* difference. I believe I saw many such beds of good pebbles on level of lower shelf; which at the time I could not believe could have been found on shores of lake. The land-straits and little cliffs above them, to which I referred, were quite above the highest shelf; they may be of much more ancient date than the shelves. Some terrace-like fringes at head of the Spey strike me as very suspicious. Mr. J. refers to absence of pebbles at considerable heights: he must remember that every storm, every deer, every hare which runs tends to roll pebbles down hill, and not one ever goes up again. I may mention that I particularly alluded to this on S. Ventanao¹ in N. Patagonia, a great isolated rugged quartz-mountain 3,000 ft. high, and I could find not one pebble except on one very small spot, where a ferruginous spring had firmly cemented a few to the face of mountain. If the Lochaber lakes had been formed by an ice-period posterior to the (marine?) sloping terraces in the Spean, would not Mr. J. have noticed gigantic moraines across the valley opposite the opening of Lake Treig? I go so far as not to like making the elevation of the land in Wales and Scotland considerably different with respect to the ice-period, and still more do I dislike it with respect to E. and W. Scotland. But I may be prejudiced by having been so long accustomed to the plains of Patagonia. But the equality of level (barring denudation) of even the Secondary formations in Britain, after so many ups and downs, always impresses my mind, that, except when the crust-cracks and mountains are formed, movements of elevation and subsidence are generally very equable.

But it is folly my scribbling thus. You have a grand problem, and heaven help you and Mr. Jamieson through it. It is out of my line nowadays, and above and beyond me.

¹ *Geolog. Obs. on South America*, p. 79. "On the flanks of the mountains, at a height of 300 or 400 feet above the plain, there were a few small patches of conglomerate and breccia, firmly cemented by ferruginous matter to the abrupt and battered face of the quartz—traces being thus exhibited of ancient sea-action."

Letter 526

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Sept. 28th [1861].

It is, I believe, true that Glen Roy shelves (I remember your Indian letter) were formed by glacial lakes. I persuaded Mr. Jamieson, an excellent observer, to go and observe them; and this is his result. There are some great difficulties to be explained, but I presume this will ultimately be proved the truth. . . .

Letter 527

To C. Lyell.

Down, Oct. 1st [1861].

Thank you for the most interesting correspondence. What a wonderful case that of Bedford.¹ I thought the problem sufficiently perplexing before, but now it beats anything I ever heard of. Far from being able to give any hypothesis for any part, I cannot get the facts into my mind. What a capital observer and reasoner Mr. Jamieson is. The only way that I can reconcile my memory of Lochaber with the state of the Welsh valleys is by imagining a great barrier, formed by a terminal moraine, at the mouth of the Spean, which the river had to cut slowly through, as it drained the lowest lake after the Glacial period. This would, I can suppose, account for the sloping terraces along the Spean. I further presume that sharp transverse moraines would not be formed under the waters of the lake, where the glacier came out of L. Treig and abutted against the opposite side of the valley. A nice mess I made of Glen Roy! I have no spare copy of my Welsh paper²; it would do you no good to lend it. I suppose I thought that there must have been floating ice on Moel Tryfan. I think it cannot be disputed that the last event in N. Wales was land-glaciers. I could not decide where the action of land-glaciers ceased and marine glacial action commenced at the mouths of the valleys.

What a wonderful case the Bedford case. Does not the

¹ No doubt this refers to the discovery of flint implements in the Valley of the Ouse, near Bedford, in 1861 (see Lyell's *Antiquity of Man*, pp. 163 *et seq.*, 1863).

² "Notes on the Effects produced by the Ancient Glaciers of Caernarvonshire, and on the Boulders transported by Floating Ice," *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 352, 1842.

N. American view of warmer or more equable period, after Letter 327 great Glacial period, become much more probable in Europe?

But I am very poorly to-day, and very stupid, and hate everybody and everything. One lives only to make blunders. I am going to write a little book for Murray on Orchids,¹ and to-day I hate them worse than everything. So farewell, in a sweet frame of mind.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 328

Dorn, Oct. 14th [1861].

I return Jamieson's capital letter. I have no comments, except to say that he has removed all my difficulties, and that now and for evermore I give up and abhor Glen Roy and all its belongings. It certainly is a splendid case, and wonderful monument of the old Ice-period. You ought to give a woodcut. How many have blundered over those horrid shelves!

That was a capital paper by Jamieson² in the last *Geol. Journal*. I was never before fully convinced of the land glacialisation of Scotland before, though Chambers tried hard to convince me.

I must say I differ rather about Ramsay's³ paper; perhaps he pushes it too far. It struck me the more from remembering some years ago marvelling what could be the meaning of such a multitude of lakes in Friesland and other northern districts. Ramsay wrote to me, and I suggested that he ought to compare mountainous tropical regions with northern regions. I could not remember many lakes in any mountainous tropical country. When Tyndall talks of every valley in Switzerland being formed by glaciers, he seems to forget there are valleys in the tropics; and it is monstrous, in my opinion, the accounting for the Glacial period in the Alps by greater height of mountains, and their lessened height, if I understand, by glacial erosion.

¹ *On the Various Contrivances by which Orchids are Fertilised by Insects*, London, 1862.

² "On the Drift and Rolled Gravel of the North of Scotland," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVI., p. 347, 1860.

³ "On the Glacial Origin of Certain Lakes, etc.," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 185. See Letter 503.

Letter 528 "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," I think, applies in this case to him. I am hard at work on *Variation under Domestication*.¹

P.S.—I am rather overwhelmed with letters at present, and it has just occurred to me that perhaps you will forward my note to Mr. Jamieson; as it will show that I entirely yield. I do believe every word in my Glen Roy paper is false.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 529

Down, Oct. 20th [1861].

Notwithstanding the orchids, I have been very glad to see Jamieson's letter; no doubt, as he says, certainty will soon be reached.

With respect to the minor points of Glen Roy, I cannot feel easy with a mere barrier of ice; there is so much sloping, stratified detritus in the valleys. I remember that you somewhere have stated that a running stream soon cuts deeply into a glacier. I have been hunting up all old references and pamphlets, etc., on shelves in Scotland, and will send them off to Mr. J., as they possibly may be of use to him if he continues the subject. The Eildon Hills ought to be specially examined. Amongst MS. I came across a very old letter from me to you, in which I say: "If a glacialist admitted that the sea, before the formation of the shelves, covered the country (which would account for the land-straits above the level of the shelves), and if he admitted that the land gradually emerged, and if he supposed that his lakes were banked up by ice alone, he would make out, in my opinion, the best case against the marine origin of the shelves."² This seems very much what you and Mr. J. have come to.

The whole glacial theory is really a magnificent subject.

Letter 530

To C. Lyell.

Down, April 1st [1862].

I am not quite sure that I understand your difficulty, so I must give what seems to me the explanation of the glacial lake theory at some little length. You know that there is a rocky outlet at the level of all the shelves. Please look at my map.³ I suppose whole valley of Glen Spean filled with ice;

¹ Published 1868.

² See Letter 522, p. 185.

³ The map accompanying Mr. Darwin's paper in the *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839.

then water would escape from an outlet at Loch Spey, and the highest shelf would be first formed. Secondly, ice began to retreat, and water will flow for short time over its surface; but as soon as it retreated from behind the hill marked Craig Dhu, where the outlet on level of second shelf was discovered by Milne,¹ the water would flow from it and the second shelf would be formed. This supposes that a vast barrier of ice still remains under Ben Nevis, along all the lower part of the Spean. Lastly, I suppose the ice disappeared everywhere along L. Loggan, L. Treig, and Glen Spean, except close under Ben Nevis, where it still formed a barrier, the water flowing out at level of lowest shelf by the Pass of Muckul at head of L. Loggan. This seems to me to account for everything. It presupposes that the shelves were formed towards the close of the Glacial period. I come up to London to read on Thursday a short paper at the Linnean Society. Shall I call on Friday morning at 9.30 and sit half an hour with you? Pray have no scruple to send a line to Queen Anne Street to say "No" if it will take anything out of you. If I do not hear, I will come.

To J. Prestwich.

Letter 531

Down, Jan. 3rd, 1880.

You are perfectly right.² As soon as I read Mr. Jamieson's article on the parallel roads, I gave up the ghost with more sighs and groans than on almost any other occasion in my life.

IV. CORAL REEFS, FOSSIL AND RECENT, 1841-81.

Letter 532

To C. Lyell.

Shrewsbury, Tuesday, 6th [July, 1841].

Your letter was forwarded me here. I was the more glad to receive it, as I never dreamed of your being able to find time to write, now that you must be so very busy; and I had nothing to tell you about myself, else I should have written. I am pleased to hear how extensive and successful a trip you appear to have made. You must have worked

¹ See note 2 on Letter 521, p. 181.

² Prof. Prestwich's paper on Glen Roy was published in the *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* for 1879, p. 663.

Letter 532 hard, and got your Silurian subject well in your head, to have profited by so short an excursion. How I should have enjoyed to have followed you about the coral-limestone. I once was close to Wenlock,¹ something such as you describe, and made a rough drawing, I remember, of the masses of coral. But the degree in which the whole mass was regularly stratified, and the quantity of mud, made me think that the reefs could never have been like those in the Pacific, but that they most resembled those on the east coast of Africa, which seem (from charts and descriptions) to confine extensive flats and mangrove swamps with mud, or like some imperfect ones about the West India Islands, within the reefs of which there are large swamps. All the reefs I have myself seen could be associated only with nearly pure calcareous rocks. I have received a description of a reef lying some way off the coast near Belize (*terra firma*), where a thick bed of mud seems to have invaded and covered a coral reef, leaving but very few islets yet free from it. But I can give you no precise information without my notes (even if then) on these heads. . . .

Bermuda differs much from any other island I am acquainted with. At first sight of a chart it resembles an atoll; but it differs from this structure essentially in the gently shelving bottom of the sea all round to some distance; in the absence of the defined circular reefs, and, as a consequence, of the defined central pool or lagoon; and lastly, in the height of the land. Bermuda seems to be an irregular, circular, flat bank, encrusted with knolls and reefs of coral, with land formed on one side. This land seems once to have been more extensive, as on some parts of the bank farthest removed from the island there are little pinnacles of rock of the same nature as that of the high larger islands. I cannot pretend to form any precise notion how the foundation of so anomalous an island has been produced, but its whole history must be very different from that of the atolls of the Indian and Pacific oceans—though, as I have said, at first glance of the charts there is a considerable resemblance.

¹ The Wenlock limestone (Silurian) contains an abundance of corals. "The rock seems indeed to have been formed in part by massive sheets and bunches of coral" (Geikie, *Text-book of Geology*, 1882, p. 678).

To C. Lyell.

Letter 533:

[1842.]

Considering the probability of subsidence in the middle of the great oceans being very slow; considering in how many spaces, both large ones and small ones (within areas favourable to the growth of corals), reefs are absent, which shows that their presence is determined by peculiar conditions; considering the possible chance of subsidence being more rapid than the upward growth of the reefs; considering that reefs not very rarely perish (as I cannot doubt) on part, or round the whole, of some encircled islands and atolls: considering these things, I admit as very improbable that the polypifers should continue living on and above the same reef during a subsidence of very many thousand feet; and therefore that they should form masses of enormous thickness, say at most above 5,000 feet.¹ This admission, I believe, is in no way fatal to the theory, though it is so to certain few passages in my book.

In the areas where the large groups of atolls stand, and where likewise a few scattered atolls stand between such groups, I always imagined that there must have been great tracts of land, and that on such large tracts there must have been mountains of immense altitudes. But not, it appears to me, that one is only justified in supposing that groups of islands stood there. There are (as I believe) many considerable islands and groups of islands (Galapagos Islands, Great Britain, Falkland Islands, Marianas, and, I believe, Viti groups), and likewise the majority of single scattered islands, all of which a subsidence between 4,000 and 5,000 feet would entirely submerge or would leave only one or two summits above water, and hence they would produce either groups of nothing but atolls, or of atolls with one or two encircled islands. I am far from wishing to say that the islands of the great oceans have not subsided, or may not

¹ " . . . As we know that some inorganic causes are highly injurious to the growth of coral, it cannot be expected that during the round of change to which earth, air, and water are exposed, the reef-building polypifers should keep alive for perpetuity in any one place; and still less can this be expected during the progressive subsidences . . . to which by our theory these reefs and islands have been subjected, and are liable" (*The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, p. 107: London, 1842).

Letter 533 continue to subside, any number of feet, but if the average duration (from all causes of destruction) of reefs on the same spot is limited, then after this limit has elapsed the reefs would perish, and if the subsidence continued they would be carried down; and if the group consisted only of atolls, only open ocean would be left; if it consisted partly or wholly of encircled islands, these would be left naked and reefless, but should the area again become favourable for growth of reefs, new barrier-reefs might be formed round them. As an illustration of this notion of a certain average duration of reefs on the same spot, compared with the average rate of subsidence, we may take the case of Tahiti, an island of 7,000 feet high. Now here the present barrier-reefs would never be continued upwards into an atoll, although, should the subsidence continue at a period long after the death of the present reefs, new ones might be formed high up round its sides and ultimately over it. The case resolves itself into: what is the ordinary height of groups of islands, of the size of existing groups of atolls (excepting as many of the highest islands as there now ordinarily occur encircling barrier-reefs in the existing groups of atolls)? and likewise what is the height of the single scattered islands standing between such groups of islands? Subsidence sufficient to bury all these islands (with the exception of as many of the highest as there are encircled islands in the present groups of atolls) my theory absolutely requires, but no more. To say what amount of subsidence would be required for this end, one ought to know the height of all existing islands, both single ones and those in groups, on the face of the globe—and, indeed, of half a dozen worlds like ours. The reefs may be of much greater [thickness] than that just sufficient on an average to bury groups of islands; and the probability of the thickness being greater seems to resolve itself into the average rate of subsidence allowing upward growth, and average duration of reefs on the same spot. Who will say what this rate and what this duration is? but till both are known, we cannot, I think, tell whether we ought to look for upraised coral formations (putting on one side denudation) above the unknown limit, say between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, necessary to submerge groups of common islands. How wretchedly involved do these speculations become.

To E. von Mojsisovics.

Letter 534

Down, Jan. 29th, 1879.

I thank you cordially for the continuation of your fine work on the Tyrolese Dolomites,¹ with its striking engravings and the maps, which are quite wonderful from the amount of labour which they exhibit, and its extreme difficulty. I well remember more than forty years ago examining a section of Silurian limestone containing many corals, and thinking to myself that it would be for ever impossible to discover whether the ancient corals had formed atolls or barrier reefs; so you may well believe that your work will interest me greatly as soon as I can find time to read it. I am much obliged for your photograph, and from its appearance rejoice to see that much more good work may be expected from you.

I enclose my own photograph, in case you should like to possess a copy.

To A. Agassiz.²

Letter 535

Part of this letter is published in *Life and Letters*, III., pp. 183, 184.

Down, May 5th, 1881.

It was very good of you to write to me from Tortugas, as I always feel much interested in hearing what you are about, and in reading your many discoveries. It is a surprising fact that the peninsula of Florida³ should have remained at the same level for the immense period requisite for the accumulation of so vast a pile of débris.

You will have seen Mr. Murray's views⁴ on the formation of atolls and barrier reefs. Before publishing my book, I thought long over the same view, but only as far as ordinary marine organisms are concerned, for at that time little was known of the multitude of minute oceanic organisms. I rejected this view, as from the few dredgings made in the

¹ *Dolomitriffe Südtirols und Venetiens*: Wien, 1878.

² See note, p. 147.

³ Alexander Agassiz published a paper on "The Tortugas and Florida Reefs" in the *Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, XI., p. 107, 1885. See also his *Three Cruises of the Blake*, Vol. I., 1888.

⁴ "On the Structure and Origin of Coral Reefs and Islands," *Proc. R. Soc. Edin.*, Vol. X., p. 505, 1880. Prof. Bonney has given a summary of Sir John Murray's views in Appendix II. of the third edition of *Darwin's Coral Reefs*, 1889.

Letter 535 *Beagle* in the S. Temperate regions, I concluded that shells, the smaller corals, etc., etc., decayed and were dissolved when not protected by the deposition of sediment; and sediment could not accumulate in the open ocean. Certainly shells, etc., were in several cases completely rotten, and crumbled into mud between my fingers; but you will know well whether this is in any degree common. I have expressly said that a bank at the proper depth would give rise to an atoll, which could not be distinguished from one formed during subsidence. I can, however, hardly believe, in the former presence of as many banks (there having been no subsidence) as there are atolls in the great oceans, within a reasonable depth, on which minute oceanic organisms could have accumulated to the thickness of many hundred feet. I think that it has been shown that the oscillations from great waves extend down to a considerable depth, and if so the oscillating water would tend to lift up (according to an old doctrine propounded by Playfair) minute particles lying at the bottom, and allow them to be slowly drifted away from the submarine bank by the slightest current. Lastly, I cannot understand Mr. Murray, who admits that small calcareous organisms are dissolved by the carbonic acid in the water at great depths, and that coral reefs, etc., etc., are likewise dissolved near the surface, but that this does not occur at intermediate depths, where he believes that the minute oceanic calcareous organisms accumulate until the bank reaches within the reef-building depth. But I suppose that I must have misunderstood him.

Pray forgive me for troubling you at such a length, but it has occurred to me that you might be disposed to give, after your wide experience, your judgment. If I am wrong, the sooner I am knocked on the head and annihilated so much the better. It still seems to me a marvellous thing that there should not have been much and long-continued subsidence in the beds of the great oceans. I wish that some doubly rich millionaire would take it into his head to have borings made in some of the Pacific and Indian atolls, and bring home cores for slicing from a depth of 500 or 600 feet.¹

¹ In 1891 a Committee of the British Association was formed for the investigation of an atoll by means of boring. The Royal Society took up the scheme, and an expedition was sent to Funafuti, with Prof. Sollas

V. CLEAVAGE AND FOLIATION, 1846-56.

Letter 536

To D. Sharpe.¹

The following eight letters were written at a time when the subjects of cleavage and foliation were already occupying the minds of several geologists, including Sharpe, Sorby, Rogers, Haughton, Phillips, and Tyndall. The paper by Sharpe referred to was published in 1847 (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III.), and his ideas were amplified in two later papers (*ibid.*, Vol. V., 1849, and *Phil. Trans.*, 1852). Darwin's own views, based on his observations during the *Beagle* expedition, had appeared in Chap. XIII. of *South America* (1846) and in the *Manual of Scientific Enquiry* (1849), but are perhaps nowhere so clearly expressed as in this correspondence. His most important contribution to the question was in establishing the fact that foliation is often a part of the same process as cleavage, and is in nowise necessarily connected with planes of stratification. Herein he was opposed to Lyell and the other geologists of the day, but time has made good his position. The postscript to Letter 542 is especially interesting. We are indebted to Mr. Harker, of St. John's College, for this note.

Down, Aug. 23rd [1846?].

I must just send one line to thank you for your note, and to say how heartily glad I am that you stick to the cleavage and foliation question. Nothing will ever convince me that it is not a noble subject of investigation, which will lead some day to great views. I think it quite extraordinary how little the subject seems to interest British geologists. You will, I think, live to see the importance of your

asleader. Another expedition left Sydney in 1897 under the direction of Prof. Edgeworth David, and a deeper boring was made. The Reports will be published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and will contain Prof. David's notes upon the boring and the island generally, Dr. Hinde's description of the microscopic structure of the cores and other examinations of them, carried on at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. The boring reached a depth of 1114 ft.; the cores were found to consist entirely of reef-forming corals *in situ* and in fragments, with foraminifera and calcareous algae; at the bottom there were no traces of any other kind of rock. It seems, therefore, to us, that unless it can be proved that reef-building corals began their work at depths of at least 180 fathoms—far below that hitherto assigned—the result gives the strongest support to Darwin's theory of subsidence; the test which Darwin wished to be applied has been fairly tried, and the verdict is entirely in his favour.

¹ Daniel Sharpe. See note 3, p. 131.

Letter 536 paper¹ recognised. I had always thought that Studer² was one of the few geologists who had taken a correct and enlarged view on the subject.

Letter 537

To D. Sharpe.

Down [Nov. 1846].

I have been much interested with your letter, and am delighted that you have thought my few remarks worth attention. My observations on foliation are more deserving confidence than those on cleavage; for during my first year in clay-slate countries, I was quite unaware of there being any marked difference between cleavage and stratification; I well remember my astonishment at coming to the conclusion that they were totally different actions, and my delight at subsequently reading Sedgwick's views³; hence at that time I was only just getting out of a mist with respect to cleavage-laminæ dipping inwards on mountain flanks. I have certainly often observed it—so often that I thought myself justified in propounding it as usual. I might perhaps have been in some degree prejudiced by Von Buch's remarks, for which in those days I had a somewhat greater deference than I now have. The Mount at M. Video (p. 146 of my book)⁴ is certainly an instance of the cleavage-laminæ of a hornblendic schist dipping inwards on both sides, for I examined this hill carefully with compass in hand and notebook. I entirely admit, however, that a conclusion drawn from striking a rough balance in one's mind is worth nothing compared with the evidence drawn from one continuous line

¹ Probably the paper "On Slaty Cleavage." *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III., p. 74, 1847.

² Several of Bernhard Studer's papers were translated and published in the *Edinburgh New Phil. Journ.* See Vol. XLII., 1847; Vol. XLIV., 1848, etc.

³ "Remarks on the Structure of Large Mineral Masses, and especially on the Chemical Changes produced in the Aggregation of Stratified Rocks during different periods after their Deposition." *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III., p. 461, 1835. In the section of this paper dealing with cleavage (p. 469) Prof. Sedgwick lays stress on the fact that "the cleavage is in no instance parallel to the true beds."

⁴ *Geol. Obs. S. America*, p. 146. The mount is described as consisting of hornblendic slate; "the laminæ of the slate on the north and south side near the summit dip inwards."

of section. I read Studer's paper carefully, and drew the conclusion stated from it; but I may very likely be in an error. I only state that I have frequently seen cleavage-laminæ dipping inwards on mountain sides; that I cannot give up, but I daresay a general extension of the rule (as might justly be inferred from the manner of my statement) would be quite erroneous. Von Buch's statement is in his *Travels in Norway*¹; I have unfortunately lost the reference, and it is a high crime, I confess, even to refer to an opinion without a precise reference. If you never read these travels they might be worth skimming, chiefly as an amusement; and if you like and will send me a line by the general post of Monday or Tuesday, I will either send it up with Hopkins on Wednesday, or bring it myself to the Geological Society. I am very glad you are going to read Hopkins²; his views appear to me eminently worth well comprehending; false views and language appear to me to be almost universally held by geologists on the formation of fissures, dikes, and mountain chains. If you would have the patience, I should be glad if you would read in my *Volcanic Islands* from p. 65, or even pp. 54 to 72—viz., on the lamination of volcanic rocks; I may add that I sent the series of specimens there described to Professor Forbes of Edinburgh, and he thought they bore out my views.

There is a short extract from Prof. Rogers³ in the last *Edinburgh New Phil. Journal*, well worth your attention, on the cleavage of the Appalachian chain, and which seems far more uniform in the direction of dip than in any case which I have met with; the Rogers doctrine of the ridge being thrown up by great waves I believe is monstrous; but the manner in which the ridges have been thrown over (as if by a lateral force acting on one side on a higher level than on the other) is very curious, and he now states that the cleavage is parallel to the axis-planes of these thrown-over ridges. Your case of the limestone beds to my mind is the

¹ *Travels through Norway and Lapland during the years 1806-8*: London, 1813.

² "Researches in Physical Geology." By W. Hopkins. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1839, p. 381; *ibid*, 1842, p. 43, etc.

³ "On Cleavage of Slate-strata." *Edinburgh New Phil. Journ.*, Vol. XLI., p. 422, 1846.

Letter 537 greatest difficulty on any mechanical doctrine; though I did not expect ever to find actual displacement, as seems to be proved by your shell evidence. I am extremely glad you have taken up this most interesting subject in such a philosophical spirit; I have no doubt you will do much in it; Sedgwick let a fine opportunity slip away. I hope you will get out another section like that in your letter; these are the real things wanted.

Letter 538

To D. Sharpe.

Down, [Jan. 1847].

I am very much obliged for the MS., which I return. I do not quite understand from your note whether you have struck out all on this point in your paper: I much hope not; if you have, allow me to urge on you to append a note, briefly stating the facts, and that you omitted them in your paper from the observations not being finished.

I am strongly tempted to suspect that the cleavage planes will be proved by you to have slid a little over each other, and to have been planes of incipient tearing, to use Forbes' expression in ice; it will in that case be beautifully analogical with my laminated lavas, and these in composition are intimately connected with the metamorphic schists.

The beds without cleavage between those with cleavage do not weigh quite so heavily on me as on you. You remember, of course, Sedgwick's facts of limestone, and mine of sandstone, breaking in the line of cleavage, transversely to the planes of deposition. If you look at cleavage as I do, as the result of chemical action or crystalline forces, superinduced in certain places by their mechanical state of tension, then it is not surprising that some rocks should yield more or less readily to the crystalline forces.

I think I shall write to Prof. Forbes¹ of Edinburgh, with whom I corresponded on my laminated volcanic rocks, to call his early attention to your paper.

Letter 539

To D. Sharpe.

Down, Oct. 16th [1851].

I am very much obliged to you for telling me the results of your foliaceous tour, and I am glad you are drawing up an

¹ Prof. D. Forbes.

account for the Royal Society.¹ I hope you will have a Letter 339 good illustration or map of the waving line of junction of the slate and schist with uniformly directed cleavage and foliation. It strikes me as crucial. I remember longing for an opportunity to observe this point. All that I say is that when slate and the metamorphic schists occur in the same neighbourhood, the cleavage and foliation are uniform: of this I have seen many cases, but I have never observed slate overlying mica-slate. I have, however, observed many cases of glossy clay-slate included within mica-schist and gneiss. All your other observations on the order, etc., seem very interesting. From conversations with Lyell, etc., I recommend you to describe in a little detail the nature of the metamorphic schists; especially whether there are quasi-substrata of different varieties of mica-slate or gneiss, etc.; and whether you traced such quasi beds into the cleavage slate. I have not the least doubt of such facts occurring, from what I have seen (and described at M. Video) of portions of fine chloritic schists being entangled in the midst of a gneiss district. Have you had any opportunity of tracing a bed of marble? This, I think, from reasons given at p. 166 of my *S. America*,² would be very interesting. A suspicion has sometimes occurred to me (I remember more especially when tracing the clay-slate at the Cape of Good Hope turning into true gneiss) that possibly all the metamorphic schists necessarily once existed as clay-slate, and that the foliation did not arise or take its direction in the metamorphic schists, but resulted simply from the pre-existing cleavage. The so-called beds in

¹ "On the Arrangement of the Foliation and Cleavage of the Rocks of the North of Scotland." *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1852, p. 445, with Plates XXIII. and XXIV.

² "I have never had an opportunity of tracing, for any distance, along the line both of strike and dip, the so-called beds in the metamorphic schists, but I strongly suspect that they would not be found to extend, with the same character, very far in the line either of their dip or strike. Hence I am led to believe that most of the so-called beds are of the nature of complex folia, and have not been separately deposited. Of course, this view cannot be extended to *thick* masses included in the metamorphic series, which are of totally different composition from the adjoining schists, and which are far-extended, as is sometimes the case with quartz and marble; these must generally be of the nature of true strata" (*Geological Observations*, p. 166).

Letter 539 the metamorphic schists, so unlike common cleavage laminæ, seems the best, or at least one argument against such a suspicion. Yet I think it is a point deserving your notice. Have you thought at all over Rogers' Law, as he reiterates it, of cleavage being parallel to his axes-planes of elevation?

If you know beforehand, will you tell me when your paper is read, for the chance of my being able to attend? I very seldom leave home, as I find perfect quietude suits my health best.

Letter 540

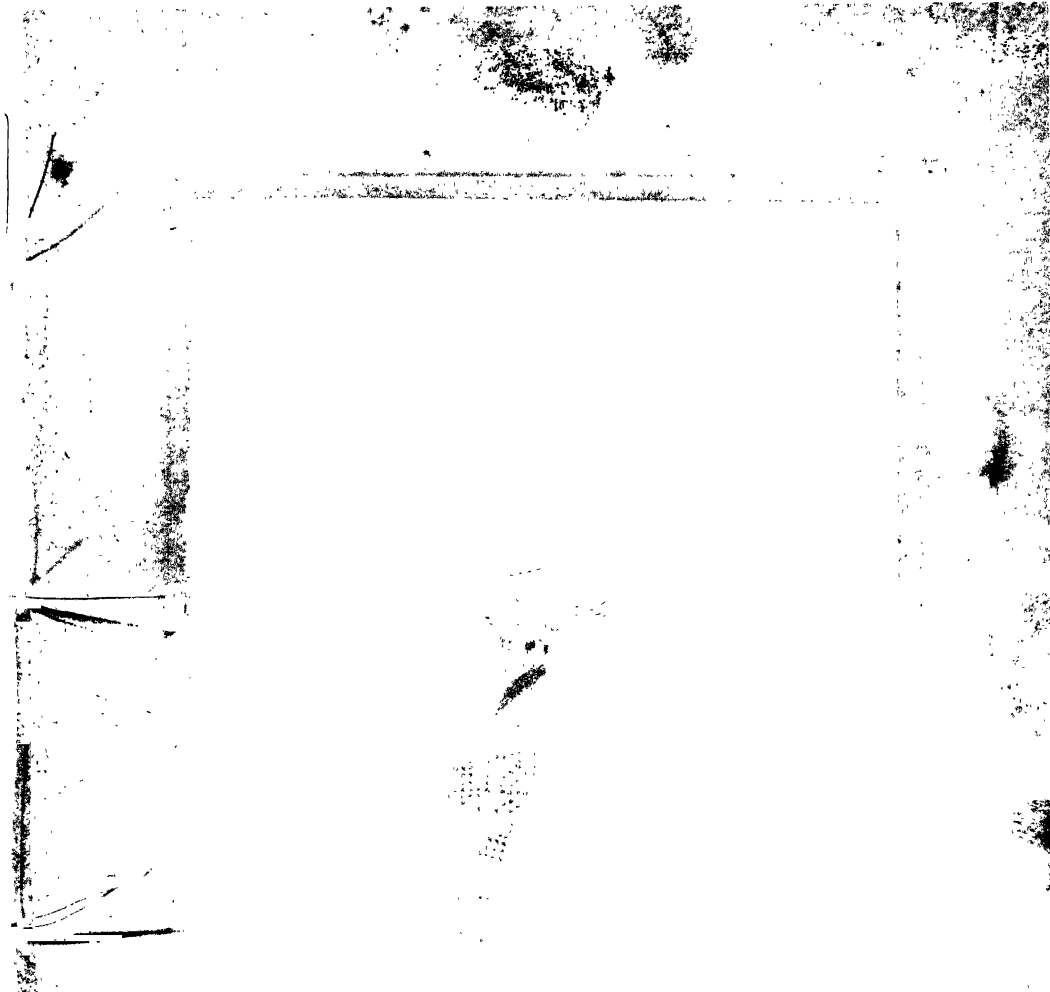
To C. Lyell.

Down, Jan. 10th, 1855.

I received your letter yesterday, but was unable to answer it, as I had to go out at once on business of importance. I am very glad that you are reconsidering the subject of foliation; I have just read over what I have written on the subject, and admire it very much,¹ and abide by it all. You will not readily believe how closely I attended to the subject, and in how many and wide areas I verified my remarks. I see I have put pretty strongly the mechanical view of origin; but I might even then, but was afraid, have put my belief stronger. Unfortunately I have not D. Sharpe's paper here to look over, but I think his chief points [are] (1) the foliation forming great symmetrical curves, and (2) the proof from effects of form of shell² of the mechanical action in cleaved rocks. The great curvature would be, I think, a grand discovery of Sharpe's, but I confess there is some want of minuteness in the statement of Sharpe which makes me wish to see his facts confirmed. That the foliation and cleavage are parts of curves I am quite prepared, from what I have seen, to believe; but the simplicity and grandeur of Sharpe's curves rather stagger me. I feel deeply convinced that when (and I and Sharpe have seen several most striking and obvious examples) great neighbouring or alternating regions of true metamorphic schists and clay-slate have their foliations and cleavage parallel, there is no way of escaping the conclusion, that the layers of pure quartz, feldspar, mica, chlorite, etc., etc., are due not to original deposition, but to segregation; and this is I consider the point which I have established. This

¹ *Geological Observations on South America*, Chapter VI., 1846.

² This refers to the distortion of shells in cleaved rocks.



Head & Face, photo.

Walter & Goodhall, photo

Charles Darwin.
Cir-1854.

is very odd, but I suspect that great metamorphic areas are generally derived from the metamorphosis of clay-slate, and not from alternating layers of ordinary sedimentary matter. I think you have exactly put the chief difficulty in its strongest light—viz. what would be the result of pure or nearly pure layers of very different mineralogical composition being metamorphosed? I believe even such might be converted into an ordinary varying mass of metamorphic schists. I am certain of the correctness of my account of patches of chlorite schists enclosed in other schist, and of enormous quartzose veins of segregation being absolutely continuous and contemporaneous with the folia of quartz, and such, I think, might be the result of the folia crossing a true stratum of quartz. I think my description of the wonderful and beautiful laminated volcanic rocks at Ascension would be worth your looking at.¹

Letter 340

To C. Lyell.

Letter 541

Down, Jan. 14th [1855].

We were yesterday and the day before house-hunting, so I could not answer your letter. I hope we have succeeded in a house, after infinite trouble, but am not sure, in York Place, Baker Street.

I do not doubt that I either read or heard from Sharpe about the Grampians; otherwise from my own old suspicion I should not have inserted the passage in the manual.

The laminated rocks at Ascension are described at p. 54.²

As far as my experience has gone, I should speak only of clay-slate being associated with mica-slate, for when near the metamorphic schists I have found stratification so gone that I should not dare to speak of them as overlying them. With respect to the difficulty of beds of quartz and marble, this has for years startled me, and I have longed (since I have felt its force) to have some opportunity of testing this point, for without you are sure that the beds of quartz dip, as well as strike, parallel to the foliation, the case is only just like true strata of sandstone included in clay-slate and striking parallel

¹ *Geological Observations on S. America*, pp. 166, 167; also *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands*, Chap. III. (Ascension), 1844.

² *Volcanic Islands*, p. 54. "Singular laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian."

Letter 541 to the cleavage of the clay-slate, but of course with different dip (excepting in those rare cases when cleavage and stratification are parallel). Having this difficulty before my eyes, I was much struck with MacCulloch's statement (p. 166 of my *S. America*) about marble in the metamorphic series not forming true strata.

Your expectation of the metamorphic schists sending veins into neighbouring rocks is quite new to me ; but I much doubt whether you have any right to assume fluidity from almost any amount of molecular change. I have seen in fine volcanic sandstone clear evidence of all the calcareous matter travelling at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in distance to concretions on either hand (p. 113 of *S. America*).¹ I have not examined carefully, from not soon enough seeing all the difficulties ; but I believe, from what I have seen, that the folia in the metamorphic schists (I do not here refer to the so-called beds) are not of great length, but thin out, and are succeeded by others ; and the notion I have of the molecular movements is shown in the indistinct sketch herewith sent [Fig. 6]. The quartz of the strata might here move into the position of the folia without much more movement of molecules than in the formation of concretions. I further suspect in such cases as this, when there is a great original abundance of quartz, that great branching contemporaneous veins of segregation (as sometimes called) of quartz would be formed. I can only thus understand the relation which exists between the distorted foliation (not appearing due to injection) and the presence of such great veins.

I believe some gneiss, as the gneiss-granite of Humboldt, has been as fluid as granite, but I do not believe that this is usually the case, from the frequent alternations of glossy clay and chlorite slates, which we cannot suppose to have been melted.

I am far from wishing to doubt that true sedimentary strata have been converted into metamorphic schists : all

¹ "Some of these concretions (flattened spherical concretions composed of hard calcareous sandstone, containing a few shells, occurring in a bed of sandstone) were 4 ft. in diameter, and in a horizontal line 9 ft. apart, showing that the calcareous matter must have been drawn to the centres of attraction from a distance of four feet and a half on both sides" (*Geological Observations on S. America*, p. 113).

I can say is, that in the three or four great regions, where I Letter 541. could ascertain the relations of the metamorphic schists to the neighbouring cleaved rocks, it was impossible (as it appeared to me) to admit that the foliation was due to aqueous deposition. Now that you intend agitating the subject, it will soon be cleared up.

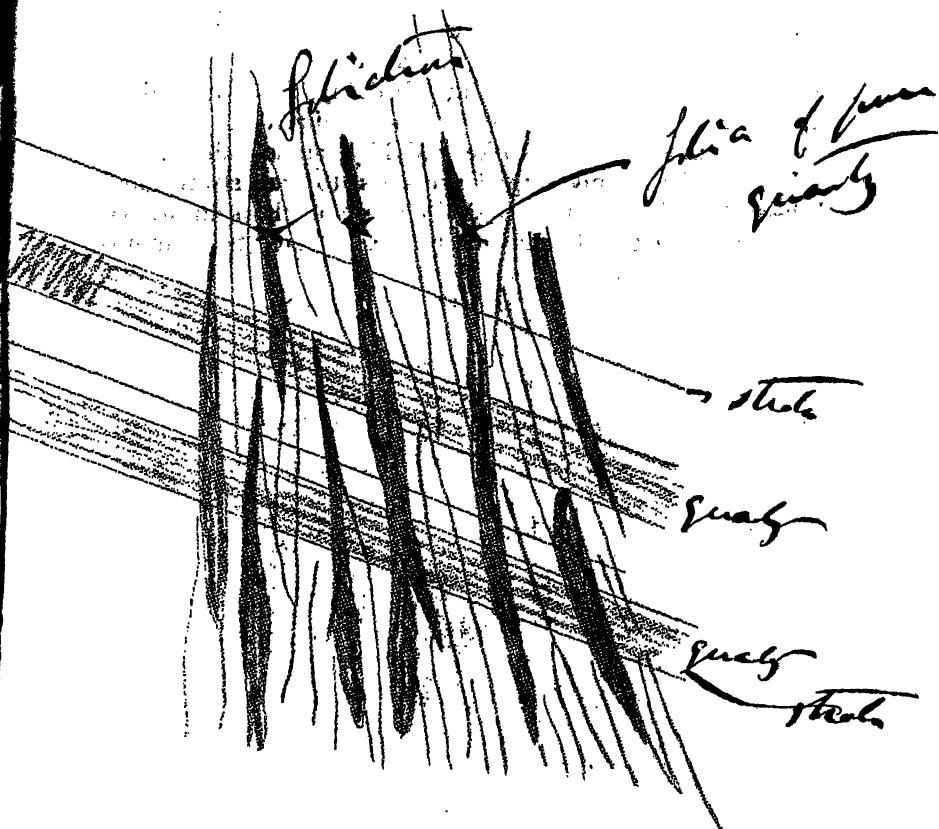


Fig. 6.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 542

27, York Place, Baker Street [1855].

I have received your letter from Down, and I have been studying my S. American book.

I ought to have stated [it] more clearly, but undoubtedly

Letter 522 in W. Tierra del Fuego, where clay-slate passes by alternation into a grand district of mica-schist, and in the Chonos Islands and La Plata, where glossy slates occur within the metamorphic schists, the foliation is parallel to the cleavage—*i.e.* parallel in strike and dip; but here comes, I am sorry and ashamed to say, a great hiatus in my reasoning. I have assumed that the cleavage in these neighbouring or intercalated beds was (as in more distant parts) distinct from stratification. If you choose to say that here the cleavage was or might be parallel to true bedding, I cannot gainsay it, but can only appeal to apparent similarity to the great areas of uniformity of strike and high angle—all certainly unlike, as far as my experience goes, to true stratification. I have long known how easily I overlook flaws in my own reasoning, and this is a flagrant case. I have been amused

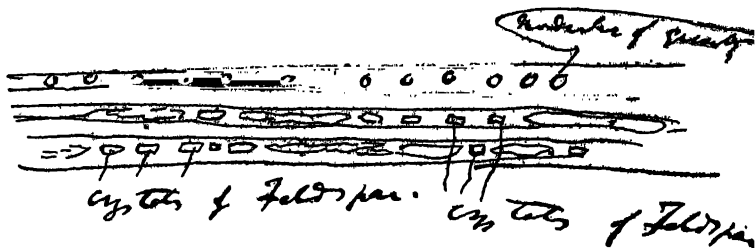


Fig. 7.

to find, for I had quite forgotten, how distinctly I give : suspicion (top of page 155) to the idea, before Sharpe, of cleavage (not foliation) being due to the laminae forming parts of great curves.¹ I well remember the fine section at the end of a region where the cleavage (certainly cleavage had been most uniform in strike and most variable in dip.

I made with really great care (and in MS. in detail observations on a case which I believe is new, and bear on your view of metamorphosis (p. 149, at bottom).²

In a clay-slate porphyry region, where certain thin sedimentary layers of tuff had by self-attraction shortene

¹ "I suspect that the varying and opposite dips (of the cleavage planes) may possibly be accounted for by the cleavage-laminae . . . being parts of large abrupt curves, with their summits cut off and worn down" (*Geological Observations on S. America*, p. 155).

² *Ibid.*, p. 149.

themselves into little curling pieces, and then again into crystals of feldspar of large size, and which consequently were all strictly parallel, the series was perfect and beautiful. Apparently also the rounded grains of quartz had in other parts aggregated themselves into crystalline nodules of quartz. [Fig. 7.] Letter 542

I have not been able to get Sorby yet, but shall not probably have anything to write on it. I am delighted you have taken up the subject, even if I am utterly floored.

P.S.—I have a presentiment it will turn out that when clay-slate has been metamorphosed the foliation in the resultant schist has been due generally (if not, as I think, always) to the cleavage, and this to a certain degree will “save my bacon” (please look at my saving clause, p. 167),¹ but [with] other rocks than that, stratification has been the ruling agent, the strike, but not the dip, being in such cases parallel to any adjoining clay-slate. If this be so, pre-existing planes of division, we must suppose on my view of the cause, determining the lines of crystallisation and segregation, and not planes of division produced for the first time during the act of crystallisation, as in volcanic rocks. If this should ever be proved, I shall not look back with utter shame at my work.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 543

Down, Sept. 8th [1856].

I got your letter of the 1st this morning, and a real good man you have been to write. Of all the things I ever heard, Mrs. Hooker's pedestrian feats beat them. My brother is quite right in his comparison of “as strong as a woman,” as a type of strength. Your letter, after what you have seen in the Himalayas, etc., gives me a wonderful idea of the beauty of the Alps. How I wish I was one-half or one-

¹ “As in some cases it appears that where a fissile rock has been exposed to partial metamorphic action (for instance, from the irruption of granite) the foliation has supervened on the already existing cleavage-planes; so, perhaps in some instances, the foliation of a rock may have been determined by the original planes of deposition or of oblique current laminae. I have, however, myself never seen such a case, and I must maintain that in most extensive metamorphic areas the foliation is the extreme result of that process, of which cleavage is the first effect” (*Ibid.*, p. 167).

Letter 543 quarter as strong as Mrs. Hooker : but that is a vain hope. You must have had some very interesting work with glaciers, etc. When will the glacier structure and motion ever be settled ! When reading Tyndall's¹ paper it seemed to me that movement in the particles must come into play in his own doctrine of pressure ; for he expressly states that if there be pressure on all sides, there is no lamination. I suppose I cannot have understood him, for I should have inferred from this that there must have been movement parallel to planes of pressure.

Sorby² read a paper to the Brit. Assoc., and he comes to the conclusion that gneiss, etc., may be metamorphosed cleavage or strata ; and I think he admits much chemical segregation along the planes of division. I quite subscribe to this view, and should have been sorry to have been so utterly wrong, as I should have been if foliation was identical with stratification.

I have been nowhere and seen no one, and really have no news of any kind to tell you. I have been working away as usual, floating plants in salt water *inter alia*, and confound them, they all sink pretty soon, but at very different rates. Working hard at pigeons, etc., etc. By the way, I have been astonished at the differences in the skeletons of domestic rabbits. I showed some of the points to Waterhouse, and asked him whether he could pretend that they were not as great as between species, and he answered, "They are a great deal more." How very odd that no zoologist should ever have thought it worth while to look to the real structure of varieties. . . .

¹ Prof. Tyndall had published papers "On Glaciers," and "On some Physical Properties of Ice" (*Proc. R. Inst.*, 1854-58) before the date of this letter. In 1856 he wrote a paper entitled "Observations on 'The Theory of the Origin of Slaty Cleavage,' by H. C. Sorby." *Phil. Mag.* XII., 1856, p. 129.

² "On the Microscopical Structure of Mica-schist : " *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 1856, p. 78. See also Letters 540-542.

VI. AGE OF THE WORLD, 1868-77.

Letter 544

To J. Croll.

Down, Sept. 19th, 1868.

I hope that you will allow me to thank you for sending me your papers in the *Phil. Magazine*.¹ I have never, I think, in my life been so deeply interested by any geological discussion. I now first begin to see what a million means, and I feel quite ashamed of myself at the silly way in which I have spoken of millions of years. I was formerly a great believer in the power of the sea in denudation, and this was perhaps natural, as most of my geological work was done near sea-coasts and on islands. But it is a consolation to me to reflect that as soon as I read Mr. Whittaker's paper² on the escarpments of England, and Ramsay³ and Jukes'⁴ papers, I gave up in my own mind the case; but I never fully realised the truth until reading your papers just received. How often I have speculated in vain on the origin of the valleys in the chalk platform round this place, but now all is clear. I thank you cordially for having cleared so much mist from before my eyes.

To T. Mellard Reade.

Letter 545

Down, Feb. 9th, 1877.

I am much obliged for your kind note, and the present of your essay. I have read it with great interest, and the results are certainly most surprising.⁵ It appears to me

¹ Croll published several papers in the *Philosophical Magazine* between 1864 and the date of this letter (1868).

² "On Subaerial Denudation," and "On Cliffs and Escarpments of the Chalk and Lower Tertiary Beds," *Geol. Mag.*, Vol. IV., p. 447, 1867.

³ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 185, 1862. "On the Glacial Origin of certain Lakes in Switzerland, the Black Forest, Great Britain, Sweden, North America, and elsewhere."

⁴ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 378, 1862. "On the Mode of Formation of some River-Valleys in the South of Ireland."

⁵ Presidential Address delivered by T. Mellard Reade before the Liverpool Geological Society (*Proc. Liverpool Geol. Soc.*, Vol. III., pt. iii., p. 211, 1877). See also "Examination of a Calculation of the Age of the Earth, based upon the hypothesis of the Permanence of Oceans and Continents." *Geol. Mag.*, Vol. X., p. 309, 1883.

Letter 545 almost monstrous that Professor Tait¹ should say that the duration of the world has not exceeded ten million years. The argument which seems the most weighty in favour of the belief that no great number of millions of years have elapsed since the world was inhabited by living creatures is the rate at which the temperature of the crust increases, and I wish that I could see this argument answered.

Letter 546

To J. Croll.

Down, Aug. 9th, 1877.

I am much obliged for your essay, which I have read with the greatest interest. With respect to the geological part, I have long wished to see the evidence collected on the time required for denudation, and you have done it admirably.² I wish some one would in a like spirit compare the thickness of sedimentary rocks with the quickest estimated rate of deposition by a large river, and other such evidence. Your main argument with respect to the sun seems to me very striking.

My son George desires me to thank you for his copy, and to say how much he has been interested by it.

VII. GEOLOGICAL ACTION OF EARTHWORMS, 1880-82.

"My whole soul is absorbed with worms just at present." (From a letter to Sir W. Thistleton-Dyer, Nov. 26th, 1880.)

Letter 547

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).³

The five following letters, written shortly before and after the publication of *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms*, 1881, deal with questions connected with Mr. Darwin's work on the habits and geological action of earthworms.

Down, Oct. 20th, 1880.

What a man you are to do thoroughly whatever you undertake to do! The supply of specimens has beer

¹ *Lecture on Some Recent Advances in Physical Science*, by P. G. Tait London, 1876.

² In a paper "On the Tidal Retardation Argument for the Age of the Earth" (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1876, p. 88), Croll reverts to the influence of subaerial denudation in altering the form of the earth as an objection to the argument from tidal retardation. He had previously dealt with this subject in *Climate and Time*, Chap. XX., London, 1875.

³ See note, Vol. I., p. 393.

magnificent, and I have worked at them for a day and Letter 547
a half. I find a very few well-rounded grains of brick in
the castings from over the gravel walk, and plenty over the
hole in the field, and over the Roman floor.¹ You have done
me the greatest possible service by making me more cautious
than I should otherwise have been—viz., by sending me the
rubbish from the road itself; in this rubbish I find very many
particles, rounded (I suppose) by having been crushed, angles
knocked off, and somewhat rolled about. But not a few of
the particles may have passed through the bodies of worms
during the years since the road was laid down. I still think
that the fragments are ground in the gizzards of worms, which
always contain bits of stone; but I must try and get more
evidence. I have to-day started a pot with worms in very
fine soil, with sharp fragments of hard tiles laid on the surface,
and hope to see in the course of time whether any of those
become rounded. I do not think that more specimens from
Abinger would aid me. . . .

To G. J. Romanes,

Letter 548

Down, March 7th.

I was quite mistaken about the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; in my index there are only the few enclosed and quite insignificant references having any relation to the minds of animals. When I returned to my work, I found that I had nearly completed my statement of facts about worms plugging up their burrows with leaves,² etc., etc., so I waited until I had naturally to draw up a few concluding remarks. I hope that it will not bore you to read the few accompanying pages, and in the middle you will find a few sentences with a sort of definition of, or rather discussion on, intelligence. I am

¹ See *The Formation of Vegetable Mould*, 1881, pp. 178 *et seq.* The Roman remains formed part of a villa discovered at Abinger, Surrey. Excavations were carried out, under Lord Farrer's direction, in a field adjoining the ground in which the Roman villa was first found, and extended observations were made by Lord Farrer, which led Mr. Darwin to conclude that a large part of the fine vegetable mould covering the floor of the villa had been brought up from below by worms.

² Chapter II. of *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms*, 1881, contains a discussion on the intelligence shown by worms in the manner of plugging up their burrows with leaves (pp. 78 *et seq.*).

Letter 548 altogether dissatisfied with it. I tried to observe what passed in my own mind when I did the work of a worm. If I come across a professed metaphysician, I will ask him to give me a more technical definition, with a few big words about the abstract, the concrete, the absolute, and the infinite; but seriously, I should be grateful for any suggestions, for it will hardly do to assume that every fool knows what "intelligent" means.¹ You will understand that the MS. is only the first rough copy, and will need much correction. Please return it, for I have no other copy—only a few memoranda. When I think how it has bothered me to know what I mean by "intelligent," I am sorry for you in your great work on the minds of animals.

I daresay that I shall have to alter wholly the MS.

Letter 549

To Francis Galton.

Down, March 8th [1881].

Very many thanks for your note. I have been observing the [worm] tracks on my walks for several months, and they occur (or can be seen) only after heavy rain. As I know that worms which are going to die (generally from the parasitic larva of a fly) always come out of their burrows, I have looked out during these months, and have usually found in the morning only from one to three or four along the whole length of my walks. On the other hand, I remember having in former years seen scores or hundreds of dead worms² after heavy rain. I cannot possibly believe that worms are drowned in the course of even three or four days' immersion; and I am inclined to conclude that the death of

¹ "Mr. Romanes, who has specially studied the minds of animals, believes that we can safely infer intelligence only when we see an individual profiting by its own experience. . . . Now, if worms try to drag objects into their burrows, first in one way and then in another, until they at last succeed, they profit, at least in each particular instance, by experience" (*The Formation of Vegetable Mould*, 1881, p. 95).

² "After heavy rain succeeding dry weather, an astonishing number of dead worms may sometimes be seen lying on the ground. Mr. Galton informs me that on one occasion (March, 1881), the dead worms averaged one for every two-and-a-half paces in length on a walk in Hyde Park, four paces in width" (*loc. cit.*, p. 14).

sickly (probably with parasites) worms is thus hastened. I Letter 549 will add a few words to what I have said about these tracks. Occasionally worms suffer from epidemics (of what nature I know not) and die by the million on the surface of the ground. Your ruby paper answers capitally, but I suspect that it is only for dimming the light, and I know not how to illuminate worms by the same intensity of light, and yet of a colour which permits the actinic rays to pass. I have tried drawing triangles of damp paper¹ through a small cylindrical hole, as you suggested, and I can discover no source of error. Nevertheless, I am becoming more doubtful about the intelligence of worms. The worst job is that they will do their work in a slovenly manner when kept in pots,² and I am beyond measure perplexed to judge how far such observations are trustworthy.

To E. Ray Lankester.

Letter 550

Mr. Lankester had written Oct. 11th, 1881, to thank Mr. Darwin for the present of the Earthworm book. He asks whether Darwin knows of "any experiments on the influence of sea-water on earthworms. I have assumed that it is fatal to them. But there is a littoral species (*Pontodrillus* of Perrier) found at Marseilles." Lankester adds, "It is a great pleasure and source of pride to me to see my drawing of the earthworm's alimentary canal figuring in your pages."

Down, Oct. 13th [1881].

I have been much pleased and interested by your note. I never actually tried sea-water, but I was very fond of angling when a boy, and as I could not bear to see the worms wriggling on the hook, I dipped them always first in salt water, and this killed them very quickly. I remember, though not very distinctly, seeing several earthworms dead on the beach close to where a little brook entered, and I assumed that they had been brought down by the brook, killed by the sea-water, and cast on shore. With your skill and great knowledge, I have no doubt that you will make out much new about the anatomy of worms, whenever you take up the subject again.

¹ Triangles of paper were used in experiments to test the intelligence of worms (*loc. cit.*, p. 83).

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 75.

Letter 551

To J. H. Gilbert.¹

Down, Jan. 12th, 1882.

I have been much interested by your letter, for which I thank you heartily. There was not the least cause for you to apologise for not having written sooner, for I attributed it to the right cause, *i.e.* your hands being full of work.

Your statement about the quantity of nitrogen in the collected castings is most curious, and much exceeds what I should have expected. In lately reading one of your and Mr. Lawes' great papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*² (the value and importance of which cannot, in my opinion, be exaggerated) I was struck with the similarity of your soil with that near here; and anything observed here would apply to your land. Unfortunately I have never made deep sections in this neighbourhood, so as to see how deep the worms burrow, except in one spot, and here there had been left on the surface of the chalk a little very fine ferruginous sand, probably of Tertiary age; into this the worms had burrowed to a depth of 55 and 61 inches. I have never seen here red castings on the surface, but it seems possible (from what I have observed with reddish sand) that much of the red colour of the underlying clay would be discharged in passing through the intestinal canal.

Worms usually work near the surface, but I have noticed that at certain seasons pale-coloured earth is brought up from beneath the overlying blackish mould on my lawn; but from what depth I cannot say. That some must be brought up from a depth of four to five or six feet is certain, as the worms retire to this depth during very dry and very cold weather. As worms devour greedily raw flesh and dead worms, they could devour dead larvæ, eggs, etc., etc., in the soil, and thus they might locally add to the amount of nitrogen in the soil, though not of course if the whole country is considered. I saw in your paper something about the difference

¹ The late Sir J. Gilbert, of Rothamsted.

² The first Report on "Agricultural, Botanical, and Chemical Results of Experiments on the Mixed Herbage of Permanent Grassland, conducted for many years in succession on the same land," was published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* in 1880, the second paper appeared in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1882, and the third in the *Phil. Trans.* of 1900, Vol. 192, p. 139.

in the amount of nitrogen at different depths in the superficial Letter 551
mould, and here worms may have played a part. I wish that
the problem had been before me when observing, as possibly
I might have thrown some little light on it, which would have
pleased me greatly.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS, 1846—78

Letter 552

The following four letters refer to questions connected with the origin
of coal.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, May [1846].

I am delighted that you are in the field, geologising
or palæontologising. I beg you to read the two Rogers'
account of the Coal-fields of N. America¹; in my opinion
they are eminently instructive and suggestive. I can lend
you their *resumé* of their own labours, and, indeed, I do not
know that their work is yet published in full. L. Horner²
gives a capital balance of difficulties on the Coal-theory in
his last Anniversary Address, which, if you have not read,
will, I think, interest you. In a paper just read an author³
throws out the idea that the *Sigillaria* was an aquatic plant⁴
—I suppose a Cycad-Conifer with the habits of the man-
grove. From simple geological reasoning I have for some
time been led to suspect that the great (and great and
difficult it is) problem of the Coal would be solved on the
theory of the upright plants having been aquatic. But even
on such, I presume improbable notion, there are, as it strikes
me, immense difficulties, and none greater than the width
of the coal-fields. On what kind of coast or land could the
plants have lived? It is a grand problem, and I trust you will
grapple with it. I shall like much to have some discussion
with you. When will you come here again? I am very sorry
to infer from your letter that your sister has been ill.

¹ *On the Physical Structure of the Appalachian Chain*, by W. B. and
H. D. Rogers. Boston, 1843. See also *Geology of Pennsylvania*, by
H. D. Rogers. 4 vols. London and Philadelphia, 1843.

² *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. II., 1846, p. 170.

³ "On the Remarkable Fossil Trees lately discovered near St. Helen's."
By E. W. Binney. *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XXIV., p. 165, 1844. On p. 173
the author writes: "The *Stigmaria* or *Sigillaria*, whichever name is to
be retained . . . was a tree that undoubtedly grew in water."

⁴ See *Life and Letters*, I., pp. 356 *et seq.*

Letter 553

To J. D. Hooker.

[June 2nd, 1847.]

I received your letter the other day, full of curious facts, almost all new to me, on the coal-question.¹ I will bring your note to Oxford,² and then we will talk it over. I feel pretty sure that some of your purely geological difficulties are easily solvable, and I can, I think, throw a very little light on the shell difficulty. Pray put no stress in your mind about the alternate, neatly divided, strata of sandstone and shale, etc. I feel the same sort of interest in the coal question as a man does watching two good players at play, he knowing little or nothing of the game. I confess your last letter (and this you will think very strange) has almost raised Binney's notion (an old, growing hobby-horse of mine) to the dignity of an hypothesis,³ though very far yet below the promotion of being properly called a theory.

I will bring the remainder of my species-sketch to Oxford to go over your remarks. I have lately been getting a good many rich facts. I saw the poor old Dean of Manchester⁴ on Friday, and he received me very kindly. He looked dreadfully ill, and about an hour afterwards died! I am most sincerely sorry for it.

Letter 554

To J. D. Hooker.

[May 12th, 1847.]

I cannot resist thanking you for your most kind note. Pray do not think that I was annoyed by your letter. I perceived that you had been thinking with animation, and accordingly expressed yourself strongly, and so I understood it. Forefend me from a man who weighs every expression with Scotch prudence. I heartily wish you all success in

¹ Sir Joseph Hooker deals with the formation of coal in his classical paper "On the Vegetation of the Carboniferous Period, as compared with that of the Present Day." *Mem. Geol. Surv. Great Britain*, Vol. II., pt. ii., 1848.

² The British Association met at Oxford in 1847.

³ Binney suggested that the Coal-plants grew in salt water. (See Letters 102, 552.) Recent investigations have shown that several of the plants of the Coal period possessed certain anatomical peculiarities, which indicate xerophytic characteristics, and lend support to the view that some at least of the plants grew in seashore swamps.

⁴ Dean Herbert.

your noble problem, and I shall be very curious to have some talk with you and hear your ultimatum.¹ I do really think, after Binney's pamphlet,² it will be worth your while to array your facts and ideas against an aquatic origin of the coal, though I do not know whether you object to freshwater. I am sure I have read somewhere of the cones of *Lepidodendron* being found round the stump of a tree, or am I confusing something else? How interesting all rooted—better, it seems from what you say, than upright—specimens become.

I wish Ehrenberg would undertake a microscopical hunt for infusoria in the underclay and shales; it might reveal something. Would a comparison of the ashes of terrestrial peat and coal give any clue?³ Peat ashes are good manure, and coal ashes, except mechanically, I believe are of little use. Does this indicate that the soluble salts have been washed out? *i.e.*, if they are *not* present. I go up to Geological Council to-day—so farewell.

In a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker, Oct. 6th, 1847, Mr. Darwin, in referring to the origin of Coal, wrote: “. . . I sometimes think it could not have been formed at all. Old Sir Anthony Carlisle once said to me gravely that he supposed *Megatherium* and such cattle were just sent down from heaven to see whether the earth would support them, and I suppose the coal was rained down to puzzle mortals. You must work the coal well in India.”

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 555

Down May 22nd, 1860.

Lyell tells me that Binney has published in Proceedings of Manchester Society a paper trying to show that Coal

¹ The above paragraph was published in *Life and Letters*, I., p. 359.

² “On the Origin of Coal,” *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc.*, Manchester Vol. VIII., p. 148, 1848.

³ In an article by M. F. Rigaud on “La Formation de la Houille,” published in the *Revue Scientifique*, Vol. II., p. 385, 1894, the author lays stress on the absence of certain elements in the ash of coals, which ought to be present, on the assumption that the carbon has been derived from plant tissues. If coal consists of altered vegetable *débris*, we ought to find a certain amount of alkalies and phosphoric acid in its ash. Had such substances ever been present, it is difficult to understand how they could all have been removed by the solvent action of water. (Rigaud's views are given at greater length in an article on the “Structure and Formation of Coal,” *Science Progress*, Vol. II., pp. 355 and 431, 1895.)

Letter 555 plants must have grown in very marine marshes.¹ Do you remember how savage you were long years ago at my broaching such a conjecture?

Letter 556

To L. Horner.

Down [1846?].

I am truly pleased at your approval of my book²: it was very kind of you taking the trouble to tell me so. I long hesitated whether I would publish it or not, and now that I have done so at a good cost of trouble, it is indeed highly satisfactory to think that my labour has not been quite thrown away.

I entirely acquiesce in your criticism on my calling the Pampean formation "recent"³; Pleistocene would have been far better. I object, however, altogether on principle (whether I have always followed my principle is another question) to designate any epoch after man. It breaks through all principles of classification to take one mammifer as an epoch. And this is presupposing we know something of the introduction of man: how few years ago all beds earlier than the Pleistocene were characterised as being before the monkey epoch. It appears to me that it may often be convenient to speak of an Historical or Human deposit in the same way as we speak of an Elephant bed, but that to apply it to an epoch is unsound.

I have expressed myself very ill, and I am not very sure that my notions are very clear on this subject, except that I know that I have often been made wroth (even by Lyell) at the confidence with which people speak of the introduction of

¹ "On the Origin of Coal," by E. W. Binney, *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc. Manchester*, Vol. VIII., 1848, p. 148. Binney examines the evidence on which dry land has been inferred to exist during the formation of the Coal Measures, and comes to the conclusion that the land was covered by water, confirming Brongniart's opinion that *Sigillaria* was an aquatic plant. He believes the *Sigillaria* "grew in water, on the deposits where it is now discovered, and that it is the plant which in a great measure contributed to the formation of our valuable beds of coal." (*Loc. cit.*, p. 193.)

² *Geological Observations on South America*, London, 1846.

³ "We must, therefore, conclude that the Pampean formation belongs, in the ordinary geological sense of the word, to the Recent Period." (*Geol. Obs.*, p. 101).

man, as if they had seen him walk on the stage, and as if, in Letter 556 a geological chronological sense, it was more important than the entry of any other mammifer.

You ask me to do a most puzzling thing, to point out what is newest in my volume, and I found myself incapable of doing almost the same for Lyell. My mind goes from point to point without deciding: what has interested oneself or given most trouble is, perhaps quite falsely, thought newest. The elevation of the land is perhaps more carefully treated than any other subject, but it cannot, of course, be called new. I have made out a sort of index, which will not take you a couple of minutes to skim over, and then you will perhaps judge what seems newest. The summary at the end of the book would also serve same purpose.

I do not know where E. de B. [Élie de Beaumont] has lately put forth on the recent elevation of the Cordillera. He "rapported" favourably on d'Orbigny, who in late times fires off a most Royal salute; every volcano bursting forth in the Andes at the same time with their elevation, the *débâcle* thus caused depositing all the Pampean mud and all the Patagonian shingle! Is not this making Geology nice and simple for beginners?

We have been very sorry to hear of Bunbury's severe illness; I believe the measles are often dangerous to grown-up people. I am very glad that your last account was so much better.

I am astonished that you should have had the courage to go right through my book. It is quite obvious that most geologists find it far easier to write than to read a book.

Ch. I. and II.—Elevation of the land: equability on E. coast as shown by terraces, p. 19; length on W. coast, p. 53; height at Valparaiso, p. 32; number of periods of rest at Coquimbo, p. 49; elevation within Human period near Lima greater than elsewhere observed; the discussion (p. 41) on non-horizontality of terraces perhaps one of newest features—on formation of terraces rather newish.

Ch. III., p. 65.—Argument of horizontal elevation of Cordillera I believe new. I think the connection (p. 54) between earthquake [shocks] and insensible rising important.

Letter 556 Ch. IV.—The strangeness of the (Eocene) mammifers co-existing with recent shells.

Ch. V.—Curious pumiceous infusorial mudstone (p. 118 of Patagonia; climate of old Tertiary period, p. 134. The subject which has been most fertile in my mind is the discussion from p. 135 to end of chapter on the accumulation of fossiliferous deposits.¹

Ch. VI.—Perhaps some facts on metamorphism, but chiefly on the layers in mica-slate, etc., being analogous to cleavage.

Ch. VII.—The grand up-and-down movements (and vertical silicified trees) in the Cordillera: see summary, p. 204 and p. 240. Origin of the Claystone porphyry formation, p. 170.

Ch. VIII., p. 224.—Mixture of Cretaceous and Oolitic forms (p. 226)—great subsidence. I think (p. 232) there is some novelty in discussion on axes of eruption and injection (p. 247) Continuous volcanic action in the Cordillera. I think the concluding summary (p. 237) would show what are the most salient features in the book.

Letter 557

To C. Lyell.

Shrewsbury [August 10th, 1846].

I was delighted to receive your letter, which was forwarded here to me. I am very glad to hear about the new edition of the *Principles*,² and I most heartily hope you may live to bring out half a dozen more editions. There would not have been such books as D'Orbigny's *S. American Geology* published, if there had been seven editions of the *Principles* distributed in France. I am rather sorry about the small type; but the first edition, my old true love, which I never deserted for the later editions, was also in small type. I much

¹ The last section of Chapter V. treats of "the Absence of extensive modern Conchiferous Deposits in South America; and on the contemporaneousness of the older Tertiary Deposits at distant points being due to contemporaneous movements of subsidence." Darwin expresses the view that "the earth's surface oscillates up and down; and . . . during the elevatory movements there is but a small chance of durable fossiliferous deposits accumulating" (*loc. cit.*, p. 139).

² The seventh edition of the *Principles of Geology* was published 1847.

³ *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale exécuté pendant les Années 1826-37*. 6 vols., Paris, 1835-43.

fear I shall not be able to give any assistance to Book III.¹ Letter 557
I think I formerly gave my few criticisms, but I will read it over again very soon (though I am striving to finish my S. American Geology²) and see whether I can give you any references. I have been thinking over the subject, and can remember no one book of consequence, as all my materials (which are in an absolute chaos on separate bits of paper) have been picked out of books not directly treating of the subjects you have discussed, and which I hope some day to attempt; thus Hooker's *Antarctic Flora*³ I have found eminently useful, and yet I declare I do not know what precise facts I could refer you to. Bronn's *Geschichte*⁴ (which you once borrowed) is the only systematic book I have met with on such subjects; and there are no general views in such parts as I have read, but an immense accumulation of references, very useful to follow up, but not credible in themselves: thus he gives hybrids from ducks and fowls just as readily as between fowls and pheasants! You can have it again if you like. I have no doubt Forbes' essay,⁵ which is, I suppose, now fairly out, will be very good under geographical head. Kölreuter's German book⁶ is excellent on hybrids, but it will cost you a good deal of time to work out any conclusion from his numerous details. With respect to variation I have found nothing—but minute details scattered over scores of volumes. But I will look over Book III. again. What a quantity of work you have in hand! I almost wish you could have finished America, and thus have allowed yourself rather more time for the old *Principles*; and I am quite surprised that you could possibly have worked your

¹ This refers to Book III. of the *Principles*—"Changes of the Organic World now in Progress."

² *Geological Observations on South America* was published in 1846.

³ *Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror" in the Years 1839-43. I. Flora Antarctica.* 2 vols., London, 1844-47.

⁴ *Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche.* H. E. Bronn, Stuttgart, 1834-49.

⁵ "On the Connection between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles, and the Geological Changes which have affected their Area, especially during the Epoch of the Northern Drift," by E. Forbes. *Memoirs of Geological Survey*, Vol. I., p. 336, 1846.

⁶ Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter's *Vorläufige Nachricht von einigen das Geschlecht der Pflanzen betreffenden Versuchen und Beobachtungen.* Leipzig, 1761.

Letter 557 own new matter in within six weeks. Your intention of being in Southampton will much strengthen mine, and I shall be very glad to hear some of your American Geology news.

Letter 558

To L. Horner.

Down, Sunday [Jan. 1847].

Your most agreeable praise of my book¹ is enough to turn my head ; I am really surprised at it, but shall swallow it with very much gusto. . . .

E. de Beaumont measured the inclination with a sextant and artificial horizon, just as you take the height of the sun for latitude.

With respect to my Journal, I think the sketches in the second edition² are pretty accurate ; but in the first they are not so, for I foolishly trusted to my memory, and was much annoyed to find how hasty and inaccurate many of my remarks were, when I went over my huge pile of description of each locality.

If ever you meet anyone circumstanced as I was, advise him not, on any account, to give any sketches until his materials are fully worked out.

What labour you must be undergoing now ; I have wondered at your patience in having written to me two such long notes. How glad Mrs. Horner will be when your address is completed. I must say that I am much pleased that you will notice my volume in your address, for former President took no notice of my two former volumes.

I am exceedingly glad that Bunbury⁴ is going on well.

¹ *Geological Observations in S. America*, London, 1846.

² *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. "Beagle."* Ed. 1 London, 1845.

³ Anniversary Address of the President (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* Vol. III., p. xxii, 1847).

⁴ Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, Bart. (1809-85), was born Messina in 1809, and in 1829 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. At the end of 1837 he went with Sir George Napier to the Cape of Good Hope and during a residence there of twelve months Bunbury devoted himself to botanical field-work, and afterwards (1848) published his *Journal of a Residence at the Cape of Good Hope*. In 1844 Bunbury married the second daughter of Mr. Leonard Horner, Lady Lyell's sister.

In addition to several papers dealing with systematic and geographic

To C. Lyell.

Letter 559

Down, July 3rd [1849].

I don't know when I have read a book¹ so interesting; some of your stories are very rich. You ought to be made Minister of Public Education—not but what I should think even that beneath the author of the old *Principles*. Your book must, I should think, do a great deal of good and set people thinking. I quite agree with the *Athenæum*² that you have shown how a man of science can bring his powers of observation to social subjects. You have made H. Wedgwood, heart and soul, an American; he wishes the States would annex us, and was all day marvelling how anyone who could pay his passage money was so foolish as to remain here.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 560

Down, [Dec., 1849].

In this letter Darwin criticises Dana's statements in his volume on *Geology*, forming Vol. X. of the *Wilkes Exploring Expedition*, 1849.

. . . Dana is dreadfully hypothetical in many parts, and often as "d—d cocked sure" as Macaulay. He writes however so lucidly that he is very persuasive. I am more struck with his remarks on denudation than you seem to be. I came to exactly the same conclusion in Tahiti, that the wonderful valleys there (on the opposite extreme of the scale of wonder

Botany Bunbury published numerous contributions on palæobotanical subjects, a science with which his name will always be associated as one of those who materially assisted in raising the study of Fossil Plants to a higher scientific level. His papers on fossil plants were published in the *Journal of the Geological Society* between 1846 and 1861, and shortly before his death a collection of botanical observations made in South Africa and South America was issued in book form in a volume entitled *Botanical Fragments* (London, 1883). Bunbury was elected into the Royal Society in 1851, and from 1847 to 1853 he acted as Foreign Secretary to the Geological Society. *Life, Letters, and Journals of Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury, Bart.*, edited by his wife Frances Joanna Bunbury, and privately printed. (Undated.)

¹ *A Second Visit to the United States of North America*. 2 vols., London, 1849.

² "Sir Charles Lyell, besides the feelings of a gentleman, seems to carry with him the best habits of scientific observation into other strata than those of clay, into other 'formations' than those of rock or river-margin." *The Athenæum*, June 23rd, 1849, p. 640.

Letter 560 [to] the valleys of New South Wales) were formed exclusively by fresh water. He underrates the power of sea, no doubt, but read his remarks on valleys in the Sandwich group. I came to the conclusion in *S. America* (p. 67) that the main effect of fresh water is to deepen valleys, and sea to widen them; I now rather doubt whether in a valley or fiord . . . the sea would deepen the rock at its head during the elevation of the land. I should like to tour on the W. coast of Scotland, and attend to this. I forget how far generally the shores of fiords (not straits) are cliff-formed. It is a most interesting subject.

I return once again to Coral. I find he does not differ so much in detail with me regarding areas of subsidence; his map is coloured on some quite unintelligible principle, and he deduces subsidence from the vaguest grounds, such as that the N. Marianne Islands must have subsided because they are small, though long in volcanic action: and that the Marquesas subsided because they are penetrated by deep bays, etc., etc. I utterly disbelieve his statements that most of the atolls have been lately raised a foot or two. He does not condescend to notice my explanation for such appearances. He misrepresents me also when he states that I deduce, without restriction, elevation from all fringing reefs, and even from islands without any reefs! If his facts are true, it is very curious that the atolls decrease in size in approaching the vast open ocean S. of the Sandwich Islands. Dana puts me in a passion several times by disputing my conclusions without condescending to allude to my reasons; thus, regarding S. Lorenzo elevation, he is pleased to speak of my "characteristic accuracy,"¹ and then gives difficulties (as if his own) when they are stated by me, and I believe explained by me—whereas he only alludes to a few of the facts. So in Australian valleys, he does not allude to my several reasons. But I am forgetting myself and running on about what can only interest myself. He strikes me as a very clever fellow; I wish he was not quite so grand a generaliser. I see little of interest except on volcanic action and denudation, and here and there scattered remarks; some of the later chapters are very bald.

¹ Dana's *Geology* (Wilkes expedition), p. 590.

To J. D. Dana.

Letter 561

Down, Dec. 5th, 1849.

I have not for some years been so much pleased as I have just been by reading your most able discussion on coral reefs. I thank you most sincerely for the very honourable mention you make of me.¹ This day I heard that the atlas has arrived, and this completes your munificent present to me. I have not yet come to the chapter on subsidence, and in that I fancy we shall disagree, but in the descriptive part our agreement has been eminently satisfactory to me, and far more than I ever ventured to anticipate. I consider that now the subsidence theory is established. I have read about half through the descriptive part of the *Volcanic Geology*² (last night I ascended the peaks of Tahiti with you, and what I saw in my short excursion was most vividly brought before me by your descriptions), and have been most deeply interested by it. Your observations on the Sandwich craters strike me as the most important and original of any that I have read for a long time. Now that I have read yours, I believe I saw at the Galapagos, at a distance, instances of those most curious fissures of eruption. There are many points of resemblance between the Galapagos and Sandwich Islands (even to the shape of the mound-like hills)—viz., in the liquidity of the lavas, absence of scorix, and tuff-craters. Many of your scattered remarks on denudation have particularly interested me; but I see that you attribute less to sea and more to running water than I have been accustomed to do. After your remarks in your last very kind letter I could not help skipping on to the Australian valleys,³ on which your remarks strike me as exceedingly ingenious and novel, but they have not converted me. I cannot conceive how the great lateral bays could have been scooped out, and their sides rendered precipitous by running water. I shall go on and read every word of your excellent volume.

¹ *United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1839-42 under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.* Vol. X., *Geology*, by J. D. Dana, 1849.

² Part of Dana's *Geology* is devoted to volcanic action.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 526 *et seq.*: "The Formation of Valleys, etc., in New South Wales."

Letter 561 If you look over my *Geological Instructions*¹ you will be amused to see that I urge attention to several points which you have elaborately discussed. I lately read a paper of yours on Chambers' book, and was interested by it. I really believe the facts of the order described by Chambers in S. America, which I have described in my Geolog. volume. This leads me to ask you (as I cannot doubt that you will have much geological weight in N. America) to look to a discussion at p. 135 in that volume on the importance of subsidence to the formation of deposits, which are to last to a distant age. This view strikes me as of some importance.

When I meet a very good-natured man I have that degree of badness of disposition in me that I always endeavour to take advantage of him; therefore I am going to mention some desiderata, which if you can supply I shall be very grateful, but if not no answer will be required.

Thank you for your *Conspectus Crust.*,² but I am sorry to say I am not worthy of it, though I have always thought the Crustacea a beautiful subject.

Letter 562

To C. Lyell.

[Down, March 9th, 1850.]

I am uncommonly much obliged to you for your address,³ which I had not expected to see so soon, and which I have read with great interest. I do not know whether you spent much time over it, but it strikes me as extra well arranged and written—done in the most artistic manner, to use an expression which I particularly hate. Though I am necessarily pretty well familiar with your ideas from your conversation and books, yet the whole had an original freshness to me. I am glad that you broke through the routine of the President's addresses, but I should be sorry if others did. Your criticisms

¹ *A Manual of Scientific Enquiry, prepared for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, and adapted for Travellers in General.* Edited by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. London, 1849 (Sect. VI., *Geology*. By Charles Darwin).

² *Conspectus Crustaceorum in orbis terrarum circumnavigatione, C. Wilkes duce, collectorum.* Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1847.

³ Anniversary Address of the President, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. VI., p. 32, 1850.

on Murchison¹ were to me, and I think would be to many, Letter 562 particularly acceptable. Capital, that metaphor of the clock.² I shall next February be much interested by seeing your hour-hand of the organic world going.

Many thanks for your kindness in taking the trouble to tell me of the anniversary dinner. What a compliment that was which Lord Mahon paid me! I never had so great a one. He must be as charming a man as his wife is a woman, though I was formerly blind to his merit. Bunsen's speech must have been very interesting and very useful, if any orthodox clergyman were present. Your metaphor of the pebbles of pre-existing languages reminds me that I heard Sir J. Herschel at the Cape say how he wished some one would treat language as you had Geology, and study the existing causes of change, and apply the deduction to old languages.

We are all pretty flourishing here, though I have been retrograding a little, and I think I stand excitement and fatigue hardly better than in old days, and this keeps me from coming to London. My cirripedal task is an eternal one; I make no perceptible progress. I am sure that they belong to the hour-hand, and I groan under my task.

C. Lyell to C. Darwin.

Letter 563

April 23rd, 1855.

I have seen a good deal of French geologists and palæontologists lately, and there are many whom I should like to put on the R.S. Foreign List, such as D'Archiac, Prevost, and others. But the man who has made the greatest sacrifices and produced the greatest results, who has, in fact, added a new period to the calendar, is Barrande.³

¹ In a paper "On the Geological Structure of the Alps, etc." (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 157, 1849) Murchison expressed his belief that the apparent inversion of certain Tertiary strata along the flanks of the Alps afforded "a clear demonstration of a sudden operation or catastrophe." It is this view of paroxysmal energy that Lyell criticises in the address.

² "In a word, the movement of the inorganic world is obvious and palpable, and might be likened to the minute-hand of a clock, the progress of which can be seen and heard, whereas the fluctuations of the living creation are nearly invisible, and resemble the motion of the hour-hand of a timepiece" (*loc. cit.*, p. xlv).

³ See biographical note, Letter 40, Vol. I.

Letter 563 The importance of his discoveries as they stand before the public fully justify your choice of him; but what is unpublished, and which I have seen, is, if possible, still more surprising. Thirty genera of gasteropods (150 species) and 150 species of lamellibranchiate bivalves in the Silurian! All obtained by quarries opened solely by him for fossils. A man of very moderate fortune spending nearly all his capital on Geology, and with success.

E. Forbes' polarity¹ doctrines are nearly overturned by the unpublished discoveries of Barrande.

I have called Barrande's new period Cambrian (see *Manual*, 5th ed.), and you will see why. I could not name it Protozoic, but had Barrande called it Bohemian, I must have adopted that name. All the French will rejoice if you confer an honour on Barrande. Dana² is well worthy of being a foreign member.

Should you succeed in making Barrande F.R.S., send me word.

Letter 564

To J. D. Hooker.

June 5th [1857].

The following, which bears on the subject of medals, forms part of the long letter printed in the *Life and Letters*, II., p. 100.

I do not quite agree with your estimate of Richardson's merits. Do, I beg you (whenever you quietly see), talk with Lyell on Prestwich: if he agrees with Hopkins, I am silenced; but as yet I must look at the correlation of the Tertiaries³ as one of the highest and most frightfully difficult tasks a man could set himself, and excellent work, as I believe, P. has done. I confess I do not value Hopkins' opinion on such a point. I confess I have never thought, as you show ought to be done, on the future. I quite agree, under all circumstances, with the propriety of Lindley. How strange no new geologists are coming forward! Are there

¹ See note 1, Letter 41, Vol. I., p. 84.

² See biographical note, Letter 162, Vol. I.

³ Prof. Prestwich had published numerous papers dealing with Tertiary Geology before 1857. The contributions referred to are probably those "On the Correlation of the Lower Tertiaries of England with those of France and Belgium," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. X., 1854, p. 454; and "On the Correlation of the Middle Eocene Tertiaries of England, France, and Belgium," *ibid.*, XII., 1856, p. 390.

not lots of good young chemists and astronomers or physicists? Letter 564
Fitton is the only old geologist left who has done good work, except Sedgwick. Have you thought of him? He would be a brilliant companion for Lindley. Only it would never do to give Lyell a Copley and Sedgwick a Royal in the same year. It seems wrong that there should be three Natural Science medals in the same year. Lindley, Sedgwick, and Bunsen sounds well, and Lyell next year for the Copley.¹ You will see that I am speculating as a mere idle amateur.

To S. P. Woodward.²

Letter 565

Down, May 27th [1856].

I am very much obliged to you for having taken the trouble to answer my query so fully. I can now be at rest, for from what you say and from what little I remember Forbes said, my point is unanswerable. The case of *Terebratula* is to the point as far as it goes, and is negative. I have already attempted to get a solution through geographical distribution by Dr. Hooker's means, and he finds that the same genera which have very variable species in Europe have other very variable species elsewhere. This seems the general rule, but with some few exceptions. I see from the several reasons which you assign, that there is no hope of comparing the same genus at two different periods, and seeing whether the tendency to vary is greater at one period in such genus than at another period. The variability of certain genera or groups of species strikes me as a very odd fact.³

I shall have no points, as far as I can remember, to suggest for your reconsideration, but only some on which I shall have to beg for a little further information. However, I feel inclined very much to dispute your doctrine of islands being generally ancient in comparison, I presume, with continents. I imagine you think that islands are generally remnants of old continents, a doctrine which I feel strongly disposed to doubt. I believe them generally rising points; you, it seems, think them sinking points.

¹ In 1857 a Royal medal was awarded to John Lindley; Lyell received the Copley in 1858, and Bunsen in 1860.

² See Letter 50, Vol. I.

³ The late Dr. Neumayr has dealt, to some extent, with this subject in *Die Stämme des Thierreichs*, Vol. I., Wien, 1889.

Letter 566

To T. H. Huxley.

Down, April 14th [1860].

Many thanks for your kind and pleasant letter. I have been much interested by *Deep-sea Soundings*,¹ and will return it by this post, or as soon as I have copied a few sentences. I think you said that some one was investigating the soundings. I earnestly hope that you will ask the some one to carefully observe whether any considerable number of the calcareous organisms are more or less friable, or corroded, or scaling; so that one might form some crude notion whether the deposition is so rapid that the foraminifera are preserved from decay and thus are forming strata at this profound depth. This is a subject which seems to me to have been much neglected in examining soundings.

Bronn² has sent me two copies of his *Morphologische Studien über die Gestaltungsgesetze*. It looks elementary. If you will write you shall have the copy; if not I will give it to the Linnean Library.

I quite agree with the letter from Lyell that your extinguished theologians lying about the cradle of each new science,³ etc., etc., is splendid.

Letter 567

To T. H. Huxley.

May 10th [1862 or later].

I have been in London, which has prevented my writing sooner. I am very sorry to hear that you have been ill: if influenza, I can believe in any degree of prostration of strength; if from over-work, for God's sake do not be rash and foolish. You ask for criticisms; I have none to give, only impressions. I fully agree with your "skimming-of-pot theory," and very well you have put it. With respect [to] contemporaneity I nearly agree with you, and if you will look

¹ Specimens of the mud dredged by H.M.S. *Cyclops* were sent to Huxley for examination, who gave a brief account of them in Appendix A of Capt. Dayman's Report, 1858, under the title *Deep-sea Soundings in the North Atlantic*.

² H. G. Bronn, *Morphologische Studien über die Gestaltungsgesetze der Naturkörper überhaupt und der organischen insbesondere*: Leipzig, 1858.

³ *Darwiniana*, *Collected Essays*, Vol. II., p. 52.

to the d—d book, 3rd ed., p. 349,¹ you will find nearly similar Letter 567 remarks. But at p. 22 of your Address, in my opinion you push your ideas too far.² I cannot think that future geologists would rank the Suffolk and St. George's strata as contemporaneous, but as successive sub-stages; they rank N. America and British stages as contemporaneous, notwithstanding a percentage of different species (which they, I presume, would account for by geographical difference) owing to the parallel succession of the forms in both countries. For terrestrial productions³ I grant that great errors may creep in; but I should require strong evidence before believing that, in countries at all well known, so-called Silurian, Devonian, and

¹ "When the marine forms are spoken of as having changed simultaneously throughout the world, it must not be supposed that this expression relates to the same year, or to the same century, or even that it has a very strict geological sense; for if all the marine animals now living in Europe, and all those that lived in Europe during the Pleistocene period (a very remote period as measured by years, including the whole Glacial epoch), were compared with those now existing in South America or in Australia, the most skilful naturalist would hardly be able to say whether the present or the Pleistocene inhabitants of Europe resembled most closely those of the Southern hemisphere." *Origin*, Ed. VI., p. 296. The passage in Ed. III., p. 350, is substantially the same.

² Anniversary Address to the Geological Society of London (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. xl, 1862). As an illustration of the misleading use of the term "contemporaneous" as employed by geologists, Huxley gives the following illustration: "Now suppose that, a million or two of years hence, when Britain has made another dip beneath the sea and has come up again, some geologist applies this doctrine [*i.e.* the doctrine of the Contemporaneity of the European and of the North American Silurians: proof of contemporaneity is considered to be established by the occurrence of 60 per cent. of species in common], in comparing the strata laid bare by the upheaval of the bottom, say, of St. George's Channel with what may then remain of the Suffolk Crag. Reasoning in the same way, he will at once decide the Suffolk Crag and the St. George's Channel beds to be contemporaneous; although we happen to know that a vast period . . . of time . . . separates the two" (*loc. cit.*, p. xlv). This address is republished in the *Collected Essays*, Vol. VIII.; the above passage is at p. 284.

³ Darwin supposes that terrestrial productions have probably not changed to the same extent as marine organisms. "If the *Megatherium*, *Myiodon* . . . had been brought to Europe from La Plata, without any information in regard to their geological position, no one would have suspected that they had co-existed with sea shells all still living" (*Origin*, Ed. VI., p. 298).

Letter 567 Carboniferous strata could be contemporaneous. You seem to me on the third point, viz., on non-advancement of organisation, to have made a very strong case. I have not knowledge or presumption enough to criticise what you say. I have said what I could at p. 363 of *Origin*. It seems to me that the whole case may be looked at from several points of view. I can add only one miserable little special case of advancement in cirripedes. The suspicion crosses me that if you endeavoured your best you would say more on the other side. Do you know well Bronn in his last *Entwicklung* (or some such word) on this subject? it seemed to me very well done. I hope before you publish again you will read him again, to consider the case as if you were a judge in a court of appeal; it is a very important subject. I can say nothing against your side, but I have an "inner consciousness" (a highly philosophical style of arguing!) that something could be said against you; for I cannot help hoping that you are not quite as right as you seem to be. Finally, I cannot tell why, but when I finished your Address I felt convinced that many would infer that you were dead against change of species, but I clearly saw that you were not. I am not very well, so good-night, and excuse this horrid letter.

Letter 568

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, June 30th [1866].

I have heard from Sullivan (who, poor fellow, gives a very bad account of his own health) about the fossils.¹ . . . The place is Gallegos, on the S. coast of Patagonia. Sullivan says that in the course of two or three days all the boats in the ship could be filled twice over; but to get good specimens out of the hardish rock two or three

¹ Probably "Untersuchungen über die Entwicklungsgesetze der organischen Welt während der Bildungszeit unserer Erdoberfläche," Stuttgart, 1858. Translated by W. S. Dallas in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. IV., p. 81.

² In a letter to Huxley (June 4th, 1866) Darwin wrote: "Admiral Sullivan several years ago discovered an astonishingly rich accumulation of fossil bones not far from the Straits [of Magellan]. . . . During many years it has seemed to me extremely desirable that these should be collected; and here is an excellent opportunity."

weeks would be requisite. It would be a grand haul for Letter 568 Palæontology. I have been thinking over your lecture.¹ Will it not be possible to give enlarged drawings of some leading forms of trees? You will, of course, have a large map, and George tells me that he saw at Sir H. James', at Southampton, a map of the world on a new principle, as seen from within, so that almost $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the globe was shown at once on a large scale. Would it not be worth while to borrow one of these from Sir H. James as a curiosity to hang up?

Remember you are to come here before Nottingham. I have almost finished the last number of H. Spencer, and am astonished at its prodigality of original thought. But the reflection constantly recurred to me that each suggestion, to be of real value to science, would require years of work. It is also very unsatisfactory, the impossibility of conjecturing where direct action of external circumstances begins and ends—as he candidly owns in discussing the production of woody tissue in the trunks of trees on the one hand, and on the other in spines and the shells of nuts. I shall like to hear what you think of this number when we meet.

To A. Gaudry.²

Letter 569

Down, Nov. 17th, 1868.

On my return home after a short absence I found your note of Nov. 9th, and your magnificent work on the fossil animals of Attica.³ I assure you that I feel very grateful for your generosity, and for the honour which you have thus conferred on me. I know well, from what I have already read of extracts, that I shall find your work a perfect mine of wealth. One long passage which Sir C. Lyell quotes from you in the 10th and last edition of the *Principles of Geology*

¹ A lecture on *Insular Floras* given at the British Association meeting at Nottingham, August 27th, 1866, published in the *Gard. Chron.*, 1867.

² Albert Gaudry, Professor of Palæontology in the Natural History Museum, Paris, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, author of *Animaux Foss. et Géol. de l'Attique*.

³ The *Géologie de l'Attique*, 2 vols. 4to, 1862-7, is the only work of Gaudry's of this date in Mr. Darwin's library.

Letter 569 is one of the most striking which I have ever read on the affiliation of species.¹

Letter 570

A. Sedgwick to C. Darwin.

In May, 1870, Darwin "went to the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, to see the boys, and for a little rest and enjoyment."² The following letter was received after his return to Down.

Trinity College, Cambridge, May 30th, 1870.

My dear Darwin,

Your very kind letter surprised me. Not that I was surprised at the pleasant and very welcome feeling with which it was written. But I could not make out what I had done to deserve the praise of "extraordinary kindness to yourself and family." I would most willingly have done my best to promote the objects of your visit, but you gave me no opportunity of doing so. I was truly grieved to find that my joy at seeing you again was almost too robust for your state of nerves, and that my society, after a little while became oppressive to you. But I do trust that your Cambridge visit has done you no constitutional harm; nay, rather that it has done you some good. I only speak honest truth when I say that I was overflowing with joy when I saw you and saw you in the midst of a dear family party, and solaced at every turn by the loving care of a dear wife and daughters. How different from my position—that of a very old man living in cheerless solitude! May God help and cheer you

¹ The quotation in Lyell's *Principles*, Ed. x., Vol. II., p. 484, is from M. Gaudry's *Animaux Fossiles de Pikermi*, 1866, p. 34:—

"In how different a light does the question of the nature of species now present itself to us from that in which it appeared only twenty years ago, before we had studied the fossil remains of Greece and the allied forms of other countries. How clearly do these fossil relics point to the idea that species, genera, families, and orders now so distinct have had common ancestors. The more we advance and fill up the gaps, the more we feel persuaded that the remaining voids exist rather in our knowledge than in nature. A few blows of the pickaxe at the foot of the Pyrenees of the Himalaya, of Mount Pentelicus in Greece, a few diggings in the sandpits of Eppelsheim, or in the Mauvais Terres of Nebraska, have revealed to us the closest connecting links between forms which seemed before so widely separated. How much closer will these links be drawn when Palæontology shall have escaped from its cradle!"

² See *Life and Letters*, III., 125.

all with the comfort of hopeful hearts—you and your wife, Letter 570 and your sons and daughters!

You were talking about my style of writing,—I send you my last specimen, and it will probably continue to be my last. It is the continuation of a former pamphlet of which I have not one spare copy. I do not ask you to read it. It is addressed to the old people in my native Dale of Dent, on the outskirts of Westmorland. While standing at the door of the old vicarage, I can see down the valley the Lake mountains—Hill Bell at the head of Windermere, about twenty miles off. On Thursday next (D.V.) I am to start for Dent, which I have not visited for full two years. Two years ago I could walk three or four miles with comfort. Now, alas! I can only hobble about on my stick.

I remain your true-hearted old friend

A. Sedgwick.

To C. Lyell.

Letter 571

Down, Sept. 3rd [1874].

Many thanks for your very kind and interesting letter. I was glad to hear at Southampton from Miss Heathcote a good account of your health and strength.

With respect to the great subject to which you refer in your P.S., I always try to banish it from my mind as insoluble; but if I were circumstanced as you are, no doubt it would recur in the dead of the night with painful force. Many persons seem to make themselves quite easy about immortality¹ and the existence of a personal God, by intuition; and I suppose that I must differ from such persons, for I do not feel any innate conviction on any such points.

We returned home about ten days ago from Southampton, and I enjoyed my holiday, which did me much good. But already I am much fatigued by microscope and experimental work with insect-eating plants.

When at Southampton I was greatly interested by looking at the odd gravel deposits near at hand, and speculating about their formation. You once told me something about them, but I forget what; and I think that Prestwich² has

¹ See *Life and Letters*, I., p. 312.

² Prof. Prestwich contributed several papers to the Geological Society on the Superficial Deposits of the South of England.

Letter 571 written on the superficial deposits on the south coasts, and I must find out his paper and read it.

From what I have seen of Mr. Judd's papers I have thought that he would rank amongst the few leading British geologists.

Letter 572

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letter was written before Mr. Darwin knew that Sir Charles Lyell was to be buried in Westminster Abbey, a memorial which thoroughly satisfied him. See *Life and Letters*, III., 197.

Down, Feb. 23rd, 1875.

I have just heard from Miss Buckley of Lyell's death. I have long felt opposed to the present rage for testimonials; but when I think how Lyell revolutionised Geology, and aided in the progress of so many other branches of science, I wish that something could be done in his honour. On the other hand it seems to me that a poor testimonial would be worse than none; and testimonials seem to succeed only when a man has been known and loved by many persons, as in the case of Falconer and Forbes. Now, I doubt whether of late years any large number of scientific men did feel much attachment towards Lyell; but on this head I am very ill fitted to judge. I should like to hear some time what you think, and if anything is proposed I should particularly wish to join in it. We have both lost as good and as true a friend as ever lived.

Letter 573

To J. D. Hooker.

This letter shows the difficulty which the inscription for Sir Charles Lyell's memorial gave his friends. The existing inscription is, "Charles Lyell . . . Author of 'The Principles of Geology.' . . . Throughout a long and laborious life he sought the means of deciphering the fragmentary records of the Earth's history in the patient investigation of the present order of Nature, enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, and leaving on Scientific thought an enduring influence. . . ."

Down, June 21st [1876].

I am sorry for you about the inscription, which has almost burst me. We think there are too many plurals in yours, and when read aloud it hisses like a goose. I think the omission of some words makes it much stronger. "World"¹

¹ The suggested sentence runs: "he gave to the world the results of his labour, etc."

is much stronger and truer than "public." As Lyell wrote Letter 573
various other books and memoirs, I have some little doubt
about the *Principles of Geology*. People here do not like
your "enduring value": it sounds almost an anticlimax.
They do not much like my "last (or endure) as long as
science lasts." If one reads a sentence often enough, it
always becomes odious.

God help you.

To Oswald Heer.¹

Letter 574

Down, March 8th [1875].

I thank you for your very kind and deeply interesting
letter of March 1st, received yesterday, and for the present of
your work, which no doubt I shall soon receive from Dr.
Hooker.² The sudden appearance of so many Dicotyledons
in the Upper Chalk³ appears to me a most perplexing phe-
nomenon to all who believe in any form of evolution, especially
to those who believe in extremely gradual evolution, to which
view I know that you are strongly opposed. The presence of
even one true Angiosperm in the Lower Chalk⁴ makes me

¹ Oswald Heer (1809-83) was born at Niederutzwyl, in the Canton
of St. Gall, Switzerland, and for many years (1855-82) occupied the chair
of Botany in the University of Zürich. While eminent as an entomologist
Heer is chiefly known as a writer on Fossil Plants. He began to write on
palæobotanical subjects in 1841; among his most important publications,
apart from the numerous papers contributed to scientific societies, the
following may be mentioned: *Flora Tertiaria Helvetiæ*, 1855-59; the
Flora Fossilis Arctica, 7 vols., 1869-83; *Die Urwelt der Schweiz*, 1865;
Flora Fossilis Helvetiæ, 1876-7. He was awarded the Wollaston medal
of the Geological Society in 1874, and in 1878 he received a Royal medal.
(Oswald Heer, *Bibliographie et Tables Iconographiques*, par G. Malloizel,
précédé d'une Notice Biographique par R. Zeiller; Stockholm.)

² *Flora Fossilis Arctica*, Vol. III., 1874, sent by Prof. Heer through
Sir Joseph Hooker.

³ The volume referred to contains a paper on the Cretaceous Flora of
the Arctic Zone (Spitzbergen and Greenland), in which several dicotyle-
donous plants are described. In a letter written by Heer to Darwin the
author speaks of a species of poplar which he describes as the oldest
Dicotyledon so far recorded.

⁴ No satisfactory evidence has so far been brought forward of the
occurrence of fossil Angiosperms in pre-Cretaceous rocks. The origin of
the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons remains one of the most difficult
and attractive problems of Palæobotany.

Letter 574 inclined to conjecture that plants of this great division must have been largely developed in some isolated area, whence, owing to geographical changes, they at last succeeded in escaping, and spread quickly over the world.¹ But I fully admit that this case is a great difficulty in the views which I hold. Many as have been the wonderful discoveries in Geology during the last half-century, I think none have exceeded in interest your results with respect to the plants which formerly existed in the Arctic regions. How I wish that similar collections could be made in the Southern hemisphere, for instance in Kerguelen's Land.

The death of Sir C. Lyell is a great loss to science, but I do not think to himself, for it was scarcely possible that he could have retained his mental powers, and he would have suffered dreadfully from their loss. The last time I saw him he was speaking with the most lively interest about his last visit to you, and I was grieved to hear from him a very poor account of your health. I have been working for some time on a special subject, namely insectivorous plants. I do not know whether the subject will interest you, but when my book is published I will have the pleasure of sending you a copy.

I am very much obliged for your photograph, and enclose one of myself.

To S. B. J. Skertchly.

March 2nd, 1878.

It is the greatest possible satisfaction to a man nearly at the close of his career to believe that he has aided or stimulated an able and energetic fellow-worker in the noble cause of science. Therefore your letter has deeply gratified me. I am writing this away from home, as my health failed, and I was forced to rest; and this will account for the delay in answering your letter. No doubt on my return home I shall find the memoir which you have kindly sent me. I shall read it with much interest, as I have heard something of your work from Prof. Geikie, and have read his admirable *Ice Age*.²

¹ See Letters 395, 398.

² *The Great Ice Age and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man*: London, 1874. By James Geikie.

I have noticed the criticisms on your work,¹ but such opposition must be expected by every one who draws fine grand conclusions, and such assuredly are yours as abstracted in your letter. What magnificent progress Geology has made within my lifetime!

I shall have very great pleasure in sending you any of my books with my autograph, but I really do not know which to send. It will cost you only the trouble of a postcard to tell me which you would like, and it shall soon be sent. Forgive this untidy note, as it is rather an effort to write.

With all good wishes for your continued success in science and for your happiness. . . .

¹ Mr. S. B. J. Skertchly recorded "the discovery of palæolithic flint implements, mammalian bones, and fresh-water shells in brick-earths below the Boulder-clay of East Anglia," in a letter published in the *Geol. Mag.*, Vol. III., p. 476, 1876. (See also *The Fenland, Past and Present*. S. H. Miller and S. B. J. Skertchly, London, 1878.) The conclusions of Mr. Skertchly as to the pre-Glacial age of the flint implements were not accepted by some authorities. (See correspondence in *Nature*, Vol. XV., 1877, pp. 141, 142.) We are indebted to Mr. Marr for calling our attention to Mr. Skertchly's discovery.

CHAPTER X

BOTANY

I. *Miscellaneous*.—II. *Melastomaceæ*.—III. *Correspondence with John Scott.*

I. MISCELLANEOUS, 1843-1862.

Letter 575

To William Jackson Hooker.¹

Down, March 12th [1843].

... When you next write to your son, will you please remember me kindly to him and give him my best thanks for his note? I had the pleasure yesterday of reading a letter from him to Mr. Lyell of Kinnordy, full of the most interesting details and descriptions, and written (if I may be permitted to make such a criticism) in a particularly agreeable style. It leads me anxiously to hope, even more than I did before, that he will publish some separate natural history journal, and not allow (if it can be avoided) his materials to be merged in another work. I am very glad to hear you talk of inducing your son to publish an Antarctic Flora. I have long felt much curiosity for some discussion on the general character of the flora of Tierra del Fuego, that part of the globe farthest removed in latitude from us. How interesting will be a strict comparison between the plants of these regions and of Scotland or Shetland. I am

¹ Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865) was called to the Chair of Botany at Glasgow in 1820, where by his success as a teacher he raised the annual fees from £60 to £700. In 1841 he became Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, which under his administration increased enormously in activity and importance. His private Herbarium, said to be "by far the richest ever accumulated in one man's lifetime," formed the nucleus of the present collection. He produced, as author or editor, about a hundred volumes devoted to Botany (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*).

10. 11. 74; *U. luteolus* 'U' in corner photo.

Walter's brother, Jim,

Sir Joseph Hooker 1897.

sure I may speak on the part of Prof. Henslow that all my Letter 575 collection (which gives a fair representation of the Alpine flora of Tierra del Fuego and of Southern Patagonia) will be joyfully laid at his disposal.

To John Lindley.¹

Letter 576

Down, Saturday [April 8th, 1843].

I take the liberty, at the suggestion of Dr. Royle,² of forwarding to you a few seeds, which have been found under very singular circumstances. They have been sent to me by Mr. W. Kemp, of Galashiels, a (partially educated) man, of whose acuteness and accuracy of observation, from several communications on geological subjects, I have a *very high* opinion. He found them in a layer under twenty-five feet thickness of white sand, which seems to have been deposited on the margins of an anciently existing lake. These seeds are not known to the provincial botanists of the district. He states that some of them germinated in eight days after being planted, and are now alive. Knowing the interest you took in some raspberry seeds, mentioned, I remember, in one of your works, I hope you will not think me troublesome in asking you to have these seeds carefully planted, and in begging you so far to oblige me as to take the trouble to inform me of the result. Dr. Daubeney has started for Spain, otherwise I would have sent him some. Mr. Kemp is anxious to publish an account of his discovery himself, so

¹ John Lindley (1799-1865) was born at Catton, near Norwich. His first appointment was that of Assistant Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. He was afterwards Assistant Secretary to the Horticultural Society, and during his tenure of that office he organised the first fruit and flower shows held in this country. In 1829 he was chosen to be the first Professor of Botany at University College, London, and a few years later he became Lecturer to the Apothecaries' Company. He is the author of a large number of botanical books, of which the best known is the *Vegetable Kingdom*, 1846. He was one of the founders of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and was its principal editor up to the time of his death. He was endowed with great powers of work and remarkable energy. He is said as a young man to have translated Richard's *Analyse du Fruit* in a single sitting of three nights and two days. (From the article on Lindley in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which is founded on the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1865, pp. 1058, 1082.)

² See Letter 29, note 2, Vol. I.

Letter 576 perhaps you will be so kind as to communicate the result to me, and not to any periodical. The chance, though appearing so impossible, of recovering a plant lost to any country if not to the world, appears to me so very interesting, that I hope you will think it worth while to have these seeds planted, and not returned to me.

Letter 577

To C. Lyell.

[Sept., 1843.]

An interesting fact has lately, as it were, passed through my hands. A Mr. Kemp (almost a working man), who has written on "parallel roads," and has corresponded with me,¹ sent me in the spring some seeds, with an account of the spot where they were found, namely, in a layer at the bottom of a deep sand pit, near Melrose, above the level of the river, and which sand pit he thinks must have been accumulated in a lake, when the whole features of the valleys were different, ages ago; since which whole barriers of rock, it appears, must have been worn down. These seeds germinated freely, and I sent some to the Horticultural Society, and Lindley writes to me that they turn out to be a common *Rumex* and a species of *Atriplex*, which neither he nor Henslow (as I have since heard) have ever seen, and certainly not a British plant! Does this not look like a vivification of a fossil seed? It is not surprising, I think, that seeds should last ten or twenty thousand [years], as they have lasted two or three [thousand years] in the Druidical mounds, and have germinated.

When not building, I have been working at my volume on the volcanic islands which we visited; it is almost ready for press. . . . I hope you will read my volume, for, if you don't, I cannot think of anyone else who will! We have at last got our house and place tolerably comfortable, and I am well satisfied with our anchorage for life. What an autumn we have had: completely Chilian; here we have had not a drop of rain or a cloudy day for a month. I am positively tired of the fine weather, and long for the sight of mud almost as much as I did when in Peru.

¹ In a letter to Henslow, Darwin wrote: "If he [Mr. Kemp] had not shown himself a most careful and ingenious observer, I should have thought nothing of the case."

The vitality of seeds was a subject in which Darwin continued to take an interest. In July, 1855 (*Life and Letters*, II., p. 65), he wrote to Hooker: "A man told me the other day of, as I thought, a splendid instance—and splendid it was, for according to his evidence the seed came up alive out of the lower part of the London Clay! I disgusted him by telling him that palms ought to have come up."

In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855, p. 758, appeared a notice (half a column in length) by Darwin on the "Vitality of Seeds." The facts related refer to the "Sand-walk" at Down; the wood was planted in 1846 on a piece of pasture land laid down as grass in 1840. In 1855, on the soil being dug in several places, Charlock (*Brassica sinapistrum*) sprang up freely. The subject continued to interest him, and we find a note dated July 2nd, 1874, in which Darwin recorded that forty-six plants of Charlock sprang up in that year over a space (14 x 7 feet) which had been dug to a considerable depth. In the course of the article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Darwin remarks: "The power in seeds of retaining their vitality when buried in damp soil may well be an element in preserving the species, and therefore seeds may be specially endowed with this capacity; whereas the power of retaining vitality in a dry artificial condition must be an indirect, and in one sense accidental, quality in seeds of little or no use to the species."

The point of view expressed in the letter to Lyell above given is of interest in connection with the research of Horace Brown and F. Escombe¹ on the remarkable power possessed by dry seeds of resistance to the temperature of liquid air. The point of the experiment is that life continues at a temperature "below that at which ordinary chemical reactions take place." A still more striking demonstration of the fact has been made by Thiselton-Dyer and Dewar,² who employed liquid hydrogen as a refrigerant. The connection between these facts and the dormancy of buried seeds is only indirect; but inasmuch as the experiment proves the possibility of life surviving a period in which no ordinary chemical change occurs, it is clear that they help one to believe in greatly prolonged dormancy in conditions which tend to check metabolism. For a discussion of the bearing of their results on the life-problem, and for the literature of the subject, reference should be made to the paper by Brown and Escombe. See also C. de Candolle "On Latent Life in Seeds," *Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1896, p. 1023; and F. Escombe, *Science Progress*, Vol. I., N.S., p. 585, 1897.

To J. S. Henslow.

Letter 578

Down, Saturday [Nov. 5th, 1843].

I sent that weariful *Atriplex* to Babington, as I said I would, and he tells me that he has reared a facsimile by sowing

¹ *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, Vol. LXII., p. 160.

² Read before the British Association (Dover), 1899, and published in the *Comptes rendus*, 1899, and in the *Proc. R. Soc.*, LXV., p. 361, 1899.

Letter 578 the seeds of *A. angustifolia* in rich soil. He says he knows the *A. hastata*, and that it is very different. Until your last note I had not heard that Mr. Kemp's seeds had produced two *Polygonums*. He informs me he saw each plant bring up the husk of the individual seed which he planted. I believe myself in his accuracy, but I have written to advise him not to publish, for as he collected only two kinds of seeds—and from them two *Polygonums*, two species or varieties of *Atriplex* and a *Rumex* have come up, any one would say (as you suggested) that more probably all the seeds were in the soil, than that seeds, which must have been buried for tens of thousands of years, should retain their vitality. If the *Atriplex* had turned out new, the evidence would indeed have been good. I regret this result of poor Mr. Kemp's seeds, especially as I believed, from his statements and the appearance of the seeds, that they did germinate, and I further have no doubt that their antiquity must be immense. I am sorry also for the trouble you have had. I heard the other day through a circuitous course how you are astonishing all the clodhoppers in your whole part of the county: and [what is] far more wonderful, as it was remarked to me, that you had not, in doing this, aroused the envy of all the good surrounding sleeping parsons. What good you must do to the present and all succeeding generations.¹

Letter 579

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Nov. 14th [1855].

You well know how credulous I am, and therefore you will not be surprised at my believing the Raspberry² story: a very similar case is on record in Germany—viz., seeds from a barrow; I have hardly zeal to translate it for the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.³ I do not go the whole hog—viz., that sixty and two thousand years are all the same, for I should imagine that some slight chemical change was always going on in a seed. Is this not so? The discussions have stirred me up to

¹ For an account of Professor Henslow's management of his parish of Hitcham see *Memoir of the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A.*, by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns: 8vo, London, 1862.

² This probably refers to Lindley's story of the germination of raspberry seeds taken from a barrow 1600 years old.

"Vitality of Seeds," *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Nov. 17th, 1855, p. 758.

send my very small case of the charlock ; but as it required Letter 579
some space to give all details, perhaps Lindley will not insert ;
and if he does, you, you worse than an unbelieving dog, will
not, I know, believe. The reason I do not care to try Mr.
Bentham's plan is that I think it would be very troublesome,
and it would not, if I did not find seed, convince me myself
that none were in the earth, for I have found in my salting
experiments that the earth clings to the seeds, and the seeds
are very difficult to find. Whether washing would do I know
not ; a gold-washer would succeed, I daresay.

To W. J. Hooker.

Letter 580

Testimonial from Charles Darwin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. and G.S.,
late Naturalist to Captain FitzRoy's Voyage.

Down House, Farnborough, August 25th, 1845.

I have heard with much interest that your son, Dr.
Hooker, is a candidate for the Botanical Chair at Edinburgh.
From my former attendance at that University, I am aware
how important a post it is for the advancement of science,
and I am therefore the more anxious for your son's success,
from my firm belief that no one will fulfil its duties with
greater zeal or ability. Since his return from the famous
Antarctic expedition, I have had, as you are aware, much
communication with him, with respect to the collections
brought home by myself, and on other scientific subjects ;
and I cannot express too strongly my admiration at the
accuracy of his varied knowledge, and at his powers of
generalisation. From Dr. Hooker's disposition, no one, in
my opinion, is more fitted to communicate to beginners
a strong taste for those pursuits to which he is himself so
ardently devoted. For the sake of the advancement of Botany
in all its branches, your son has my warmest wishes for his
success.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 581

Down, Thursday [June 11th, 1847].

Many thanks for your kindness about the lodgings—it
will be of great use to me.¹ Please let me know the address
if Mr. Jacobson succeeds, for I think I shall go on the 22nd
and write previously to my lodgings. I have since had

¹ The British Association met at Oxford in 1847.

Letter 581 a tempting invitation from Daubeny¹ to meet Henslow, etc., but upon the whole, I believe, lodgings will answer best, for then I shall have a secure solitary retreat to rest in.

I am extremely glad I sent the *Laburnum*:² the raceme grew in centre of tree, and had a most minute tuft of leaves, which presented no unusual appearance: there is now on one raceme a terminal bilateral [*i.e.*, half yellow, half purple] flower, and on another raceme a single terminal pure yellow and one adjoining bilateral flower. If you would like them I will send them; otherwise I would keep them to see whether the bilateral flowers will seed, for Herbert³ says the yellow ones will. Herbert is wrong in thinking there are no somewhat analogous facts: I can tell you some, when we meet. I know not whether botanists consider each petal and stamen an individual; if so, there seems to me no especial difficulty in the case, but if a flower-bud is a unit, are not their flowers very strange?

I have seen Dillwyn in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and was disgusted at it, for I thought my bilateral flowers would have been a novelty for you.

In a letter to Hooker, dated June 2nd, 1847, Darwin makes a bold suggestion as to floral symmetry:—

I send you a tuft of the quasi-hybrid *Laburnum*, with two kinds of flowers on same stalk, and with what strikes [me] as very curious (though I know it has been observed before),

¹ Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny, F.R.S. (1795-1867), Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; elected Professor of Chemistry in the University 1822; in 1834 he became Professor of Botany, and in 1840 Professor of Rural Economy.

² This refers to the celebrated form known as *Cytisus Adami*, of which a full account is given in *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Vol. I., Ed. II., p. 413. It has been supposed to be a seminal hybrid or graft-hybrid between *C. laburnum* and *C. purpureus*. It is remarkable for bearing "on the same tree tufts of dingy red, bright yellow, and purple flowers, borne on branches having widely different leaves and manner of growth." In a paper by Camuzet in the *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, XIII., 1833, p. 196, the author tries to show that *Cytisus Adami* is a seminal hybrid between *C. alpinus* and *C. laburnum*. Fuchs (*Sitz. k. Akad. Wien*, Bd. 107) and Beijerinck (*K. Akad. Amsterdam*, 1900) have written on *Cytisus Adami*, but throw no light on the origin of the hybrid. See letters to Jenner Weir in the present volume.

³ Dean Herbert.

namely, a flower bilaterally different: one other, I observe, has Letter 581 half its calyx purple. Is this not very curious, and opposed to the morphological idea that a flower is a condensed continuous spire of leaves? Does it not look as if flowers were normally bilateral; just in the same way as we now know that the radiating star-fish, etc., are bilateral? The case reminds me of those insects with exactly half having secondary male characters and the other half female.

It is interesting to note his change of view in later years. In an undated letter written to Mr. Spencer, probably in 1873, he says: "With respect to asymmetry in the flowers themselves, I remain contented, from all that I have seen, with adaptation to visits of insects. There is, however, another factor which it is likely enough may have come into play—viz., the protection of the anthers and pollen from the injurious effects of rain. I think so because several flowers inhabiting rainy countries, as A. Kerner has lately shown, bend their heads down in rainy weather."

To J. D. Hooker.

June [1855].

Letter 582

This is an early example of Darwin's interest in the movements of plants. Sleeping plants, as is well known, may acquire a rhythmic movement differing from their natural period, but the precise experiment here described has not, as far as known, been carried out. See Pfeffer, *Periodische Bewegungen*, 1875, p. 32.

I thank you much for *Hedysarum*: I do hope it is not very precious, for, as I told you, it is for probably a most foolish purpose. I read somewhere that no plant closes its leaves so promptly in darkness, and I want to cover it up daily for half an hour, and see if I can *teach it* to close by itself, or more easily than at first in darkness. I am rather puzzled about its transmission, from not knowing how tender it is. . . .

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, July 19th, 1856.

Letter 583

I thank you warmly for the very kind manner with which you have taken my request. It will, in truth, be a most important service to me; for it is absolutely necessary that I should discuss single and double creations, as a very crucial point on the general origin of species, and I must confess, with the aid of all sorts of visionary hypotheses, a very hostile one. I am delighted that you will take up possibility of crossing; no botanist has done so, which I have long

Letter 583 regretted, and I am glad to see that it was one of A. De Cane's desiderata. By the way, he is curiously contradictory on subject. I am far from expecting that no cases of apparent impossibility will be found; but certainly I expect that ultimately they will disappear; for instance, Campanulaceæ seems a strong case, but now it is pretty clear that they must be liable to crossing. Sweet-peas,¹ bee-orchis, and perhaps hollyhocks are, at present, my greatest difficulties; and I find I cannot experimentise by castrating sweet-peas, without doing fatal injury. Formerly I felt most interest on this point as one chief means of eliminating varieties; but I feel interest now in other ways. One general fact [that] makes me believe in my doctrine,² is that *no* terrestrial animal in which semen is liquid is hermaphrodite except with mutual copulation; in terrestrial plants in which the semen is dry there are many hermaphrodites. Indeed, I do wish I lived at Kew, or at least so that I could see you oftener. To return again to subject of crossing: I have been inclined to speculate so far, as to think (my ! ?) notion (I say *my* notion, but I think others have put forward nearly or quite similar ideas) perhaps explains the frequent separation of the sexes in trees, which I think I have heard remarked (and in looking over the mono- and dioecious Linnean classes in Persoon seems true) are very apt to have sexes separated; for [in] a tree having a vast number of flowers on the same individual, or at least the same stock, each flower, if only hermaphrodite on the common plan, would generally get its own pollen or only pollen from another flower on same stock,—whereas if the sexes were separate there would be a better chance of occasional pollen from another distinct stock. I have thought of testing this in your New Zealand Flora, but I have no standard of comparison, and I found myself bothered by bushes. I should propound

¹ In *Lathyrus odoratus* the absence of the proper insect has been supposed to prevent crossing. See *Variation under Domestication*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 68; but the explanation there given for *Pisum* may probably apply to *Lathyrus*.

² The doctrine which has been epitomised as *Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilisation*, and is generally known as Knight's Law or the Knight-Darwin Law, is discussed by Francis Darwin in *Nature*, 1898. References are there given to the chief passages in the *Origin of Species*, etc., bearing on the question. See Letter 19, Vol. I.

that some unknown causes had favoured development of trees and bushes in New Zealand, and consequent on this there had been a development of separation of sexes to prevent too much intermarriage. I do not, of course, suppose the prevention of too much intermarriage the only good of separation of sexes. But such wild notions are not worth troubling you with the reading of.

Letter 583

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 584

Moor Park [May 2nd, 1857].

The most striking case, which I have stumbled on, on apparent, but false relation of structure of plants to climate, seems to be Meyer and Doège's remark that there is not one single, even moderately-sized, family at the Cape of Good Hope which has not one or several species with heath-like foliage; and when we consider this together with the number of true heaths, any one would have been justified, had it not been for our own British heaths,¹ in saying that heath-like foliage must stand in direct relation to a dry and moderately warm climate. Does this not strike you as a good case of false relation? I am so pleased with this place and the people here, that I am greatly tempted to bring Etty here, for she has not, on the whole, derived any benefit from Hastings. With thanks for your never failing assistance to me . . .

I remember that you were surprised at number of seeds germinating in pond mud. I tried a fourth pond, and took about as much mud (rather more than in former case) as would fill a very large breakfast cup, and before I had left home 118 plants had come up; how many more will be up on my return I know not. This bears on chance of birds by their muddy feet transporting fresh-water plants.

This would not be a bad dodge for a collector in country when plants were not in seed, to collect and dry mud from ponds.

¹ It is well known that plants with xerophytic characteristics are not confined to dry climates; it is only necessary to mention halophytes, alpine plants and certain epiphytes. The heaths of Northern Europe are placed among the xerophytes by Warming (*Lehrbuch der ökologischen Pflanzengeographie*, p. 234, Berlin, 1896).

Letter 585

To Asa Gray.

Down [1857]

I am very glad to hear that you think of discussing the relative ranges of the identical and allied U. States and European species, when you have time. Now this leads me to make a very audacious remark in opposition to what I imagine Hooker has been writing,¹ and to your own scientific conscience. I presume he has been urging you to finish your great *Flora* before you do anything else. Now I would say it is your duty to generalise as far as you safely can from your as yet completed work. Undoubtedly careful discrimination of species is the foundation of all good work; but I must look at such papers as yours in Silliman as the fruit. As careful observation is far harder work than generalisation, and still harder than speculation, do you not think it very possible that it may be overvalued? It ought never to be forgotten that the observer can generalise his own observations incomparably better than any one else. How many astronomers have laboured their whole lives on observations, and have not drawn a single conclusion; I think it is Herschel who has remarked how much better it would be if they had paused in their devoted work and seen what they could have deduced from their work. So do pray look at this side of the question, and let us have another paper or two like the last admirable ones. There, am I not an audacious dog!

You ask about my doctrine which led me to expect that trees would tend to have separate sexes. I am inclined to believe that no organic being exists which perpetually self-fertilises itself. This will appear very wild, but I can venture to say that if you were to read my observations on this subject you would agree it is not so wild as it will at first appear to you, from flowers said to be always fertilised in bud, etc. It is a long subject, which I have attended to for eighteen years. Now, it occurred to me that in a large tree with hermaphrodite flowers, we will say it would be ten to one that it would be fertilised by the pollen of its own flower, and a thousand or ten thousand to one that if crossed it would be crossed only with pollen from another flower of same tree, which would be opposed to my doctrine. Therefore, on the

¹ See Letter 338, Vol. I., p. 443.

great principle of "Nature not lying," I fully expected that Letter 585
trees would be apt to be dioecious or monœcious (which, as pollen has to be carried from flower to flower every time, would favour a cross from another individual of the same species), and so it seems to be in Britain and N. Zealand. Nor can the fact be explained by certain families having this structure and chancing to be trees, for the rule seems to hold both in genera and families, as well as in species.

I give you full permission to laugh your fill at this wild speculation ; and I do not pretend but what it may be chance which, in this case, has led me apparently right. But I repeat that I feel sure that my doctrine has more probability than at first it appears to have. If you had not asked, I should not have written at such length, though I cannot give any of my reasons.

The Leguminosæ are my greatest opposers ; yet if I were to trust to observations on insects made during many years, I should fully expect crosses to take place in them ; but I cannot find that our garden varieties ever cross each other. I do *not* ask you to take any trouble about it, but if you should by chance come across any intelligent nurseryman, I wish you would enquire whether they take any pains in raising the varieties of papilionaceous plants apart to prevent crossing. (I have seen a statement of naturally formed crossed *Phaseoli* near N. York.) The worst is that nurserymen are apt to attribute all varieties to crossing.

Finally I incline to believe that every living being requires an occasional cross with a distinct individual ; and as trees from the mere multitude of flowers offer an obstacle to this, I suspect this obstacle is counteracted by tendency to have sexes separated. But I have forgotten to say that my maximum difficulty is trees having papilionaceous flowers : some of them, I know, have their keel-petals expanded when ready for fertilisation ; but Bentham does not believe that this is general : nevertheless, on principle of nature not lying, I suspect that this will turn out so, or that they are eminently sought by bees dusted with pollen. Again I do *not* ask you to take trouble, but if strolling under your Robinias when in full flower, just look at stamens and pistils whether protruded and whether bees visit them. I must just mention a fact mentioned to me the other day by Sir W. Macarthur, a clever

Letter 585 Australian gardener: viz., how odd it was that his *Erythrina* in N. S. Wales would not set a seed, without he imitated the movements of the petals which bees cause. Well, as long as you live, you will never, after this fearfully long note, ask me why I believe this or that.

Letter 586

To Asa Gray.

June 18th [1857].

It has been extremely kind of you telling me about the trees: now with your facts, and those from Britain, N. Zealand, and Tasmania I shall have fair materials for judging. I am writing this away from home, but I think your fraction of $\frac{9.6}{18.7}$ is as large as in other cases, and is at least a striking coincidence.

I thank you much for your remarks about my crossing notions, to which, I may add, I was led by exactly the same idea as yours, viz., that crossing must be one means of eliminating variation, and then I wished to make out how far in animals and vegetables this was possible. Papilionaceous flowers are almost dead floorers to me, and I cannot experimentise, as castration alone often produces sterility. I am surprised at what you say about Compositæ and Gramineæ. From what I have seen of latter they seemed to me (and I have watched wheat, owing to what L. de Longchamps has said on their fertilisation in bud) favourable for crossing; and from Cassini's observations and Kölreuter's on the adhesive pollen, and C. C. Sprengel's, I had concluded that the Compositæ were eminently likely (I am aware of the pistil brushing out pollen) to be crossed.¹ If in some months' time you can find time to tell me whether you have made any observations on the early fertilisation of plants in these two orders, I should be very glad to hear, as it would save me from great blunder. In several published remarks on this subject in various genera it has seemed to me that the early fertilisation has been inferred from the early shedding of the pollen, which I think is clearly a false inference. Another cause, I should think, of the belief of fertilisation in the bud, is the

¹ This is an instance of the curious ignorance of the essential principles of floral mechanism which was to be found even among learned and accomplished botanists such as Gray, before the publication of the *Fertilisation of Orchids*. Even in 1863 we find Darwin explaining the meaning of dichogamy in a letter to Gray.

not-rare, abnormal, early maturity of the pistil as described by Gärtner. I have hitherto failed in meeting with detailed accounts of regular and normal impregnation in the bud. *Podostemon* and *Subularia* under water (and Leguminosæ) seem and are strongest cases against me, as far as I as yet know. I am so sorry that you are so overwhelmed with work; it makes your *very great* kindness to me the more striking. Letter 586

It is really pretty to see how effectual insects are. A short time ago I found a female holly sixty measured yards from any other holly, and I cut off some twigs and took by chance twenty stigmas, cut off their tops, and put them under the microscope: there was pollen on every one, and in profusion on most! weather cloudy and stormy and unfavourable, wind in wrong direction to have brought any.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Jan. 12th [1858].

Letter 587

I want to ask a question which will take you only few words to answer. It bears on my former belief (and Asa Gray strongly expressed opinion) that Papilionaceous flowers were fatal to my notion of there being no eternal hermaphrodites. First let me say how evidence goes. You will remember my facts going to show that kidney-beans require visits of bees to be fertilised. This has been positively stated to be the case with *Lathyrus grandiflorus*, and has been very partially verified by me. Sir W. Macarthur tells me that *Erythrina* will hardly seed in Australia without the petals are moved as if by bee. I have just met the statement that, with common bean, when the humble-bees bite holes at the base of the flower, and therefore cease visiting the mouth of the corolla, "hardly a bean will set." But now comes a much more curious statement, that [in] 1842-43, "since bees were established at Wellington (N. Zealand), clover seeds all over the settlement, *which it did not before*."¹ The writer evidently has no idea what the connection can be. Now I cannot help at once connecting this statement (and all the foregoing statements in some degree support each other, as all have been advanced without any sort of theory) with the remarkable absence of Papilionaceous plants in N. Zealand. I see in your list *Clianthus*, *Carmichaelia* (four species), a new

¹ See Letter 362, Vol. I.

Letter 587 genus, a shrub, and *Edwardsia* (is latter Papilionaceous). Now what I want to know is whether any of these have flowers as small as clover; for if they have large flowers they may be visited by humble-bees, which I think I remember do exist in N. Zealand; and which humble-bees would not visit the smaller clover. Even the very minute little yellow clover in England has every flower visited and revisited by hive-bees, as I know by experience. Would it not be a curious case of correlation if it could be shown to be probable that herbaceous and small Leguminosæ do not exist because when [their] seeds [are] washed ashore (!!!) no small bees exist there. Though this latter fact must be ascertained. I may not prove anything, but does it not seem odd that so many quite independent facts, or rather statements, should point all in one direction, viz., that bees are necessary to the fertilisation of Papilionaceous flowers?

Letter 588

To John Lubbock (Lord Avebury).

Sunday [1859].

Do you remember calling my attention to certain flowers in the truss of Pelargoniums not being true, or not having the dark shade on the two upper petals? I believe it was Lady Lubbock's observation. I find, as I expected, it is always the central or sub-central flower; but what is far more curious, the nectary, which is blended with the peduncle of the flowers, gradually lessens and quite disappears,¹ as the dark shade on the two upper petals disappears. Compare the stalk in the two enclosed parcels, in each of which there is a perfect flower.

Now, if your gardener will not be outrageous, do look over your geraniums and send me a few trusses, if you can find any, having the flowers without the marks, sending me some perfect flowers on same truss. The case seems to me rather a pretty one of correlation of growth; for the calyx also becomes slightly modified in the flowers without marks.

Letter 589

To Maxwell Masters.

Down, April 7th [1860].

I hope that you will excuse the liberty which I take in writing to you and begging a favour. I have been very much

¹ This fact is mentioned in Maxwell Masters' *Vegetable Teratology* (Ray Society's Publications), 1869, p. 221.

interested by the abstract (too brief) of your lecture at the Royal Institution. Many of the facts alluded to are full of interest for me. But on one point I should be infinitely obliged if you could procure me any information: namely, with respect to sweet-peas. I am a great believer in the natural crossing of individuals of the same species. But I have been assured by Mr. Cattell,¹ of Westerham, that the several varieties of sweet-pea can be raised close together for a number of years without intercrossing. But on the other hand he stated that they go over the beds, and pull up any false plant, which they very naturally attribute to wrong seeds getting mixed in the lot. After many failures, I succeeded in artificially crossing two varieties, and the offspring out of the same pod, instead of being intermediate, was very nearly like the two pure parents; yet in one, there was a trace of the cross, and these crossed peas in the next generation showed still more plainly their mongrel origin. Now, what I want to know is, whether there is much variation in sweet-peas which might be owing to natural crosses. What I should expect would be that they would keep true for many years, but that occasionally, perhaps at long intervals, there would be a considerable amount of crossing of the varieties grown close together. Can you give, or obtain from your father, any information on this head, and allow me to quote your authority? It would really be a very great favour and kindness.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 590

The genera *Scævola* and *Leschenaultia*, to which the following letter refers, belong to the Goodeniaceæ (Goodenovieæ, Bentham & Hooker), an order allied to the Lobeliaceæ, although the mechanism of fertilisation resembles rather more nearly that of *Campanula*. The characteristic feature of the flower in this order is the *indusium*, or, as Delpino² calls it, the "collecting cup": this cuplike organ is a development of the style, and serves the same function as the hairs on the style of *Campanula*, namely, that of taking the pollen from the anthers and presenting it to the visiting insect. During this stage the immature stigma is at the bottom of the cup, and though surrounded by pollen is incapable of being pollinated. In most genera of the order the pollen is pushed out of the indusium by the growth of the style or stigma, very much as

¹ The nurseryman he generally dealt with.

² Delpino's observations on Dichogamy, summarised by Hildebrand in *Bot. Zeitung*, 1870, p. 634.

Letter 590 occurs in *Lobelia* or the Compositæ. Finally the style emerges from the indusium,¹ the stigmas open out and are pollinated from younger flowers. The mechanism of fertilisation has been described by F. Müller,² and more completely by Delpino (*loc. cit.*).

Mr. Bentham wrote a paper³ on the style and stigma in the Goodenoviæ, where he speaks of Mr. Darwin's belief that fertilisation takes place outside the indusium. This statement, which we imagine Mr. Bentham must have had from an unpublished source, was incomprehensible to him as long as he confined his work to such genera as *Goodenia*, *Scævola*, *Velleia*, *Calogyne*, in which the mechanism is much as above described; but on examining *Leschenaultia* the meaning became clear. Bentham writes of this genus:—"The indusium is usually described as broadly two-lipped, without any distinct stigma. The fact appears to be that the upper less prominent lip is stigmatic all over, inside and out with a transverse band of short glandular hairs at its base outside, while the lower more prominent lip is smooth and glabrous, or with a tuft of rigid hairs. Perhaps this lower lip and the upper band of hairs are all that correspond to the indusium of other genera; and the so-called upper lip, outside of which impregnation may well take place, as observed by Mr. Darwin, must be regarded as the true stigma."

Darwin's interest in the Goodeniaceæ was due to the mechanism being apparently fitted for self-fertilisation. In 1871 a writer signing himself F.W.B. made a communication to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,⁴ in which he expresses himself as "agreeably surprised" to find *Leschenaultia* adapted for self-fertilisation, or at least for self-pollinisation. This led Darwin to publish a short note in the same journal,⁵ in which he describes the penetration of pollen-tubes into the viscid surface on the outside of the indusium. He also describes how a brush, pushed into the flower in imitation of an

¹ According to Hamilton (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, X., 1895, p. 361) the stigma rarely grows beyond the indusium in *Dampiera*. In the same journal (1885-6, p. 157, and IX., 1894, p. 201) Hamilton has given a number of interesting observations on *Goodenia*, *Scævola*, *Selliera*, *Brunonia*. There seem to be mechanisms for cross- and also for self-fertilisation.

² In a letter to Hildebrand published in the *Bot. Zeitung*, 1868, p. 113.

³ *Linn. Soc. Journal*, 1869, p. 203.

⁴ 1871, p. 1103.

⁵ 1871, p. 1166. He had previously written in the *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, May 28th, 1861, p. 151:—"Leschenaultia formosa has apparently the most effective contrivance to prevent the stigma of one flower ever receiving a grain of pollen from another flower; for the pollen is shed in the early bud, and is there shut up round the stigma within a cup or indusium. But some observations led me to suspect that nevertheless insect agency here comes into play; for I found by holding a camel-hair pencil parallel to the pistil, and moving it as if it were a bee

insect, presses "against the slightly projecting lower lip of the indusium, Letter 590 opens it, and some of the hairs enter and become smeared with pollen." The yield of pollen is therefore differently arranged in *Leschenaultia*; for in the more typical genera it depends on the growth of the style inside the indusium. Delpino, however (see Hildebrand's version, *loc. cit.*), describes a similar opening of the cup produced by pressure on the hairs in some genera of the order.

Down, June 7th [1860].

Best and most beloved of men, I supplicate and entreat you to observe one point for me. Remember that the Goodeniaceæ have weighed like an incubus for years on my soul. It relates to *Scaevola microcarpa*. I find that in bud the indusium collects all the pollen splendidly, but, differently from *Leschenaultia*, cannot be afterwards easily opened. Further, I find that at an early stage, when the flower first opens, a boat-shaped stigma lies at the bottom of the indusium, and further that this stigma, after the flower has some time expanded, grows very rapidly, when the plant is kept hot, and pushes out of the indusium a mass of pollen; and at same time two horns project at the corners of the indusium. Now the appearance of these horns makes me suppose that these are the stigmatic surfaces. Will you look to this? for if they be by the relative position of the parts (with indusium and stigma bent at right angles to style) [I am led to think] that an insect entering a flower could not fail to have [its] whole back (at the period when, as I have seen, a whole mass of pollen is pushed out) covered with pollen, which would almost certainly get rubbed on the two horns. Indeed, I doubt whether, without this aid, pollen would get on to the horns. What interests me in the case is the analogy in result with the *Lobelia*, but by very different means. In *Lobelia* the stigma, before it is mature, pushes by its circular brush of hairs the pollen out of the conjoined anthers; here the indusium collects pollen, and then the growth of the stigma pushes it out. In the course of about

going to suck the nectar, the straggling hairs of the brush opened the lip of the indusium, entered it, stirred up the pollen, and brought out some grains. I did this to five flowers, and marked them. These five flowers all set pods; whereas only two other pods set on the whole plant, though covered with innumerable flowers. . . . I wrote to Mr. James Drummond, at Swan River in Australia, . . . and he soon wrote to me that he had seen a bee cleverly opening the indusium and extracting pollen."

Letter 590 1½ hour, I found an indusium with hairs on the outer edge perfectly clogged with pollen, and horns protruded, which before the 1½ hour had not one grain of pollen outside the indusium, and no trace of protruding horns. So you will see how I wish to know whether the horns are the true stigmatic surfaces. I would try the case experimentally by putting pollen on the horns, but my greenhouse is so cold, and my plant so small, and in such a little pot, that I suppose it would not seed. . . .

The little length of stigmatic horns at the moment when pollen is forced out of the indusium, compared to what they ultimately attain, makes me fancy that they are not then mature or ready, and if so, as in *Lobelia*, each flower must be fertilised by pollen from another and earlier flower.

How curious that the indusium should first so cleverly collect pollen and then afterwards push it out! Yet how closely analogous to *Campanula* brushing pollen out of the anther and retaining it on hairs till the stigma is ready. I am going to try whether *Campanula* sets seed without insect agency.

Letter 591

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letters are given here rather than in chronological order, as bearing on the *Leschenaultia* problem. The latter part of Letter 591 refers to the cleistogamic flowers of *Viola*.

Down, May 1st [1862].

If you can screw out time, do look at the stigma of the blue *Leschenaultia biloba*. I have just examined a large bud with the indusium not yet closed, and it seems to me certain that there is no stigma within. The case would be very important for me, and I do not like to trust solely to myself. I have been impregnating flowers, but it is rather difficult. . . .

I have just looked again at *Viola canina*. The case is odder: only 2 stamens which embrace the stigma have pollen; the 3 other stamens have no anther-cells and no pollen. These 2 fertile anthers are of different shape from the 3 sterile others, and the scale representing the lower lip is larger and differently shaped from the 4 other scales representing 4 other petals.

In *V. odorata* (single flower) all five stamens produce pollen. But I daresay all this is known.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 592

Nov. 3rd [1862].

Do you remember the scarlet *Leschenaultia formosa* with the sticky margin outside the indusium? Well, this is the stigma—at least, I find the pollen-tubes here penetrate and nowhere else. What a joke it would be if the stigma is always exterior, and this by far the greatest difficulty in my crossing notions should turn out a case eminently requiring insect aid, and consequently almost inevitably insuring crossing. By the way, have you any other Goodeniaceæ which you could lend me, besides *Leschenaultia* and *Scævola*, of which I have seen enough?

I had a long letter the other day from Crocker of Chichester; he has the real spirit of an experimentalist, but has not done much this summer.

To F. Müller.

Letter 593

Down, April 9th and 15th [1866].

I am very much obliged by your letter of February 13th, abounding with so many highly interesting facts. Your account of the Rubiaceous plant is one of the most extraordinary that I have ever read, and I am glad you are going to publish it. I have long wished some one to observe the fertilisation of *Scævola*, and you must permit me to tell you what I have observed. First, for the allied genus of *Leschenaultia*: utterly disbelieving that it fertilises itself, I introduced a camel-hair brush into the flower in the same way as a bee would enter, and I found that the flowers were thus fertilised, which never otherwise happens; I then searched for the stigma, and found it outside the indusium with the pollen-tubes penetrating it; and I convinced Dr. Hooker that botanists were quite wrong in supposing that the stigma lay inside the indusium. In *Scævola microcarpa* the structure is very different, for the immature stigma lies at the base within the indusium, and as the stigma grows it pushes the pollen out of the indusium, and it then clings to the hairs which fringe the tips of the indusium; and when an insect enters the flower, the pollen (as I have seen) is swept from these long hairs on to the insect's back. The stigma continues to grow, but is not apparently ready for impregnation until it is developed into two long protruding horns, at which period

Letter 593 all the pollen has been pushed out of the indusium. But my observations are here at fault, for I did not observe the penetration of the pollen-tubes. The case is almost parallel with that of *Lobelia*. Now, I hope you will get two plants of *Scævola*, and protect one from insects, leaving the other uncovered, and observe the results, both in the number of capsules produced, and in the average number of seeds in each. It would be well to fertilise half a dozen flowers under the net, to prove that the cover is not injurious to fertility.

With respect to your case of *Aristolochia*, I think further observation would convince you that it is not fertilised only by larvæ, for in a nearly parallel case of an *Arum* and an *Aristolochia*, I found that insects flew from flower to flower. I would suggest to you to observe any cases of flowers which catch insects by their probosces, as occurs with some of the Apocynæ¹; I have never been able to conceive for what purpose (if any) this is effected; at the same time, if I tempt you to neglect your zoological work for these miscellaneous observations I shall be guilty of a great crime.

To return for a moment to the indusium: how curious it is that the pollen should be thus collected in a special receptacle, afterwards to be swept out by insects' agency!

I am surprised at what you tell me about the fewness of the flowers of your native orchids which produce seed-capsules. What a contrast with our temperate European species, with the exception of some species of *Ophrys*!—I now know of three or four cases of self-fertilising orchids, but all these are provided with means for an occasional cross.

I am sorry to say Dr. Crüger is dead from a fever.

I received yesterday your paper in the *Botanische Zeitung* on the wood of climbing plants.² I have read as yet only your very interesting and curious remarks on the subject as bearing on the change of species; you have pleased me by the very high compliments which you pay to my paper. I have been at work since March 1st on a new English edition³ of my *Origin*, of which when published I will send you a

¹ Probably Asclepiadæ. See H. Müller, *Fertilisation of Flowers*, p. 396.

² Fritz Müller, "Ueber das Holz einiger um Desterro wachsenden Kletterpflanzen." *Botanische Zeitung*, 1866, pp. 57, 65.

³ The 4th Edit.

copy. I have much regretted the time it has cost me, as it Letter 593
has stopped my other work. On the other hand, it will be
useful for a new third German edition, which is now wanted.
I have corrected it largely, and added some discussions, but
not nearly so much as I wished to do, for, being able to work
only two hours daily, I feared I should never get it finished.
I have taken some facts and views from your work "Für
Darwin"; but not one quarter of what I should like to
have quoted.

To A. G. More.¹

Letter 594

Down, June 24th, 1860.

I hope that you will forgive the liberty which I take in
writing to you and requesting a favour. Mr. H. C. Watson
has given me your address, and has told me that he thought
that you would be willing to oblige me. Will you please to
read the enclosed, and then you will understand what I wish
observed with respect to the bee-orchis.² What I especially
wish, from information which I have received since publishing
the enclosed, is that the state of the pollen-masses should be
noted in flowers just beginning to wither, in a district where
the bee-orchis is extremely common. I have been assured
that in parts of Isle of Wight, viz., Freshwater Gate, numbers
occur almost crowded together: whether anything of this
kind occurs in your vicinity I know not; but, if in your
power, I should be infinitely obliged for any information. As
I am writing, I will venture to mention another wish which
I have: namely, to examine fresh flowers and buds of the
Aceras, *Spiranthes*, marsh *Epipactis*, and any other rare orchis.

¹ Alexander Goodman More (1830-95), botanist and zoologist, distinguished chiefly by his researches on the distribution of Irish plants and animals. He was born in London, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became Assistant in the Natural History Museum at Dublin in 1867, and Curator in 1881. He was forced by ill-health to resign his post in 1887, and died in 1895. He is best known for the *Cybele Hibernica* and for various papers published in the *Ibis*. He was also the author of *Outlines of the Natural History of the Isle of Wight*, of a *Supplement to the Flora Vectensis*, and innumerable shorter papers. His *Life and Letters* has been edited by Mr. C. B. Moffat, with a preface by Miss Frances More (1898). There is a good obituary notice by Mr. R. Barrington in the *Irish Naturalist*, May, 1895.

² *Ophrys apifera*.

Letter 594 The point which I wish to examine is really very curious, but it would take too long space to explain. Could you oblige me by taking the great trouble to send me in an old fan canister any of these orchids, permitting me, of course, to repay postage? It would be a great kindness, but perhaps I am unreasonable to make such a request. If you will inform me whether you have leisure so far to oblige me, I would tell you my movements, for on account of my own health and that of my daughter, I shall be on the move for the next two or three weeks.

407 1860 I am sure I have much cause to apologise for the liberty which I have taken . . .

Letter 595

To A. G. More.

Down, August 3rd, 1860.

I thank you most sincerely for sending me the *Epipactis* [*palustris*]. You can hardly imagine what an interesting morning's work you have given me, as the rostellum exhibited a quite new modification of structure. It has been extremely kind of you to take so very much trouble for me. Have you looked at the pollen-masses of the bee-*Ophrys*? I do not know whether the *Epipactis* grows near to your house: if it does, and any object takes you to the place (pray do not for a moment think me so very unreasonable as to ask you to go on purpose), would you be so kind [as] to watch the flowers for a quarter of an hour, and mark whether any insects (and what?) visit these flowers.

I should suppose they would crawl in by depressing the terminal portion of the labellum; and that when within the flower this terminal portion would resume its former position; and lastly, that the insect in crawling out would not depress the labellum, but would crawl out at back of flower.¹ An

¹ The observations of Mr. William Darwin on *Epipactis palustris* given in the *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., 1877, p. 99, bear on this point. The chief fertilisers are hive-bees, which are too big to crawl into the flower. They cling to the labellum, and by depressing it open up the entrance to the flower. Owing to the elasticity of the labellum and its consequent tendency to spring up when released, the bees, "as they left the flower, seemed to fly rather upwards." This agrees with Darwin's conception of the mechanism of the flower as given in the first edition of the Orchid book, 1862, p. 100, although at that time he imagined that the fertilising insect crawled into the flower. The extreme flexibility and

insect crawling out of a recently opened flower would, I believe, Letter 595 have parts of the pollen-masses adhering to the back or shoulder. I have seen this in *Listera*. How I should like to watch the *Epipactis*.

If you can at any time send me *Spiranthes* or *Aceras* or *O. ustulata*, you would complete your work of kindness.

P.S.—If you should visit the *Epipactis* again, would you gather a few of the lower flowers which have been opened for some time and have begun to wither a little, and observe whether pollen is well cleared out of anther-case. I have been struck with surprise that in nearly all the lower flowers sent by you, though much of the pollen has been removed, yet a good deal of pollen is left wasted within the anthers. I observed something of this kind in *Cephalanthera grandiflora*. But I fear that you will think me an intolerable bore.

To A. G. More.

Letter 596

Down, August 5th, 1860.

I am infinitely obliged for your most clearly stated observations on the bee-orchis. It is now perfectly clear that something removes the pollen-masses far more with you than in this neighbourhood. But I am utterly puzzled about the foot-stalk being so often cut through. I should suspect snails. I yesterday found thirty-nine flowers, and of them only one pollen-mass in three flowers had been removed, and as these were extremely much-withered flowers I am not quite sure of the truth of this. The wind again is a new element of doubt. Your observations will aid me extremely in coming to some conclusion.¹ I hope in a day or two to receive some day-moths, on the probosces of which I am assured the pollen-masses of the bee-orchis still adhere.² . . .

elasticity of the labellum was first observed by Mr. More (see first edition, p. 99). The description of the flower given in the above letter to Mr. More is not quite clear; the reader is referred to the *Fertilisation of Orchids*, loc. cit.

¹ Mr. More's observations on the percentage of flowers in which the pollinia were absent are quoted in *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. I., p. 68.

² He was doomed to disappointment. On July 17th, 1861, he wrote to Mr. More:—"I found the other day a lot of bee-*Ophrys* with the glands of the pollinia all in their pouches. All facts point clearly to eternal self-fertilisation in this species; yet I cannot swallow the bitter pill. Have you looked at any this year?"

Letter 596 I wrote yesterday to thank you for the *Epipactis*. For the chance of your liking to look at what I have found: take a recently opened flower, drag gently up the stigmatic surface almost any object (the side of a hooked needle), and you will find the cap of the hemispherical rostellum comes off with a touch, and being viscid on under-surface, clings to needle, and as pollen-masses are already attached to the back of rostellum, the needle drags out much pollen. But to do this, the curiously projecting and fleshy summits of anther-cases must at some time be pushed back slightly. Now when an insect's head gets into the flower, when the flap of the labellum has closed by its elasticity, the insect would naturally creep out by the back-side of the flower. And mark when the insect flies to another flower with the pollen-masses adhering to it, if the flap of labellum did not easily open and allow free ingress to the insect, it would surely rub off the pollen on the upper petals, and so not leave it on stigma. It is to know whether I have rightly interpreted the structure of this whole flower that I am so curious to see how insects act. Small insects, I daresay, would crawl in and out and do nothing. I hope that I shall not have wearied you with these details.

If you would like to see a pretty and curious little sight, look to *Orchis pyramidalis*, and you will see that the sticky glands are congenitally united into a saddle-shaped organ. Remove this under microscope by pincers applied to foot-stalk of pollen-mass, and look quickly at the spontaneous movement of the saddle-shaped organs and see how beautifully adapted to seize proboscis of moth.

Letter 597

To J. D. Hooker.

Dec. 4th [1860].

Many thanks about *Apocynum* and Meyen.

The latter I want about some strange movements in cells of *Drosera*, which Meyen¹ alone seems to have observed. It is very curious, but Trécul disbelieves that *Drosera* really clasps flies! I should very much wish to talk over *Drosera* with you. I did chloroform it, and the leaves which were already expanded did not recover thirty seconds of exposure for three days. I used the expression weight for the bit of

¹ No observations of Meyen are mentioned in *Insectivorous Plants*.

hair which caused movement and weighed $\frac{1}{78000}$ of a grain ; Letter 597 but I do not believe it is weight,¹ and what it is, I cannot after many experiments conjecture. The movement in this case does not depend on the chemical nature of substance. Latterly I have tried experiments on single glands, and a microscopical atom of raw meat causes such rapid movement that I could see it move like hand of clock. In this case it is the nature of the object. It is wonderful the rapidity of the absorption : in ten seconds weak solution of carbonate of ammonia changes not the colour, but the state of contents within the glands. In two minutes thirty seconds juice of meat has been absorbed by gland and passed from cell to cell all down the pedicel (or hair) of the gland, and caused the sap to pass from the cells on the upper side of the pedicel to the lower side, and this causes the curvature of the pedicel. I shall work away next summer when *Drosera* opens again, for I am much interested in subject. After the glandular hairs have curved, the oddest changes take place—viz., a segregation of the homogeneous pink fluid and necessary slow movements in the thicker matter. By Jove, I sometimes think *Drosera* is a disguised animal! You know that I always so like telling you what I do, that you must forgive me scribbling on my beloved *Drosera*. Farewell. I am so very glad that you are going to reform your ways ; I am sure that you would have injured your health seriously. There is poor Dana has done actually nothing—cannot even write a letter—for a year, and it is hoped that in another *year* he may quite recover.

After this homily, good night, my dear friend. Good heavens, I ought not to scold you, but thank you, for writing so long and interesting a letter.

¹ The doubt here expressed as to whether the result is due to actual weight is interesting in connection with Pfeffer's remarkable discovery that a smooth object in contact with the gland produces no effect if the plant is protected from all vibration ; on an ordinary table the slight shaking which reaches the plant is sufficient to make the body resting on the gland tremble, and thus produce a series of varying pressures—under these circumstances the gland is irritated, and the tentacle moves. See Pfeffer, *Untersuchungen aus d. bot. Institut zu Tübingen*, Vol. I., 1885, p. 483 ; also *Insectivorous Plants*, Ed. II., p. 22.

Letter 598

To E. Cresy.

Down, Dec. 12th [1860].

After writing out the greater part of my paper on *Drasera* I thought of so many points to try, and I wished to rest the basis of one large set of experiments, namely, to feel still more sure than I am, that a drop of plain water never produces any effect, that I have resolved to publish nothing this year. For I found in the record of my daily experiments one suspicious case. I must wait till next summer. It will be difficult to try any solid substances containing nitrogen, such as ivory, for two quite distinct causes excite the movement, namely, mechanical irritation and presence of nitrogen. When a solid substance is placed on leaf it becomes clasped, but is released sooner than when a nitrogenous solid is clasped; yet it is difficult (except with raw meat and flies) to be sure of the result, owing to differences in vigour of different plants. The last experiments which I tried before my plants became too languid are very curious, and were tried by putting microscopical atoms on the gland itself of single hairs; and it is perfectly evident that an atom of human hair, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain (as ascertained by weighing a length of hair) in weight, causes conspicuous movement. I do not believe (for atoms of cotton thread acted) it is the chemical nature; and some reasons make me doubt whether it is actual weight; it is not the shadow; and I am at present, after many experiments, confounded to know what the cause is. That these atoms did really act and alter the state of the contents of all the cells in the glandular hair, which moved, was perfectly clear. But I hope next summer to make out a good deal more . . .

Letter 599

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, May 14th [1861].

I have been putting off writing from day to day, as I did not wish to trouble you, till my wish for a little news will not let me rest . . .

I have no news to tell you, for I have had no interesting letters for some time, and have not seen a soul. I have been going through the *Cottage Gardener* of last year, on account chiefly of Beaton's¹ articles; he strikes me as a clever but

¹ Donald Beaton (1802-63). Biographical notices in the *Journal of Horticulture* and the *Cottage Gardener*, XIII., p. 153, and *Journ. Hort.*, 1863, pp. 349 and 415, are referred to in Britten & Boulger's *Biographical*

d—d cock-sure man (as Lord Melbourne said), and I have some doubts whether to be much trusted. I suspect he has never recorded his experiment at the time with care. He has made me indignant by the way he speaks of Gärtner, evidently knowing nothing of his work. I mean to try and pump him in the *Cottage Gardener*, and shall perhaps defend Gärtner. He alludes to me occasionally, and I cannot tell with what spirit. He speaks of "this Mr. Darwin" in one place as if I were a very noxious animal.

Let me have a line about poor Henslow pretty soon.

In a letter of May 18th, 1861, Darwin wrote again :—

By the way, thanks about Beaton. I have now read more of his writings, and one answer to me in *Cottage Gardener*. I can plainly see that he is not to be trusted. He does not well know his own subject of crossing.

To J. D. Hooker.¹

Letter 600

2, Hesketh Crescent, Torquay [1861].

... The beauty of the adaptation of parts seems to me unparalleled. I should think or guess [that] waxy pollen was most differentiated. In *Cypripedium*, which seems least modified, and a much exterminated group, the grains are single. In all others, as far as I have seen, they are in packets of four; and these packets cohere into many wedge-formed masses in *Orchis*, into eight, four, and finally two. It seems curious that a flower should exist which could, at most, fertilise only two other flowers, seeing how abundant pollen generally is; this fact I look at as explaining the perfection of the contrivance by which the pollen, so important from its fewness, is carried

Index of Botanists, 1893. Dr. Masters tells us that Beaton had a "first-rate reputation as a practical gardener, and was esteemed for his shrewdness and humour." He was a regular contributor to the *Cottage Gardener*, and wrote various articles on cross breeding, etc., in 1861. One of these was in reply to a letter published in the *Cottage Gardener*, May 14th, 1861, p. 112, in which Darwin asked for information as to the *Compositæ* and the hollyhock being crossed by insect visitors. In the number for June 8th, 1861, p. 211, Darwin wrote on the variability of the central flower of the carrot and the peloria of the central flower in *Pelargonium*. An extract from a letter by Darwin on *Leschenaultia*, *Cottage Gardener*, May 28th, 1861, p. 151, is given in note 5, Letter 590.

¹ Part of this letter has been published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 265.

Letter 600 from flower to flower. By the way, *Cephalanthera* has single pollen-grains, but this seems to be a case of degradation, for the rostellum is utterly aborted. Oddly, the columns of pollen are here kept in place by very early penetration of pollen tubes into the edge of the stigma; nevertheless, it receives more pollen by insect agency. *Epithecia* [*Dichaea*] has, for me one good little turn. I often speculated how the caudicle of *Orchis* had been formed.¹ I had noticed slight clouds in the substance half way down; I have now dissected them out, and I find they are pollen-grains fairly embedded and useless. If you suppose the pollen-grains to abort in the lower half of the pollinia of *Epipactis*, but the parallel elastic threads to remain and cohere, you have the caudicle of *Orchis*, and can understand the few embedded and functionless pollen-grains. I must not look at any more exotic orchids: hearty thanks for your offer. But if you would make one single observation for me on *Cypripedium*, I should be glad. Asa Gray writes to me that the outside of the pollen-masses is sticky in this genus; I find that the whole mass consists of pollen-grains immersed in a sticky brownish thick fluid. You could tell by a mere lens and penknife. If it is, as I find it, pollen could not get on the stigma without insect aid. *Cypripedium* confounds me much. I conjecture that drops of nectar are secreted by the surface of the labellum beneath the anthers and in front of the stigma, and that the shield over the anthers and the form of labellum is to compel insects to insert their proboscis all round both organs.² It would be troublesome for you to look at this, as it is always bothersome to catch the nectar secreting, and the cup of the labellum gets filled with water by gardener's watering.

I have examined *Listera ovata*, *cordata*, and *Neottia nidus avis*: the pollen is uniform; I suspect you must have seen some observation founded on a mistake from the penetration and hardening of sticky fluid from the rostellum, which does penetrate the pollen a little.

It is mere virtue which makes me not wish to examine more orchids; for I like it far better than writing about varieties of cocks and hens and ducks. Nevertheless, I have

¹ The gradation here suggested is thoroughly worked out in the *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. I., p. 323, Ed. II., p. 257.

² This view was afterwards given up.

just been looking at Lindley's list in the *Vegetable Kingdom*, Letter 600 and I cannot resist one or two of his great division of Arethuseæ, which includes *Vanilla*. And as I know so well the Ophreæ, I should like (God forgive me) any one of the Satyriadæ, Disidæ and Corycidæ.

I fear my long lucubrations will have wearied you, but it has amused me to write, so forgive me.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 601

Part of the following letter is published in the *Life and Letters*, the remainder, with the omission of part bearing on the Glen Roy problem, is now given as an example of the varied botanical assistance Darwin received from Sir Joseph Hooker. For the part relating to *Verbascum* see the *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., 1875, Vol. II., p. 83. The point is that the white and yellow flowered plants which occur in two species of *Verbascum* are undoubted varieties, yet "the sterility which results from the crossing of the differently coloured varieties of the same species is fully as great as that which occurs in many cases when distinct species are crossed."

The sterility of the long-styled form (B) of *Linum grandiflorum*, with its own pollen is described in *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 87: his conclusions on the short-styled form (A) differ from those in the present letter.

Sept. 28th [1861].

I am going to beg for help, and I will explain why I want it.

You offer *Cypripedium*; I should be very glad of a specimen, and of any good-sized Vandeæ, or indeed any orchids, for this reason: I never thought of publishing separately, and therefore did not keep specimens in spirits, and now I should be very glad of a few woodcuts to illustrate my few remarks on exotic orchids. If you can send me any, send them by post in a tin canister on middle of day of Saturday, Oct. 5th, for Sowerby will be here.

Secondly: Have you any white and yellow varieties of *Verbascum* which you could give me, or propagate for me, or lend me for a year? I have resolved to try Gärtner's wonderful and repeated statement, that pollen of white and yellow varieties, whether used on the varieties or on *distinct* species, has different potency. I do not think any experiment can be more important on the origin of species; for if he is correct we certainly have what Huxley calls new physiological species arising. I should require several species of *Verbascum*

Letter 601 besides the white and yellow varieties of the same species. It will be tiresome work, but if I can anyhow get the plants, it shall be tried.

Thirdly : Can you give me seeds of any Rubiaceæ of the sub-order Cinchoneæ, as *Spermacoce*, *Diodia*, *Mitchella*, *Oldenlandia*? Asa Gray says they present two forms like *Prinkula*. I am sure that this subject is well worth working out. I have just almost proved a very curious case in *Linum grandiflorum* which presents two forms, A and B. Pollen of A is perfectly fertile on stigma of A. But pollen of B is absolutely barren on its own stigma ; you might as well put so much flour on it. It astounded me to see the stigmas of B purple with its own pollen ; and then put a few grains of similar looking pollen of A on them, and the germen immediately and always swelled ; those not thus treated never swelling.

Fourthly : Can you give me any very hairy *Saxifraga* (for their functions) [*i.e.* the functions of the hairs] ?

I send you a resumé of my requests, to save you trouble. Nor would I ask for so much aid if I did not think all these points well worth trying to investigate.

My dear old friend, a letter from you always does me a world of good. And, the Lord have mercy on me, what a return I make.

Letter 602

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Oct. 4th [1861].

Will you have the kindness to read the enclosed, and look at the diagram. Six words will answer my question. It is not an important point, but there is to me an irresistible charm in trying to make out homologies.¹ You know the membranous cup or clinandrium, in many orchids, behind the stigma and rostellum : it is formed of a membrane which unites the filament of the normal dorsal anther with the edges of the pistil. The clinandrium is largely developed in *Malaxis*, and is of considerable importance in retaining the pollinia, which as soon as the flower opens are quite loose.

The appearance and similarity of the tissues, etc., at once

¹ In 1880 he wrote to Mr. Bentham : "It was very kind of you to write to me about the Orchideæ, for it has pleased me to an extreme degree that I could have been of the least use to you about the nature of the parts."—*Life and Letters*, III., p. 264.

gives suspicion that the lateral membranes of the clinandrium Letter 602 are the two other and rudimentary anthers, which in *Orchis* and *Cephalanthera*, etc., exist as mere papillæ, here developed and utilised.

Now for my question. Exactly in the middle of the filament of the normal anther, and exactly in the middle of the lateral membrane of the clinandrium, and running up to the same height, are quite similar bundles of spiral vessels; ending upwards almost suddenly. Now is not this structure a good argument that I interpret the homologies of the sides of clinandrium rightly?¹

I find that the great Bauer² does not draw very correctly! And, good Heavens, what a jumble he makes on functions.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 603

Down, Oct. 22nd [1861].

Acropera is a beast,—stigma does not open, everything seems contrived that it shall *not* be anyhow fertilised. There is something very odd about it, which could only be made out by incessant watching on several individual plants.

I never saw the very curious flower of *Canna*; I should say the pollen was deposited where it is to prevent inevitable self-fertilisation. You have no time to try the smallest experiment, else it would be worth while to put pollen on some stigmas (supposing that it does not seed freely with you). Anyhow, insects would probably carry pollen from flower to flower, for Kurr states the tube formed by pistil, stamen and "nectarblatt" secretes (I presume internally) much nectar. Thanks for sending me the curious flower.

Now I want much some wisdom; though I must write at considerable length, your answer may be very brief.

¹ Though Robert Brown made use of the spiral vessels of orchids, yet according to Eichler, *Blüthendiagramme*, 1875, Vol. I., p. 184, Darwin was the first to make substantial additions to the conclusions deducible from the course of the vessels in relation to the problem of the morphology of these plants. Eichler gives Darwin's diagram side by side with that of Van Tieghem without attempting to decide between the differences in detail by which they are characterised.

² F. Bauer, whom Pritzel calls "der grösste Pflanzenmaler." The reference is to his *Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants, with Notes and Prefatory Remarks by John Lindley*, London, 1830-38, Folio. See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 82.

Letter 603 In R. Brown's admirable paper in the *Linnean Transactions* he suggests (and Lindley cautiously agrees) that the flower of orchids consists of five whorls, the inner whorl of the two whorls of anthers being all rudimentary, and when the labellum presents ridges, two or three of the anthers of both whorls [are] combined with it. In the ovarium there are six bundles

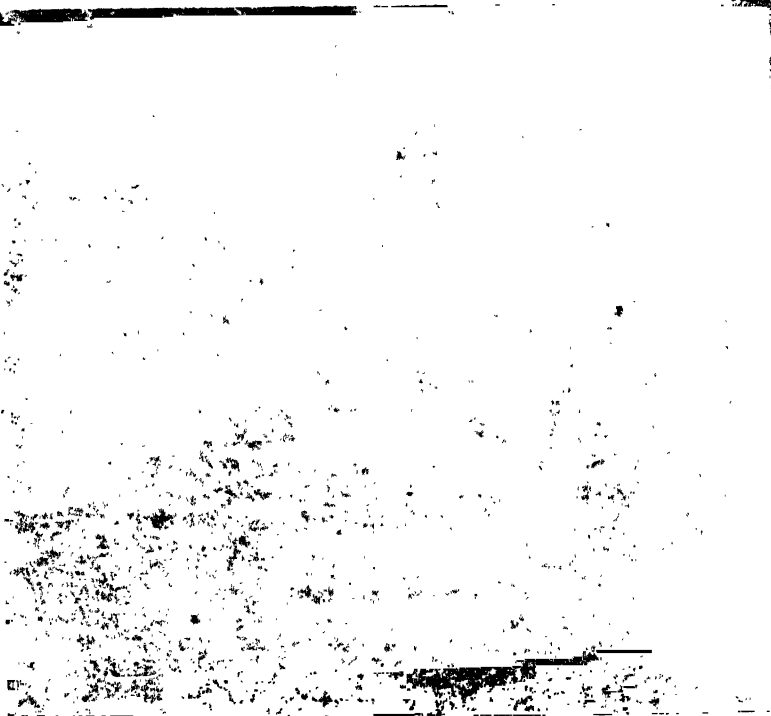


Fig. 8.—FLORAL DIAGRAM OF AN ORCHID.

The "missing bundle" could not be found in some species.

vessels : R. Brown judged by transverse sections. It occurred to me, after what you said, to trace the vessels longitudinally, and I have succeeded well. Look at my diagram [fig. 8] (which please return, for I am transported with admiration at it), which shows the vessels which I have traced, one bundle to each of fifteen theoretical organs, and no more. You will see the result is nothing new, but it seems to confirm

¹ Vol. XVI., p. 685.

strongly R. Brown, for I have succeeded (perhaps he did, but Letter 603 he does not say so) in tracing the vessels belonging to each organ in front of each other to the same bundle in the ovarium: thus the vessels going to the lower sepal, to the side of the labellum, and to one stigma (when there are two) all distinctly branch from one ovarian bundle. So in other cases, but I have not completely traced (only seen) that going to the rostellum. But here comes my only point of novelty: in all orchids as yet looked at (even one with so simple a labellum as *Gymnadenia* and *Malaxis*) the vessels on the two sides of the labellum are derived from the bundle which goes to the lower sepal, as in the diagram. This leads me to conclude that the labellum is always a compound organ. Now I want to know whether it is conceivable that the vessels coming from one main bundle should penetrate an organ (the labellum) which receives its vessels from another main bundle? Does it not imply that all that part of the labellum which is supplied by vessels coming from a lateral bundle must be part of a primordially distinct organ, however closely the two may have become united? It is curious in *Gymnadenia* to trace the middle anterior bundle in the ovarium: when it comes to the orifice of the nectary it turns and runs right down it, then comes up the opposite side and runs to the apex of the labellum, whence each side of the nectary is supplied by vessels from the bundles, coming from the lower sepals. Hence even the thin nectary is essentially, I infer, tripartite; hence its tendency to bifurcation at its top. This view of the labellum always consisting of three organs (I believe four when thick, as in *Mormodes*, at base) seems to me to explain its great size and tripartite form, compared with the other petals. Certainly, if I may trust the vessels, the simple labellum of *Gymnadenia* consists of three organs soldered together. Forgive me for writing at such length; a very brief answer will suffice. I am desperately interested in the subject: the destiny of the whole human race is as nothing to the course of vessels of orchids. . . .

What plant has the most complex single stigma and pistil? The most complex I, in my ignorance, can think of is in *Iris*. I want to know whether anything beats in modification the rostellum of *Catasetum*. To-morrow I mean to be at *Catasetum*. Hurrah! What species is it? It is

Letter 603 wonderfully different from that which Veitch sent me, which was *C. saccatum*.

According to the vessels, an orchid flower consists of three sepals and two petals free; and of a compound organ (the labellum), consisting of one petal and of two (or three) modified anthers; and of a second compound body consisting of three pistils, one normal anther, and two modified anthers often forming the sides of the clinandrium.

Letter 604

To John Lindley.

It was in the autumn of 1861 that Darwin made up his mind to publish his Orchid work as a book, rather than as a paper in the *Linnean Society's Journal*.¹ The following letter shows that the new arrangement served as an incitement to fresh work.

Down, Oct. 25th [1861?]

Mr. James Veitch has been most generous. I did not know that you had spoken to him. If you see him pray say I am truly grateful; I dare not write to a live Bishop or a Lady, but if I knew the address of "Rucker"? and might use your name as introduction, I might write. I am half mad on the subject. Hooker has sent me many exotics, but I stopped him, for I thought I should make a fool of myself; but since I have determined to publish I much regret it.

Letter 605

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letter is of interest because it relates to one of the two chief difficulties Darwin met with in working out the morphology of the orchid flower. In the orchid book² he wrote, "This anomaly [in *Habenaria*] is so far of importance, as it throws some doubt on the view which I have taken of the labellum being always an organ compounded of one petal and two petaloid stamens." That is to say, it leaves it open for a critic to assert that the vessels which enter the sides of the labellum are lateral vessels of the petal and do not necessarily represent petaloid stamens. In the sequel he gives a satisfactory answer to the supposed objector.

Down, Nov. 10th, [1861].

For the love of God help me. I believe all my work (about a fortnight) is useless. Look at this accursed diagram (fig. 9) of the butterfly-orchis [*Habenaria*], which I examined after writing to you yesterday, when I thought all my work

¹ See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 266.

² Ed. I., p. 303.

done. Some of the ducts of the upper sepal¹ and upper petal Letter 605 run to the wrong bundles on the column. I have seen no such case.



Fig. 9.—*HABENARIA CHLORANTHA* (Longitudinal course of bundles).

The three upper curved outlines, two of which passing through the words "upper sepal," "upper petal," "lower sepal," were in red in the original; for explanation see text.

This case apparently shows that not the least reliance can be placed on the course of ducts. I am sure of my facts.

There is great adhesion and extreme displacement of parts where the organs spring from the top of the ovarium. Asa Gray says ducts are very early developed, and it seems to me

¹ These would be described by modern morphologists as lower, not upper, sepals, etc. Darwin was aware that he used these terms incorrectly.

Letter 605 wonderful that they should pursue this course. It may be said that the lateral ducts in the labellum running into the antero-lateral ovarian bundle is no argument that the labellum consists of three organs blended together.

In desperation (and from the curious way the base of upper petals are soldered at basal edges) I fancied the form of upper sepal, upper petal and lower sepal might be represented by red lines, and that there had been an incredible amount of splitting of sepals and petals and subsequent fusion.

This seems a monstrous notion, but I have just looked at Bauer's drawing of allied *Bonatea*, and there is a degree of lobing of petals and sepals which would account for anything.

Now could you spare me a dry flower out of your Herbarium of *Bonatea speciosa*,¹ that I might soak and look for ducts. If I cannot explain the case of *Habenaria* all my work is smashed. I was a fool ever to touch orchids.

Letter 606

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Nov. 17th [1861].

What two very interesting and useful letters you have sent me. You rather astound me with respect to value of grounds of generalisation in the morphology of plants. It reminds me that years ago I sent you a grass to name, and your answer was, "It is certainly *Festuca* (so-and-so), but it agrees as badly with the description as most plants do." I have often laughed over this answer of a great botanist. . . . Lindley, from whom I asked for an orchid with a simple labellum, has most kindly sent me a lot of what he marks "rare" and "rarissima" of peloric orchids, etc., but as they are dried I know not whether they will be of use. He has been most kind, and has suggested my writing to Lady D. Nevill, who has responded in a wonderfully kind manner, and has sent a lot of treasures. But I must stop; otherwise, by Jove, I shall be transformed into a botanist. I wish I had been one; this morphology is surprisingly interesting.

¹ See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. I, p. 304 (note), where the resemblances between the anomalous vessels of *Bonatea* and *Habenaria* are described. On Nov. 14th, 1861, he wrote to Sir Joseph: "You are a true friend in need. I can hardly bear to let the *Bonatea* soak long enough."

Looking to your note, I may add that certainly the fifteen Letter 606
alternating bundles of spiral vessels (mingled with odd bead-like vessels in some cases) are present in many orchids. The inner whorl of anther ducts are oftenest aborted. I must keep clear of *Apostasia*,¹ though I have cast many a longing look at it in Bauer.

I hope I may be well enough to read my own paper² on Thursday, but I have been very seedy lately. I see there is a paper at the Royal on the same night, which will more concern you, on fossil plants of Bovey,³ so that I suppose I shall not have you; but you must read my paper when published, as I shall very much like to hear what you think. It seems to me a large field for experiment. I shall make use of my Orchid little volume in illustrating modification of species doctrine, but I keep very, very doubtful whether I am not doing a foolish action in publishing. How I wish you would keep to your old intention and write a book on plants.⁴

To G. Bentham.

Letter 607

Down, Nov. 26th [1861].

Our notes have crossed on the road. I know it is an honour to have a paper in the *Transactions*, and I am much obliged to you for proposing it, but I should greatly prefer to publish in the *Journal*. Nor does this apply exclusively to myself, for in old days at the Geological Society I always protested against an abstract appearing when the paper itself might appear. I abominate also the waste of time (and it would take me a day) in making an abstract. If the referee on my paper should recommend it to appear in the *Transactions*, will you be so kind as to lay my earnest request before the Council that it may be permitted to appear in the *Journal*?

¹ *Apostasia* has two fertile anthers like *Cypripedium*. It is placed by Engler and Prantl in the Apostasiæ or Apostasiinæ, among the Orchideæ, by others in a distinct but closely allied group.

² "On the Two Forms, or Dimorphic Condition, in the Species of the Genus *Primula*," *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, 1862. He did read the paper, but it cost him the next day in bed. *Life and Letters*, III., p. 299.

³ Oswald Heer, "The Fossil Flora of Bovey Tracey," *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* 1862, p. 1039.

⁴ Possibly a book similar to that described in Letter 696.

Letter 607 You must be very busy with your change of residence but when you are settled and have some leisure, perhaps you will be so kind as to give me some cases of dimorphism, such as that of *Primula*. Should you object to my adding them to those given me by A. Gray? By the way, I heard from A. Gray this morning, and he gives me two very curious cases in Boraginææ.

Letter 608

To John Lindley.

In the following fragment occurs the earliest mention of Darwin's work on the three sexual forms of *Catasetum tridentatum*. Sir Schomburgk¹ described *Catasetum tridentatum*, *Monacanthus viridis* and *Myanthus barbatus* occurring on a single plant, but it remained to Darwin to make out that they are the male, female and hermaphrodite forms of a single species.²

With regard to the species of *Acropera* (*Gongora*)³ he was wrong in his surmise. The apparent sterility seems to be explicable by Hildebrand's⁴ discovery that in some orchids the ovules are not developed until pollinisation has occurred.⁵

Down, Dec. 15th [1861].

I am so nearly ready for press that I will not ask for anything more; unless, indeed, you stumbled on *Mormodes* in flower. As I am writing I will just mention that I am convinced from the rudimentary state of the ovules, and from the state of the stigma, that the whole plant of *Acropera luteola* (and I believe *A. Loddigesii*) is male. Have you ever seen any form from the same countries which could be the females? Of course no answer is expected unless you have ever observed anything to bear on this. I may add [judging from the] state of the ovules and of the pollen [that]:—

Catasetum tridentatum is male (and never seeds, according to Schomburgk, whom you have accidentally misquoted in the *Vegetable Kingdom*). *Monacanthus viridis* is female. *Myanthus barbatus* is the hermaphrodite form of same species.

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, XVII., p. 522.

² *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. I., p. 236; Ed. II., p. 196.

³ *Acropera Loddigesii* = *Gongora galeata*: *A. luteola* = *G. fusca* (*Index Kewensis*).

⁴ *Bot. Zeitung*, 1863 and 1865.

⁵ *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 172. See Letter 633.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 669

Down, Dec. 18th [1861].

Thanks for your note. I have not written for a long time, for I always fancy, busy as you are, that my letters must be a bore; though I like writing, and always enjoy your notes. I can sympathise with you about fear of scarlet fever: to the day of my death I shall never forget all the sickening fear about the other children, after our poor little baby died of it. The *Genera Plantarum* must be a tremendous work, and no doubt very valuable (such a book, odd as it may appear, would be very useful even to me), but I cannot help being rather sorry at the length of time it must take, because I cannot enter on and understand your work. Will you not be puzzled when you come to the orchids? It seems to me orchids alone would be work for a man's lifetime; I cannot somehow feel satisfied with Lindley's classification; the *Malaxæ* and *Epidendræ*¹ seem to me very artificially separated. Not that I have seen enough to form an opinion worth anything.

Your African plant² seems to be a vegetable *Ornithorhynchus*, and indeed much more than that. The more I read about plants the more I get to feel that all phanerogams seem comparable with one class, as lepidoptera, rather than with one kingdom, as the whole insecta.³

Thanks for your comforting sentence about the accursed ducts (accursed though they be, I should like nothing better than to work at them in the allied orders, if I had time). I shall be ready for press in three or four weeks, and have got all my woodcuts drawn. I fear much that publishing separately will prove a foolish job, but I do not care much,

¹ Pfitzer (in the *Pflanzenfamilien*) places *Epidendrum* in the Læliinæ-Cattleyæ, *Malaxis* in the Liparidinæ. He states that Bentham united the Malaxidæ and Epidendrææ.

² See Sir J. D. Hooker "On *Welwitschia*, a new genus of Gnetaceæ." *Linn. Soc. Trans.*, XXIV., 1862-3.

³ He wrote to Hooker (Dec. 28th, 1861): "I wrote carelessly about the value of phanerogams; what I was thinking of was that the sub-groups seemed to blend so much more one into another than with most classes of animals. I suspect crustacea would show more difference in the extreme forms than phanerogams, but, as you say, it is wild speculation. Yet it is very strange what difficulty botanists seem to find in grouping the families together into masses."

Letter 609 and the work has greatly amused me. The *Catasetum* has not flowered yet!

In writing to Lindley about an orchid which he sent me, I told him a little about *Acropera*, and in answer he suggests that *Gongora* may be its female. He seems dreadfully busy, and I feel that I have more right to kill you than to kill him; so can you send me one or at most two dried flowers of *Gongora*? if you know the habitat of *Acropera luteola*, a *Gongora* from the same country would be the best, but any true *Gongora* would do; if its pollen should prove as rudimentary as that of *Monacanthus* relatively to *Catasetum*. I think I could easily perceive it even in dried specimens when well soaked.

I have picked a little out of Lecoq, but it is awful tedious hunting.

Bates is getting on with his natural history travels in one volume.¹ I have read the first chapter in MS., and I think it will be an excellent book and very well written; he argues, in a good and new way to me, that tropical climate has very little direct relation to the gorgeous colouring of insects (though of course he admits the tropics have a far greater number of beautiful insects) by taking all the few genera common to Britain and Amazonia, and he finds that the species proper to the latter are not at all more beautiful. I wonder how this is in species of the same restricted genera of plants.

If you can remember it, thank Bentham for getting my *Primula* paper printed so quickly. I do enjoy getting a subject off one's hands completely.

I have now got dimorphism in structure in eight natural orders just like *Primula*. Asa Gray sent me dried flowers of a capital case in *Amsinkia spectabilis*, one of the Boraginæ. I suppose you do not chance to have the plant alive at Kew.

Letter 610

To A. G. More.

Down, June 7th, 1862.

If you are well and have leisure, will you kindly give me one bit of information: Does *Ophrys arachnites* occur in the Isle of Wight? or do the intermediate forms, which are said

¹ H. W. Bates, the *Naturalist on the Amazons*, 1863. See Vol. I., Letters 123, 148, also *Life and Letters*, Vol. II., p. 381.

to connect abroad this species and the bee-orchis, ever there Letter 610 occur?

Some facts have led me to suspect that it might just be possible, though improbable in the highest degree, that the bee [orchis] might be the self-fertilising form of *O. arachnites*, which requires insects' aid, something [in the same way] as we have self-fertilising flowers of the violet and others requiring insects. I know the case is widely different, as the bee is borne on a separate plant and is incomparably commoner. This would remove the great anomaly of the bee being a perpetual self-fertiliser. Certain Malpighiaceæ for years produce only one of the two forms. What has set my head going on this is receiving to-day a bee having one alone of the best marked characters of *O. arachnites*.¹ Pray forgive me troubling you.

To G. Bentham.

Letter 611

Down, June 22nd [1862?].

Here is a piece of presumption! I must think that you are mistaken in ranking *Hab[enaria] chlorantha*² as a variety of *H. bifolia*; the pollen-masses and stigma differ more than in most of the best species of *Orchis*. When I first examined them I remember telling Hooker that moths would, I felt sure, fertilise them in a different manner; and I have just had proof of this in a moth sent me with the pollinia (which can be easily recognised) of *H. chlorantha* attached to its proboscis, instead of to the sides of its face, as in *H. bifolia*.

Forgive me scribbling this way; but when a man gets on his hobby-horse he always is run away with. Anyhow, nothing here requires any answer.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 612

Down, [Sept.] 14th [1862].

Your letter is a mine of wealth, but first I must scold you: I cannot abide to hear you abuse yourself, even in joke, and

¹ *Ophrys arachnites* is probably more nearly allied to *O. aranifera* than to *O. apifera*. For a case somewhat analogous to that suggested see the description of *O. scolopax* in *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 52.

² In Hooker's *Students' Flora*, 1884, p. 395, *H. chlorantha* is given as a subspecies of *H. bifolia*. Sir J. D. Hooker adds that they are "according to Darwin, distinct, and require different species of moths to fertilise them. They vary in the position and distances of their anther-cells, but intermediates occur." See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 73.

Letter 612 call yourself a stupid dog. You, in fact, thus abuse me because for long years I have looked up to you as the man whose opinion I have valued more on any scientific subject than any one else in the world. I continually marvel at what you know, and at what you do. I have been looking at *Genera*,¹ and of course cannot judge at all of its real value, but I can judge of the amount of condensed facts under each family and genus.

I am glad you know my feeling of not being able to judge about one's own work; but I suspect that you have been overworking. I should think you could not give too much time to *Welwitschia*² (I spell it different every time I write it); at least I am sure in the animal kingdom monographs cannot be too long on the osculant groups.

Hereafter I shall be excessively glad to read a paper about *Aldrovanda*,³ and am very much obliged for reference. It is pretty to see how the caught flies support *Drosera*; nothing else can live.

Thanks about plants with two kinds of anthers. I presume (if an included flower was a *Cassia*)⁴ that *Cassia* is like lupines, but with some stamens still more rudimentary. If I hear I will return the three *Melastomads*; I do not want them, and, indeed, have cuttings. I am very low about them, and have wasted enormous labour over them, and cannot yet get a glimpse of the meaning of the parts. I wish I knew any botanical collector to whom I could apply for seeds in their native land of any *Heterocentron* or *Monochaetum*; I have raised plenty of seedlings from your plants, but I find in other cases that from a homomorphic union one generally gets solely the parent form. Do you chance to know of any botanical collector in Mexico or Peru? I must not now indulge myself with looking after vessels and homologies. Some future time I will indulge myself. By the way, some time I want to talk over the alternation of organs in flowers with you, for I think I must have quite misunderstood you that it was not explicable.

¹ *Genera Plantarum*, by Bentham and Hooker, Vol. I., Part I., 1862.

² "On *Welwitschia*," *Linn. Soc. Trans.* [1862], XXIV., 1863.

³ See *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 321.

⁴ Todd has described a species of *Cassia* with an arrangement of stamens like the *Melastomads*. See p. 292.

I found out the *Verbascum* case by pure accident, having Letter 612 transplanted one for experiment, and finding it to my astonishment utterly sterile. I formerly thought with you about rarity of natural hybrids, but I am beginning to change: viz., oxlips (not quite proven), *Verbascum*, *Cistus* (not quite proven), *Ægilops triticoides* (beautifully shown by Godron), Weddell's and your orchids,¹ and I daresay many others recorded. Your letters are one of my greatest pleasures in life, but I earnestly beg you never to write unless you feel somewhat inclined, for I know how hard you work. As I work only in the morning it is different with me, and is only a pleasant relaxation. You will never know how much I owe to you for your constant kindness and encouragement.

To John Lubbock (Lord Avebury).

Letter 613

Cliff Cottage, Bournemouth, Hants, Sept. 2nd [1862].

Hearty thanks for your note. I am so glad that your tour answered so splendidly. My poor patients² got here yesterday, and are doing well, and we have a second house for the well ones. I write now in great haste to beg you to look (though I know how busy you are, but I cannot think of any other naturalist who would be careful) at any field of common red clover (if such a field is near you) and watch the hive-bees: probably (if not too late) you will see some sucking at the mouth of the little flowers and some few sucking at the base of the flowers, at holes bitten through the corollas. All that you will see is that the bees put their heads deep into the [flower] head and rout about. Now, if you see this, do for Heaven's sake catch me some of each and put in spirits and keep them separate. I am almost certain that they belong to two castes, with long and short proboscids. This is so curious a point that it seems worth making out. I cannot hear of a clover field near here.

¹ For *Verbascum* see *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 356; for *Cistus*, *Ibid.*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 356, Vol. II., p. 122; for *Ægilops*, *Ibid.*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 330, note.

² Mrs. Darwin and one of her sons, both recovering from scarlet fever.

Letter 614

To John Lubbock (Lord Avebury).

Cliff Cottage, Bournemouth, Wednesday, Sept. 3rd [1862]

I beg a million pardons. Abuse me to any degree, but give me: it is all an illusion¹ (but almost excusable) about the bees. I do so hope that you have not wasted any time from my stupid blunder. I hate myself, I hate clover, and I hate bees.



Fig. 10.—DIAGRAM OF CRUCIFEROUS FLOWER.

Letter 615

To J. D. Hooker.

Cliff Cottage, Bournemouth, Sept. 11th, 1862.

You once told me that Cruciferous flowers were anomalous in alternation of parts, and had given rise to some theory of dédoublement.

¹ H. Müller, *Fertilisation of Flowers*, p. 186, describes hive-bees visiting *Trifolium pratense* for the sake of the pollen. Darwin may perhaps have supposed that these were the variety of bees whose proboscis was long enough to reach the nectar. In *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 361, Darwin describes hive-bees apparently searching for a secretion on the calyx. In the same passage in *Cross and Self Fertilisation* he quotes Müller as stating that hive-bees obtain nectar from red clover by breaking apart the petals. This seems to us a misinterpretation of the *Befruchtung der Blumen*, p. 224.

Having nothing on earth to do here, I have dissected all the spiral vessels in a flower, and instead of burning my diagrams [figs. 10 and 11], I send them to you, you miserable man. But mind, I do not want you to send me a discussion, but just some time to say whether my notions are rubbish, and then burn the diagrams. It seems to me that all parts alternate beautifully by fours, on the hypothesis that two short stamens of outer whorl are aborted;¹ and this view is perhaps supported by their being so few, only two sub-bundles in the two

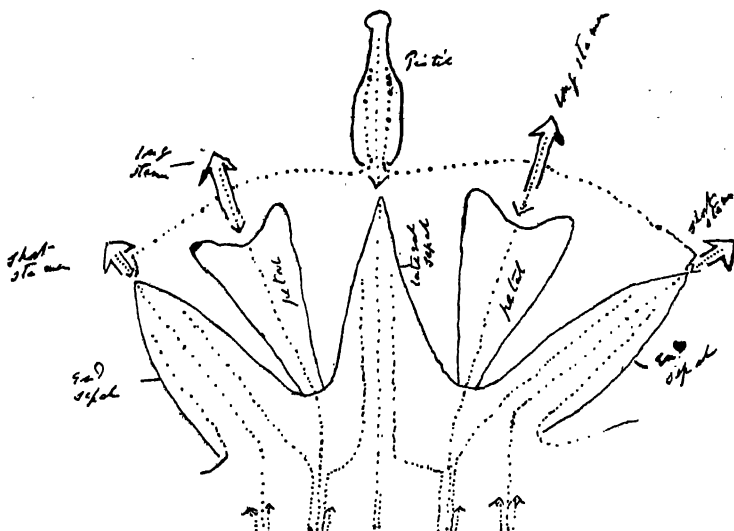


Fig. 11.—DISSECTION OF CRUCIFEROUS FLOWER,

Laid flat open, showing by dotted lines the course of spiral vessels in all the organs; sepals and petals shown on one side alone, with the stamens on one side above with course of vessels indicated, but not prolonged. Near side of pistil with one spiral vessel cut away.

¹ The view given by Darwin is (according to Eichler) that previously held by Knuth, Wydler, Chatin, and others. Eichler himself believes that the flower is dimerous, the four longer stamens being produced by the doubling or splitting of the upper (*i.e.* antero-posterior) pair of stamens. If this view is correct, and there are good reasons for it, it throws much suspicion on the evidence afforded by the course of vessels, for there is no trace of the common origin of the longer stamens in the diagram (fig. 11). Again, if Eichler is right, the four vessels shown in the section of the ovary are misleading. Darwin afterwards gave a doubtful explanation of this, and concluded that the ovary is dimerous. See Letter 616.

Letter 615 lateral main bundles, where I imagine two short stamens aborted, but I suppose there is some valid objection against this notion. The course of the side vessels in the sepals is curious, just like my difficulty in *Habenaria*.¹ I am surprised at the four vessels in the ovarium. Can this indicate confluent pistils? anyhow, they are in the right alternate position. The nectary within the base of the shorter stamens seems to cause the end sepals apparently, but not really, to arise beneath the lateral sepals.

I think you will understand my diagrams in five minutes, so forgive me for bothering you. My writing this to you reminds me of a letter which I received yesterday from Claparède, who helped the French translator² of the *Origin*, and he tells me he had difficulty in preventing her (who never looked at a bee's cell) from altering my whole description because she affirmed that an hexagonal prism must have an hexagonal base! Almost everywhere in the *Origin*, where I express great doubt, she appends a note explaining the difficulty, or saying that there is none whatever!!³ It is really curious to know what conceited people there are in the world (people, for instance, after looking at one Cruciferous flower, explain their homologies).

This is a nice, but most barren country, and I can find nothing to look at. Even the brooks and ponds produce nothing. The country is like Patagonia. My wife is almost well, thank God, and Leonard is wonderfully improved. . . . Good God, what an illness scarlet fever is! The doctor feared rheumatic fever for my wife, but she does not know her risk. It is now all over.

Letter 616

To J. D. Hooker.

Cliff Cottage, Bournemouth, Thursday Evening [Sept. 18th, 1862].

Thanks for your pleasant note, which told me much news, and upon the whole good, of yourselves. You will be awfully busy for a time, but I write now to say that if you think it really worth while to send me a few *Dicelytra*, or other Fumariaceous plant (which I have already tried in vain to find here) in a little tin box, I will try and trace the vessels; but please

¹ See Letter 605.

² The late Mlle. Royer.

³ See *Life and Letters*, II., p. 387

observe, I do not know that I shall have time, for I have just Letter 616 become wonderfully interested in experimenting on *Drosera* with poisons, etc. If you send any Fumariaceous plant, send if you can, also two or three single balsams. After writing to you, I looked at vessels of ovary of a sweet-pea, and from this and other cases I believe that in the ovary the midrib vessel alone gives homologies, and that the vessels on the edge of the carpel leaf often run into the wrong bundle, just like those on the sides of the sepals. Hence I [suppose] in Crucifers that the ovarium consists of two pistils; AA [fig. 12] being the midrib vessels, and BB being those formed of the vessels on edges of the two carpels, run together, and going to wrong bundles. I came to this conclusion before receiving your letter.

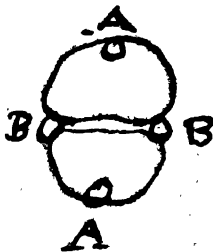


Fig. 12.

I wonder why Asa Gray will not believe in the quaternary arrangement; I had fancied that you saw some great difficulty in the case, and that made me think that my notion must be wrong.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 617

Down, Sept. 27th [1862].

Masdevallia turns out nothing wonderful;¹ I was merely stupid about it; I am not the less obliged for its loan, for if I had lived till 100 years old I should have been uneasy about it. It shall be returned the first day I send to Bromley. I have steamed the other plants, and made the sensitive plant very sensitive, and shall soon try some experiments on it. But after all it will only be amusement. Nevertheless, if not causing too much trouble, I should be very glad of a few young plants of this and *Hedysarum*² in summer, for this kind of work takes no time and amuses me much. Have you seeds of *Oxalis sensitiva*, which I see mentioned in books? By the way, what a fault it is in Henslow's *Botany* that he gives hardly any references; he alludes to great series of

¹ This may refer to the homologies of the parts. He was unable to understand the mechanism of the flower.—*Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 136.

² *Hedysarum* or *Desmodium gyrans*, the telegraph-plant.

Letter 617 experiments on absorption of poison by roots, but where find them I cannot guess. Possibly the all-knowing, Oliver may know. I can plainly see that the glands of *Drosera*, and rapid power (almost instantaneous) of absorption and power of movement, give enormous advantage for such experiments. And some day I will enjoy myself with a good set to work, but it will be a great advantage if I can get some preliminary notion on other sensitive plants and on roots.

Oliver said he would speak about some seeds of *Lythrum hyssopifolium* being preserved for me. By the way, I am rather disgusted to find I cannot publish this year on *Lythrum salicaria*; I must make 126 additional crosses. All that is expected is true, but I have plain indication of much higher complexity. There are three pistils of different structure and functional power, and I strongly suspect altogether five kinds of pollen¹ all different in this one species!

By any chance have you at Kew any odd varieties of the common potato? I want to grow a few plants of every variety, to compare flowers, leaves, fruit, etc., as I have done with peas, etc.²

Letter 618

J. D. Hooker to C. Darwin.

The following is part of Letter 144, Vol. I., p. 209. It refers to reviews of *Fertilisation of Orchids* in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1862, pp. 789, 863, 910, and in the *Natural History Review*, Oct., 1862, p. 371.

Nov. 7th, 1862.

Dear old Darwin,

I assure you it was not my fault! I worried Lindley over and over again to notice your orchid book in the *Chronicle*³ by the very broadest hints man could give. At last he said, "really I cannot, you must do it for me," and so I did—*volontiers*. Lindley felt that he ought to have done it himself, and my main effort was to write it "*à la* Lindley," and in this alone I have succeeded—that people all think it is exactly Lindley's style!!! which diverts me vastly. The fact is, between ourselves, I fear that poor L. is breaking up—he

¹ See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 138.

² *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 346. Compare also the similar facts with regard to cabbages, *loc. cit.*, p. 342. Some of the original specimens are in the Botanical Museum at Cambridge.

³ See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 273.

said that he could not fix his mind on your book. He works Letter 618 himself beyond his mental or physical powers.

And now, my dear Darwin, I may as well make a clean breast of it, and tell you that I wrote the *Nat. Hist. Review* notice too—to me a very difficult task, and one I fancied I failed in, comparatively. Of this you are no judge, and can be none; you told me to tell Oliver it pleased you, and so I am content and happy.

To W. E. Darwin.¹

Letter 619

Down, 4th [about 1862-3?]

I have been looking at the fertilisation of wheat, and I think possibly you might find something curious. I observed in almost every one of the pollen-grains, which had become empty and adhered to (I suppose the viscid) branching hairs of the stigma, that the pollen-tube was always (?) emitted on opposite side of grain to that in contact with the branch of the stigma. This seems very odd. The branches of the stigma are very thin, formed apparently of three rows of cells of hardly greater diameter than pollen-tube. I am astonished that the tubes should be able to penetrate the walls. The specimens examined (not carefully by me) had pollen only during few hours on stigma; and the mere *suspicion* has crossed me that the pollen-tubes crawl down these branches to the base and then penetrate the stigmatic tissue.² The paleæ open for a short period for stigma to be dusted, and then close again, and such travelling down would take place under protection. High powers and good adjustment are necessary. Ears expel anthers when kept in water in room; but the paleæ apparently do not open and expose stigma; but the stigma could easily be artificially impregnated.

If I were you I would keep memoranda of points worth attending to.

¹ Mr. Darwin's eldest son.

² See Strasburger's *Neue Untersuchungen über den Befruchtungsvorgang bei den Phanerogamen*, 1884. In *Alopecurus pratensis* he describes the pollen as adhering to the end of a projection from the stigma where it germinates; the tube crawls along or spirally round this projection until it reaches the angle where the stigmatic branch is given off; here it makes an entrance and travels in the middle lamella between two cells.

II. MELASTOMACEÆ, 1862—1881.

The following series of letters (pp. 293-302) refers to the Melastomaceæ and certain other flowers of analogous form. In 1862 Darwin attempted to explain the existence of two very different sets of stamens in these plants as a case of dimorphism, somewhat analogous to the state of things in *Primula*. In this view he was probably wrong, but this does not diminish the interest of the crossing experiments described in the letters. The persistence of his interest in this part of the subject is shown in the following passage from his Preface to the English translation of H. Müller's *Befruchtung der Blumen*; the passage is dated Feb. 1882, but was not published until the following year.

"There exist also some few plants the flowers of which include two sets of stamens, differing in the shape of the anthers and in the colour of the pollen; and at present no one knows whether this difference has any functional significance, and this is a point which ought to be determined."

It is not obvious why he spoke of the problem as if no light had been thrown on it, since in 1881 Fritz Müller had privately (see Letter 699) offered an explanation¹ which Darwin was strongly inclined to accept. Fritz Müller's theory with regard to the Melastomads and a number of analogous cases in other genera are discussed in H. Müller's article in *Kosmos*,² where the literature is given. F. Müller's theory is that in *Heeria* the yellow anthers serve merely as a means of attracting pollen-collecting bees, while the longer stamens with purple or crimson anthers supply pollen for fertilising purposes. If Müller is right the pollen from the yellow anthers would not normally reach the stigma. The increased vigour observed in the seedlings from the yellow anthers would seem to resemble the good effect of a cross between different

¹ H. Müller published (*Nature*, Aug. 4th, 1881) a letter from his brother Fritz giving the theory in question for *Heeria*. Todd (*American Naturalist*, April 1882), described a similar state of things in *Solanum rostratum* and in *Cassia*: and H. O. Forbes (*Nature*, Aug. 1882, p. 386) has done the same for *Melastoma*. In *Rhexia virginica* Mr. W. H. Leggett (*Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club, New York*, VIII., 1881, p. 102) describes the curious structure of the anther, which consists of two inflated portions and a tubular part connecting the two. By pressing with a blunt instrument on one of the ends, the pollen is forced out in a jet through a fine pore in the other inflated end. Mr. Leggett has seen bees treading on the anthers, but could not get near enough to see the pollen expelled. In the same journal, Vol. IX., p. 11, Mr. Bailey describes how in *Heterocentron roseum*, "upon pressing the bellows-like anther with a blunt pencil, the pollen was ejected to a full inch in distance." On *Lagerstrœmia* as comparable with the Melastomads see Letter 689.

² *Kosmos*, XIII., 1883, p. 241.

individuals of the same species as worked out in *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, for it is difficult to believe that the pollen of the purple anthers has become, by adaptation, less effective than that of the yellow anthers. In the letters here given there is some contradiction between the statements as to the position of the two sets of stamens in relation to the sepals. According to Eichler (*Blüthendiagramme*, II., p. 482) the longer stamens may be either epipetalous or episepalous in this family.

The work on the Melastomads is of such intrinsic importance that we have thought it right to give the correspondence in considerable detail; we have done so in spite of the fact that Darwin arrived at no definite conclusion, and in spite of an element of confusion and unsatisfactoriness in the series of letters. This applies also to Letter 629, written after Darwin had learned Fritz Müller's theory, which is obscured by some errors or slips of the pen.

To G. Bentham.

Letter 620

Down, Feb. 3rd [1862?]

As you so kindly helped me before on dimorphism, will you forgive me begging for a little further information, if in your power to give it? The case is that of the Melastomads with eight stamens, on which I have been experimenting. I am perplexed by opposed statements: Lindley says the stamens which face the petals are sterile; Wallich says in *Oxyspora paniculata* that the stamens which face the sepals are destitute of pollen; I find plenty of apparently good pollen in both sets of stamens in *Heterocentron* [*Heeria*], *Monochaetum*, and *Centradenia*. Can you throw any light on this? But there is another point on which I am more anxious for information. Please look at the enclosed miserable diagram. I find that the pollen of the yellow petal-facing stamens produce more than twice as much seed as the pollen of the purple sepal-facing stamens. This is exactly opposed to Lindley's statement—viz., that the petal-facing stamens are sterile. But I cannot at present believe that the case has any relation to abortion; it is hardly possible to believe that the longer and very curious stamens, which face the sepals in this *Heterocentron*, are tending to be rudimentary, though their pollen applied to their own flowers produces so much less seed. It is conformable with what we see in *Primula* that the [purple] sepal-facing anthers, which in the plant seen by me stood quite close on each side of the stigma, should have been rendered less fitted to fertilise the stigma than the stamens on

Letter 620 the opposite side of the flower. Hence the suspicion crossed me that if many plants of the *Heterocentron* were examined, half would be found with the pistil upright, instead of being rectangularly bent down, as shown in the diagram;¹ or, if the position of pistil is fixed, that half the plants the petal-facing stamens would bend down, in the other half of the plants the sepal-facing stamens would bend down as in the diagram. I suspect the former case. In *Centradenia* I find the pistil nearly straight. Can you tell me? Can the name *Heterocentron* have any reference to such a duality? Would it be asking too great a favour to ask you to look at dried specimens of *Heterocentron roseum* (which would be best), or of *Monochaetum*, or any eight-stamened Melastomad, of which you have specimens from several localities? This would ensure specimens having been taken from distinct plants, and observe whether the pistil bends differently or stamens differently in different plants? You will at once see that, if such were the fact, it would be a new form of dimorphism, and would open up a large field of inquiry with respect to the potency of the pollen in all plants which have two sets of stamens—viz., longer and shorter. Can you forgive me for troubling you at such unreasonable length? But it is such waste of time to experiment without some guiding light. I do not know whether you have attended particularly to *Melastoma*; if you have not, perhaps Hooker or Oliver may have done so. I should be very grateful for any information, as it will guide future experiments.

P.S.—Do you happen to know, when there are only four stamens, whether it is the petal or sepal-facers which are preserved? and whether in the four-stamened forms the pistil is rectangularly bent or is straight?

Letter 621

To Asa Gray.

Down, Feb. 16th [1862?].

I have been trying a few experiments on Melastomads; and they seem to indicate that the pollen of the two curious

¹ According to Willis, *Flowering Plants and Ferns*, 1897, Vol. II., p. 252, the style in *Monochaetum*, "at first bent downwards, moves slowly up till horizontal."

² No reply by Mr. Bentham to this or the following queries has been found.

sets of anthers (*i.e.* the petal-facers and the sepal-facers) have very different powers; and it does not seem that the difference is connected with any tendency to abortion in the one set. Now I think I can understand the structure of the flower and means of fertilisation, if there be two forms,—one with the pistil bent rectangularly out of the flower, and the other with it nearly straight.

Our hot-house and green-house plants have probably all descended by cuttings from a single plant of each species; so I can make out nothing from them. I applied in vain to Bentham and Hooker; but Oliver picked out some sentences from Naudin, which seem to indicate differences in the position of the pistil.

I see that *Rhexia* grows in Massachusetts; and I suppose has two different sets of stamens. Now, if in your power, would you observe the position of the pistil in different plants, in lately opened flowers of the same age? (I specify this because in *Monochætum* I find great changes of position in the pistils and stamens, as flower gets old). Supposing that my prophecy should turn out right, please observe whether in both forms the passage into the flower is not [on] the upper side of the pistil, owing to the basal part of the pistil lying close to the ring of filaments on the under side of the flower. Also I should like to know the colour of the two sets of anthers. This would take you only a few minutes, and is the only way I see that I can find out whether these plants are dimorphic in this peculiar way—*i.e.*, only in the position of the pistil¹ and in its relation to the two kinds of pollen. I am anxious about this, because if it should prove so, it will show that all plants with longer and shorter or otherwise different anthers will have to be examined for dimorphism.

To Asa Gray.

March 15th [1862].

Letter 622

. . . I wrote some little time ago about *Rhexia*; since then I have been carefully watching and experimenting on another genus, *Monochætum*; and I find that the pistil is first bent

¹ In *Exacum* and in *Saintpaulia* the flowers are dimorphic in this sense: the style projects to either the right or the left side of the corolla, from which it follows that a right-handed flower would fertilise a left-handed one, and *vice versa*. See Willis, *Flowering Plants and Ferns*, 1897, Vol. I., p. 73.

Letter 622 rectangularly (as in the sketch sent), and then in a few becomes straight: the stamens also move. If there be two forms of *Rhexia*, will you compare the position of part in young and old flowers? I have a suspicion (perhaps it will be proved wrong when the seed-capsules are ripe) one set of anthers are adapted to the pistil in early stage, the other set for it in its later state. If bees visit the *Rhexia* for Heaven's sake watch exactly how the anther and stigma strike them, both in old and young flowers, and give me a sketch.

Again I say, do not hate me.

Letter 623

To J. D. Hooker.

Leith Hill Place, Dorking, Thursday, 15th [May 1862]

You stated at the Linnean Society that different sets of seedling *Cinchona*¹ grew at very different rate, and from my *Primula* case you attributed it probably to two sorts of pollen. I confess I thought you rash, but I now believe you were quite right. I find the yellow and crimson anthers of the same flower in the Melastomatous *Heterocentron roseum* have different powers; the yellow producing on the same plant thrice as many seeds as the crimson anthers. I got my neighbour's most skilful gardener to sow both kinds of seeds, and yesterday he came to me and said it is a most extraordinary thing that though both lots have been treated exactly alike, one lot all remain dwarfs and the other lot are all rising high up. The dwarfs were produced by the pollen of the crimson anthers. In *Monochætum ensiferum* the facts are more complex and still more strange; as the age and position of the pistils comes into play, in relation to the two kinds of pollen. These facts seem to me so curious that I do not scruple to ask you to see whether you can lend me any Melastomad just before flowering, with a not very small flower, and which will endure for a short time a greenhouse or sitting-room; when fertilised and watered I could send it to Mr. Turnbull's to a cool stove to mature seed. I fully believe the case is worth investigation.

P.S.—You will not have time at present to read my orchid book; I never before felt half so doubtful about anything

¹ *Cinchona* is apparently heterostyled: see *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 134.

which I published. When you read it, do not fear "punishing" Letter 623 me if I deserve it.

Adios. I am come here to rest, which I much want.

Whenever you have occasion to write, pray tell me whether you have *Rhododendron Boothii* from Bhootan, with a smallish yellow flower, and pistil bent the wrong way; if so, I would ask Oliver to look for nectary, for it is an abominable error of Nature that must be corrected. I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the pistil.

To Asa Gray.

Letter 624

Jan. 19th [1863].

I have been at those confounded Melastomads again; throwing good money (*i.e.* time) after bad. Do you remember telling me you could see no nectar in your *Rhexia*? well, I can find none in *Monochætum*, and Bates tells me that the flowers are in the most marked manner neglected by bees and lepidoptera in Amazonia. Now the curious projections or horns to the stamens of *Monochætum* are full of fluid, and the suspicion occurs to me that diptera or small hymenoptera may puncture these horns like they puncture (proved since my orchid book was published) the dry nectaries of true *Orchis*. I forget whether *Rhexia* is common; but I very much wish you would next summer watch on a warm day a group of flowers, and see whether they are visited by small insects, and what they do.

To I. A. Henry.

Letter 625

Down, Jan. 20th [1863].

. . . You most kindly permit me to mention any point on which I want information. If you are so inclined, I am curious to know from systematic experiments whether Mr. D. Beaton's statement that the pollen of two shortest anthers of scarlet *Pelargonium*¹ produce dwarf plants, in comparison with plants produced from the same mother-plant by the pollen of longer stamens from the same flower. It would aid me much in some laborious experiments on Melastomads. I confess I feel a little doubtful; at least, I feel pretty nearly

¹ See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 150, for a brief account of Darwin's experiments on this genus. Also *loc. cit.*, p. 338 (note), for a suggested experiment.

Letter 645 sure that I know the meaning of short stamens in plants. This summer (for another object) I crossed Out Scarlet *Pelargonium* with pollen of long and short stamens of *multiflora alba*, and it so turns out that plants from stamens are the tallest; but I believe this to have been chance. My few crosses in *Pelargonium* were made by seed from the central peloric or regular flower (I have one from peloric flower by pollen of peloric), and this led me to suggest that it would be very interesting to test the fertility of peloric flowers in three ways,—own peloric pollen on peloric stigma, common pollen on peloric stigma, peloric pollen on common stigma of same species. My object is to discover whether with change of structure of flower there is any change in fertility of pollen or of female organs. It might also be tested by trying peloric and common pollen on stigma of a distinct species, and conversely. I believe there is a peloric and common variety of *Tropæolum*, and a peloric or upright and common variation of some species of *Gloxinia*, and the medial peloric flowers of *Pelargonium*, and probably others unknown to me.

Letter 626

To I. A. Henry.

Hartfield, May 2nd [1863].

In scarlet dwarf *Pelargonium*, you will find occasionally an additional and abnormal stamen on opposite and lower side of flower. Now the pollen of this one occasional short stamen, I think, very likely would produce dwarf plants. If you experiment on *Pelargonium* I would suggest your looking out for this single stamen.

I observed fluctuations in length of pistil in Phloxes, but thought it was mere variability.

If you could raise a bed of seedling Phloxes of any species except *P. Drummondii*, it would be highly desirable to see if two forms are presented, and I should be very grateful for information and flowers for inspection. I cannot remember, but I know that I had some reason to look after Phloxes.¹

I do not know whether you have used microscopes much

¹ See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 119, where the conjecture is hazarded that *Phlox subulata* shows traces of a former heterostyled condition.

yet. It adds immensely to interest of all such work as ours, Letter 626 and is indeed indispensable for much work. Experience, however, has fully convinced me that the use of the compound without the simple microscope is absolutely injurious to progress of N[atural] History (excepting, of course, with Infusoria). I have, as yet, found no exception to the rule, that when a man has told me he works with the compound alone his work is valueless.

To Asa Gray.

Letter 627

March 20th [1863].

I wrote to him [Dr. H. Crüger, of Trinidad] to ask him to observe what the insects did in the flowers of Melastomaceæ: he says not proper season yet, but that on one species a small bee seemed busy about the horn-like appendages to the anthers. It will be too good luck if my study of the flowers in the greenhouse has led me to right interpretation of these appendages.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 628

Down, Nov. 28th [1871].

If you had come here on Sunday I should have asked you whether you could give me seed or seedlings of any Melastomad which would flower soon to experiment on! I wrote also to J. Scott to ask if he could give me seed.

Several years ago I raised a lot of seedlings of a Melastomad greenhouse bush (*Monochaetus* or some such name)¹ from stigmas fertilised separately by the two kinds of pollen, and the seedlings differed remarkably in size, and whilst young, in appearance; and I never knew what to think of the case (so you must not use it), and have always wished to try again, but they are troublesome beasts to fertilise.

On the other hand I could detect no difference in the product from the two coloured anthers of *Clarkia*.² If you want to know further particulars of my experiments on *Monochaetum* (?) and *Clarkia*, I will hunt for my notes. You ask about difference in pollen in the same species. All dimorphic and trimorphic plants present such difference in function and in size. *Lythrum* and the trimorphic *Oxalis* are the most

¹ *Monochaetum*.

² *Clarkia* has eight stamens divided into two groups which differ in the colour of the anthers.

Letter 626 wonderful cases. The pollen of the closed imperfect gametic flowers differ in the transparency of the integument and I think in size. The latter point I could ascertain from my notes. The pollen or female organs must differ in some way every individual in some manner; otherwise the pollen of different varieties and even distinct individuals of same varieties would not be so prepotent over the individual plant's own pollen. Here follows a case of individual differences in function of pollen or ovules or both. Some few individuals of *Rosa odorata* and *R. lutea* cannot be fertilised, or only very rarely by pollen of the same plant, but can by pollen of any other individual. I chanced to have two plants of *R. odorata* in this state; so I crossed them and raised five seedlings, all of which were self sterile and all perfectly fertile with pollen of any other individual mignonette. So I made a self sterile one. I do not know whether these are the kinds of facts which you require.

Think whether you can help me to seed or better seedlings (not cuttings) of any *Melastomad*.

Letter 629

To F. Müller.

Down, March 20th, 1881.

I have received the seeds and your most interesting letter of Feb. 7th. The seeds shall be sown, and I shall like to see the plants sleeping; but I doubt whether I shall make any more detailed observations on this subject, as, now that I feel very old, I require the stimulus of some novelty to make me work. This stimulus you have amply given me in your remarkable view of the meaning of the two-coloured stamens in many flowers. I was so much struck with this fact with *Lythrum*, that I began experimenting on some *Melastomaceæ*, which have two sets of extremely differently coloured anthers. After reading your letter I turned to my notes (made 20 years ago!) to see whether they would support or contradict your suggestion. I cannot tell yet, but I have come across one very remarkable result, that seedlings from the crimson anthers were not $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of the size of seedlings from the yellow anthers of the same flowers. Fewer good seeds were produced by the crimson pollen. I concluded that the shorter¹ stamens

¹ "Shorter stamens" seems to be a slip of the pen for "longer,"—unless the observations were made on some genus in which the structure is unusual.

were aborting, and that the pollen was not good. The mature pollen is incoherent, and must be [word illegible] against the visiting insect's body. I remembered this, and I find it said in my *early* notes that bees would never visit the flowers for pollen. This made me afterwards write to the late Dr. Crüger in the West Indies, and he observed for me the flowers, and saw bees pressing the anthers with their mandibles from the base upwards, and this forced a worm-like thread of pollen from the terminal pore, and this pollen the bees collected with their hind legs. So that the Melastomads are not opposed to your views. Letter 629

I am now working on the habits of worms, and it tires me much to change my subject; so I will lay on one side your letter and my notes, until I have a week's leisure, and will then see whether my facts bear on your views. I will then send a letter to *Nature* or to the Linn. Soc., with the extract of your letter (and this ought to appear in any case), with my own observations, if they appear worth publishing. The subject had gone out of my mind, but I now remember thinking that the imperfect action of the crimson stamens might throw light on hybridism. If this pollen is developed, according to your view, for the sake of attracting insects, it might act imperfectly, as well as if the stamens were becoming rudimentary.¹ I do not know whether I have made myself intelligible.

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Letter 630

Down, March 21st [1881].

I have had a letter from Fritz Müller suggesting a novel and very curious explanation of certain plants producing two sets of anthers of different colour. This has set me on fire to renew the laborious experiments which I made on this subject, now 20 years ago. Now, will you be so kind as to turn in your much worked and much holding head, whether you can think of any plants, especially annuals, producing 2 such sets of anthers. I believe that this is the case with *Clarkia elegans*, and I have just written to Thompson for seeds. The Lythraceæ must be excluded, as these are heterostyled.

¹ As far as it is possible to understand the earlier letters it seems that the pollen of the shorter stamens, which are adapted for attracting insects, is the most effective.

Letter 630 I have got seeds from Dr. King of some *Melastoma* and will write to Veitch to see if I can get the *Melastoma* genera *Monochatum* and *Heterocentron* or some such on which I before experimented. Now, if you can I know that you will; but if you cannot, do not worry and trouble yourself.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN SCOTT, 1862—1863

"If he had leisure he would make a wonderful object to my judgment; I have come across no one like it." Letter to J. D. Hooker, May 29th [1863].

The following group of letters to John Scott, of whom some is given in Vol. I. (pp. 217 *et seq.*) deal chiefly with experimental work on the fertilisation of flowers. In addition to their scientific interest, several of the letters are of special interest as illustrating the encouragement and friendly assistance which Darwin gave to his correspondents. After obtaining a post in the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, Scott continued to work and to correspond with Darwin, but his work was hardly on a level with the promise of his earlier years. According to the *Journal of Botany*, he was attacked by an affection of the spleen at Darjeeling, where he had been sent to report on the coffee disease. He returned to Edinburgh in the spring of 1880, and died in the June of that year.

Letter 631

John Scott¹ to C. Darwin.

Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, Nov. 11th, 1862.

I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of directing your attention to an error in one of your ingenious explanations of the structural adaptations of the Orchidaceæ in your late work. This occurs in the genus *Acropera*, two species of which you assume to be unisexual, and so far as known represented by male individuals only. Theoretically you have no doubt assigned good grounds for this view; nevertheless, experimental observations that I am now making have already convinced me of its fallacy. And I thus hurriedly, and as you may think prematurely, direct your attention to it, before I have seen the final result of my own experiment, that you might have the longer time for reconsidering the structure of this genus for another edition of your interesting book, if indeed it be not already called

¹ For biographical note see Vol. I., pp. 217, 218.

for. I am furthermore induced to communicate the results of my yet imperfect experiments in the belief that the actuating principle of your late work is the elicitation of truth, and that you will gladly avail yourself of this even at the sacrifice of much ingenious theoretical argumentation. Letter 631

Since I have had an opportunity of perusing your work on orchid fertilisation, my attention has been particularly directed to the curiously constructed floral organs of *Acropera*. I unfortunately have as yet had only a few flowers for experimental enquiry, otherwise my remarks might have been clearer and more satisfactory. Such as they are, however, I respectfully lay [them] before you, with a full assurance of their veracity, and I sincerely trust that as such you will receive them.

Your observations seem to have been chiefly directed to the *A. luteola*, mine to the *A. Loddigesii*, which, however, as you remark, is in a very similar constructural condition with the former; having the same narrow stigmatic chamber, abnormally developed placenta, etc. In regard to the former point—contraction of stigmatic chamber—I may remark that it does not appear to be absolutely necessary that the pollen-masses penetrate this chamber for effecting fecundation. Thus a raceme was produced upon a plant of *A. Loddigesii* in the Botanic Gardens here lately; upon this I left only six flowers. These I attempted to fertilise, but with two only of the six have I been successful: I succeeded in forcing a single pollen-mass into the stigmatic chamber of one of the latter, but I failed to do this on the other; however, by inserting a portion of a pedicel with a pollinium attached, I caused the latter to adhere, with a gentle press, to the mouth of the stigmatic chamber. Both of these, as I have already remarked, are nevertheless fertilised; one of them I have cut off for examination, and its condition I will presently describe; the other is still upon the plant, and promises fair to attain maturity. In regard to the other four flowers, I may remark that though similarly fertilised—part having pollinia inserted, others merely attached—they all withered and dropped off without the least swelling of the ovary. Can it be, then, that this is really an [andro-monœcious] species?—part of the flowers male, others truly hermaphrodite.

In making longitudinal sections of the fertilised ovary

Letter 631 before mentioned, I found the basal portion entirely ~~de-~~
of ovules, their place being substituted by transparent ~~trans-~~
ramification of the placenta. As I traced the placenta
upwards, the ovules appeared, becoming gradually
abundant towards its apex. A transverse section near
apex of the ovary, however, still exhibited a more
ordinary placental development—*i.e.* [congenitally?] ~~no~~
sidered—each end giving off two branches, which meet
other in the centre of the ovary, the ovules being irregular
and sparingly disposed upon their surfaces.

In regard to the mere question of fertilisation, they are
perfectly satisfied, but there are other points which require
further elucidation. Among these I may particularly mention
the contracted stigmatic chamber, and the slight viscid disk.
The latter, however, may be a consequence of congenial conditions—
as you do not mention particular examination by any author in its
natural habitat. If such be the case, the contracted stigmatic
chamber will offer no difficulty, should the viscous exudations
be only sufficient to render the mouth adhesive. For, as I have
already shown, the pollen-tubes may be emitted in this condition,
and effect fecundation without being in actual contact with the
stigmatic surface, as occurs pretty regularly in the fertilisation
of the *Stapelias*, for example. But, indeed, your own discovery
of the independent germinative capabilities of the pollen-grain
of certain *Orchidaceæ* is sufficiently illustrative of this.

I may also refer to the peculiar abnormal condition that
many at least of the ovaries present in a comparative examination
of the placenta, and of which I beg to suggest the following
explanation, though it is as yet founded on limited observations.
In examining certain young ovaries of *A. Loddigesii*, I found
some of them filled with the transparent membranous fringes
of more or less distinctly cellular matter which, from your
description of the ovaries of *luteola*, appeared to differ simply
in the greater development in the former species. Again, in
others I found small mammillary bodies which appeared to be
true ovules, though I could not perfectly satisfy myself as to
the existence of the micropyle or nucleus. I unfortunately
neglected to apply any chemical test. The fact, however,
that in certain of the examined ovaries few or none of the
latter bodies occurred—the placenta alone being

developed in an irregular membranous form, taken in conjunction with the results of my experiments—before alluded to—on their fertilisation, leads me to infer that two sexual conditions are presented by the flowers of this plant. In short, that many of the ovaries are now normally abortive, though Nature occasionally makes futile efforts for their perfect development, in the production of ovuloid bodies; these then I regard as the male flowers. The others that are still capable of fertilisation, and likewise possessing male organs, are hermaphrodite, and must, I think, from the results of your comparative examinations, present a somewhat different condition; as it can scarcely be supposed that ovules in the condition you describe could ever be fertilised. Letter 69f

This is at least the most plausible explanation I can offer for the different results in my experiments on the fertilisation of apparently similar morphologically constructed flowers; others may, however, occur to you. Here there is not, as in the *Catasetum*, any external change visible in the respective unisexual and bisexual flowers. And yet it would appear from your researches that the ovules of *Acropera* are in a more highly atrophied condition than occurs in *Catasetum*, though, as you likewise remark, M. Neumann has never succeeded in fertilising *C. tridentatum*. If there be not, then, an arrangement of the reproductive structures, such as I have indicated, how can the different results in M. Neumann's experiments and mine be accounted for? However, as you have examined many flowers of both *A. luteola* and *Loddigesii*, such a difference in the ovulary or placental structures could scarcely have escaped your observation. But, be this as it may, the—to me at least—demonstrated fact still remains, that certain flowers of *A. Loddigesii* are capable of fertilisation, and that, though there are good grounds for supposing that important physiological changes are going on in the sexual phenomena of this species, there is no evidence whatever for supposing that external morphological changes have masked certain individuals as to prevent their recognition.

I would now, sir, in conclusion beg you to excuse this infringement upon your valuable time, as I have been induced to write you in the belief that you have had no results from other experimenters, before you venture to propose your theoretical explanation, and consequently

Letter 631 you have been unknowingly led into error. I will continue as opportunities present themselves, to examine the peculiarities you have pointed out in this as well as others of the Orchid family; and at present I am looking forward with anxiety for the maturation of the ovary of *A. Loddigesii*, which will bear testimony to the veracity of the remarks I have ventured to lay before you.

Letter 632

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, 18th [Nov. 1862].

Strange to say, I have only one little bother for you to-day, and that is to let me know about what month flowers appear in *Acropera Loddigesii* and *luteola*; for I want extremely to beg a few more flowers, and if I knew the time I would keep a memorandum to remind you. Why I want these flowers is (and I am much alarmed) that Mr. J. Scott, of Bot. Garden of Edinburgh (do you know anything of him?) has written me a very long and clever letter, in which he confirms most of my observations; but tells me that with much difficulty he managed to get pollen into orifice, or as far as mouth of orifice, of six flowers of *A. Loddigesii* (the ovarium of which I did not examine), and two pods set; one he gathered, and saw a very few ovules, as he thinks, on the large and mostly rudimentary placenta. I shall be most curious to hear whether the other pod produces a good lot of seed. He says he regrets that he did not test the ovules with chemical agents: does he mean tincture of iodine? He suggests that in a state of nature the viscid matter may come to the very surface of stigmatic chamber, and so pollen-masses need not be inserted. This is possible, but I should think improbable. Altogether the case is very odd, and I am very uneasy, for I cannot hope that *A. Loddigesii* is hermaphrodite and *A. luteola* the male of the same species. Whenever I can get *Acropera* would be a very good time for me to look at *Vanda* in spirits, which you so kindly preserved for me.

Letter 633

To J. Scott.

The following is Darwin's reply to the above letter from Scott. In the first edition of *Fertilisation of Orchids* (p. 209) he assumed that the sexes in *Acropera*, as in *Catasetum*, were separate. In the second edition (p. 172) he writes: "I was, however, soon convinced of my error by Mr. Scott, who succeeded in artificially fertilising the flowers with their

own pollen. A remarkable discovery by Hildebrand,¹ namely, that in many orchids the ovules are not developed unless the stigma is penetrated by the pollen-tubes . . . explains the state of the ovarium in *Acropera*, as observed by me." In regard to this subject see Letter 608, p. 280.

Down, Nov. 12th, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in writing Letter 633 to me, and for [your] very interesting letter. Your fact has surprised me greatly, and has alarmed me not a little, for if I am in error about *Acropera* I may be in error about *Catasetum*. Yet when I call to mind the state of the placenta in *A. luteola*, I am astonished that they should produce ovules. You will see in my book that I state that I did not look at the ovarium of *A. Loddigesii*. Would you have the kindness to send me word which end of the ovarium is meant by apex (that nearest the flower?), for I must try and get this species from Kew and look at its ovarium. I shall be extremely curious to hear whether the fruit, which is now maturing, produces a large number of good and plump seed; perhaps you may have seen the ripe capsules of other *Vandææ*, and may be able to form some conjecture what it ought to produce. In the young, unfertilised ovaria of many *Vandææ* there seemed an infinitude of ovules. In desperation it occurs to me as just possible, as almost everything in nature goes by gradation, that a properly male flower might occasionally produce a few seeds, in the same manner as female plants sometimes produce a little pollen. All your remarks seem to me excellent and very interesting, and I again thank you for your kindness in writing to me. I am pleased to observe that my description of the structure of *Acropera* seems to agree pretty well with what you have observed. Does it not strike you as very difficult to understand how insects remove the pollinia and carry them to the stigmas? Your suggestion that the mouth of the stigmatic cavity may become charged with viscid matter and thus secure the pollinia, and that the pollen-tubes may then protrude, seems very ingenious and new to me; but it would be very anomalous in orchids, *i.e.* as far as I have seen. No doubt, however, though I tried my best, I shall be proved wrong in many points. Botany is a new subject to me. With respect

¹ *Bot. Zeitung*, 1863 and 1865.

Letter 633 to the protrusion of pollen-tubes, you might like to (as you do not already know the fact) that, as I saw this in the little imperfect flowers of *Viola* and *Oxalis*, which open, the pollen-tubes always come out of the pollen-whilst still in the anthers, and direct themselves in a bent manner to the stigma seated at some little distance. I trust that you will continue your very interesting observations.

Letter 634

To J. Scott.

Down, Nov. 19th 1861.

I am much obliged for your letter, which is an interesting matter. I shall be very glad to look at a capsule of the *Acropera*¹ when ripe, and pray present thanks to Mr. McNab. I should like to keep it till I can get a capsule of some other member of the *Vandææ* for comparison, but ultimately all the seeds shall be returned, in case you would like to write any notice on the subject. It was as I said,² only "in desperation" that I suggested that the flower might be a male and occasionally capable of producing a few seeds. I had forgotten Gärtner's remark; in fact, I know only odds and ends of Botany, and you know far more. One point makes the above view more probable in *Acropera* than in other cases, viz. the presence of rudimentary placenta or testæ, for I cannot hear that these have been observed in the male plants. They do not occur in male *Lychnis dioica* but next spring I will look to male holly flowers. I fully admit the difficulty of similarity of stigmatic chamber in the two *Acroperas*. As far as I remember, the blunt end of pollen-mass would not easily even stick in the orifice of the chamber. Your view may be correct about abundance of viscid matter, but seems rather improbable. Your facts about female flowers occurring where males alone ought to occur is new to me; if I do not hear that you object, I will quote the *Zea* case³ on your authority in what I am now writing on

¹ See Letter 608 (Lindley, Dec. 15th, 1861). Also *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 172, for an account of the observations on *Acropera* which were corrected by Scott.

² Letter 633.

³ See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 339: "Mr. Scott has lately observed the rarer case of female flowers on a true male panicle, and likewise hermaphrodite flowers." Scott's paper on the subject is in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh*, Vol. VIII. See Letter 151, Vol. I.

the varieties of the maize. I am glad to hear that you are Letter 634 now working on the most curious subject of parthenogenesis. I formerly fancied that I observed female *Lychnis dioica* seeded without pollen. I send by this post a paper on *Primula*,¹ which may interest you. I am working on the subject, and if you should ever observe any analogous case I should be glad to hear. I have added another very clever pamphlet by Prof. Asa Gray. Have you a copy of my Orchis book? If you have not, and would like one, I should be pleased to send one. I plainly see that you have the true spirit of an experimentalist and good observer. Therefore, I ask whether you have ever made any trials on relative fertility of varieties of plants (like those I quote from Gärtner on the varieties of *Verbascum*). I much want information on this head, and on those marvellous cases (as some *Lobelias* and *Crinum passiflora*) in which a plant can be more easily fertilised by the pollen of another species than by its own good pollen. I am compelled to write in haste. With many thanks for your kindness.

To J. Scott.

Letter 635

Down, 20th [1862?].

What a magnificent capsule, and good Heavens, what a number of seeds! I never before opened pods of larger orchids. It did not signify a few seed being lost, as it would be hopeless to estimate number in comparison with other species. If you sow any, had you not better sow a good many? so I enclose small packet. I have looked at the seeds; I never saw in the British orchids nearly so many empty testæ; but this goes for nothing, as unnatural conditions would account for it. I suspect, however, from the variable size and transparency, that a good many of the seeds when dry (and I have put the capsule on my chimney-piece) will shrivel up. So I will wait a month or two till I get the capsule of some large *Vandææ* for comparison. It is more likely that I have made some dreadful blunder about *Acropera* than that it should be male yet not a perfect male. May there be some sexual relation between *A. Loddigesii* and *luteola*; they seem very close? I should very much like to examine the capsule of the unimpregnated

¹ *Linn. Soc. Journal*, 1862.

Letter 635 flower of *A. Loddigesii*. I have got both species from you, but whether we shall have skill to flower them I know not. One conjectures that it is imperfect male; I still incline to think it would produce by seed both sexes. You are right about *Primula* (and a very acute thought was): the long-styled *P. sinensis*, homomorphically¹ fertilized with own-form pollen, has produced during two successive homomorphic generations only long-styled plants. The short-styled the same, *i.e.* produced short-styled for two generations with the exception of a single plant. I can say about cowslips yet. I should like to hear your case of the *Primula*: is it certainly propagated by seed?

Letter 636

To J. Scott.

Down, Dec. 3rd, 1862.

What a capital observer you are! and how well you have worked the primulas. All your facts are new to me. It is likely that I overrate the interest of the subject; but it seems to me that you ought to publish a paper on the subject. It would, however, greatly add to the value if you were to cover up any of the forms having pistil and anther of the same height, and prove that they were fully self-fertile. The occurrence of dimorphic and non-dimorphic species in the same genus is quite the same as I find in *Linum*.² Have any of the forms of *Primula*, which are non-dimorphic, been propagated for some little time by seed in garden? I suppose not. I ask because I find in *P. sinensis* a third rather fluctuating form, apparently due to culture, with stigma and anthers of same height. I have been working successive generations homomorphically of this *Primula*, and think I am getting curious results; I shall probably publish next autumn; and if you do not (but I hope you will) publish yourself previously, I should be glad to quote in abstract some of your facts. But I repeat that I hope you will yourself publish. *Hottonia* is dimorphic, with pollen of very different sizes in the two forms. I think you are mistaken about *Siphocampylus*, but I feel rather doubtful

¹ In *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 216, a summary of the transmission of forms in the "homomorphic" unions of *P. sinensis* is given. Darwin afterwards used "illegitimate" for homomorphic, and "legitimate" for "heteromorphic" (*Forms of Flowers*, Ed. I., p. 24).

² Darwin finished his paper on *Linum* in Dec. 1862, and it was published in the *Linn. Soc. Journal* in 1863.

in saying this to so good an observer. In *Lobelia* the closed pistil grows rapidly, and pushes out the pollen, and then the stigma expands, and the flower in function is monœcious; from appearance I believe this is the case with your plant. I hope it is so, for this plant can hardly require a cross, being in function monœcious; so that dimorphism in such a case would be a heavy blow to understanding its nature or good in all other cases. I see few periodicals: when have you published on *Clivia*? I suppose that you did not actually count the seeds in the hybrids in comparison with those of the parent-forms; but this is almost necessary after Gärtner's observations. I very much hope you will make a good series of comparative trials on the same plant of *Tacsonia*.¹ I have raised 700—800 seedlings from cowslips, artificially fertilised with care; and they presented not a hair's-breadth approach to oxlips. I have now seed in pots of cowslip fertilised by pollen of primrose, and I hope they will grow; I have also got fine seedlings from seed of wild oxlips; so I hope to make out the case. You speak of difficulties on Natural Selection: there are indeed plenty; if ever you have spare time (which is not likely, as I am sure you must be a hard worker) I should be very glad to hear difficulties from one who has observed so much as you have. The majority of criticisms on the *Origin* are, in my opinion, not worth the paper they are printed on. Sir C. Lyell is coming out with what, I expect, will prove really good remarks.² Pray do not think me intrusive; but if you would like to have any book I have published, such as my *Journal of Researches* or the *Origin*, I should esteem it a compliment to be allowed to send it. Will you permit me to suggest one experiment, which I should much like to see tried, and which I now wish the more from an extraordinary observation by Asa Gray³ (in number just out

¹ See Scott in *Linn. Soc. Journal*, VIII.

² Lyell's *Antiquity of Man* was published in the spring of 1863. In the *Life and Letters*, Vol. III., pp. 8, 11, Darwin's correspondence shows his deep disappointment at what he thought Lyell's half-heartedness in regard to evolution. See Letter 164, p. 239, Vol. I.

³ In *Gymnadenia tridentata*, according to Asa Gray, the anther opens in the bud, and the pollen being somewhat coherent falls on the stigma and on the rostellum, which latter is penetrated by the pollen-tubes. *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 68. Asa Gray's papers are in *American Journal of Science*, Vol. XXXIV., 1862, and XXXVI., 1863.

Letter 636 of Silliman's N. American Journal) on *Gymnadenia tridentata*, namely, to split the labellum of a *Cattleya*, or of some other orchid, remove caudicle from pollen-mass (so that no loose grains are about) and put it carefully into the large tongue-like rostellum, and see if pollen-tubes will penetrate, or better, see if capsule will swell. Similar pollen-masses ought to be put on true stigmas of two or three other flowers of same plant for comparison. It is to discover whether rostellum yet retains some of its primordial function of being penetrated by pollen-tubes. You will be sorry that you ever entered into correspondence with me. But do not answer till at leisure and as briefly as you like. My handwriting, I know, is dreadfully bad. Excuse this scribbling paper, as I can write faster on it, and I have a rather large correspondence to keep up.

Letter 637

To J. Scott.

Down, Jan. 21st, 1863.

I thank you for your very interesting letter; I must answer as briefly as I can, for I have a heap of other letters to answer. I strongly advise you to follow up and publish your observations on the pollen-tubes of orchids; they promise to be very interesting. If you could prove what I only conjectured (from state of utriculi in rostellum and in stigma of *Catasetum* and *Acropera*) that the utriculi somehow induce, or are correlated with, penetration of pollen-tubes you will make an important physiological discovery. I will mention, as worth your attention (and what I have anxiously wished to observe, if time had permitted, and still hope to do)—viz., the state of tissues or cells of stigma in an utterly sterile hybrid, in comparison with the same in fertile parent species; to test these cells, immerse stigmas for 48 hours in spirits of wine. I should expect in hybrids that the cells would not show coagulated contents. It would be an interesting discovery to show difference in female organs of hybrids and pure species. Anyhow, it is worth trial, and I recommend you to make it, and publish if you do. The pollen-tubes directing themselves to stigma is also very curious, though not quite so new, but well worth investigation when you get *Cattleya*, etc., in flower. I say not so new, for remember small flowers of *Viola* and *Oxalis*; or better, see Bibliography in *Natural History Review*, No. VIII., page 419

(October, 1862) for quotation from M. Baillon on pollen-tubes finding way from anthers to stigma in *Helianthemum*. I should doubt gum getting solid from [i.e. because of] continued secretion. Why not sprinkle fresh plaster of Paris and make impenetrable crust?¹ You might modify experiment by making little hole in one lower corner, and see if tubes find it out. See in my future paper on *Linum* pollen and stigma recognising each other. If you will tell me that pollen smells the stigma I will try and believe you; but I will not believe the Frenchman (I forget who) who says that stigma of *Vanilla* actually attracts mechanically, by some unknown force, the solid pollen-masses to it! Read Asa Gray in 2nd Review of my Orchis book on pollen of *Gymnadenia* penetrating rostellum. I can, if you like, lend you these Reviews; but they must be returned. R. Brown, I remember, says pollen-tubes separate from grains before the lower ends of tubes reach ovules. I saw, and was interested by, abstract of your *Drosera*² paper; we have been at very much the same work.

To J. Scott.

Letter 638

Down, Feb. 16th [1863].

Absence from home has prevented me from answering you sooner. I should think that the capsule of *Acropera* had better be left till it shows some signs of opening, as our object is to judge whether the seeds are good; but I should prefer trusting to your better judgment. I am interested about the *Gongora*, which I hope hereafter to try myself, as I have just built a small hot-house.

Asa Gray's observations on the rostellum of *Gymnadenia* are very imperfect, yet worth looking at. Your case of *Imatophyllum*³ is most interesting; even if the sport does not flower it will be worth my giving. I did not understand,

¹ The suggestion that the stigma should be covered with a crust of plaster of Paris, pierced by a hole to allow the pollen-tubes to enter, bears a resemblance to Miyoshi's experiments with germinating pollen and fungal spores. See *Pringsheim's Jahrbücher*, 1895; *Flora*, 1894.

² A short note on the irritability of *Drosera* in the *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.*, Vol. VII.

³ A sucker of *Imatophyllum minatum* threw up a shoot in which the leaves were "two-ranked instead of four-ranked," and showed other differences from the normal.—*Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 411.

Letter 638 or I had forgotten, that a single frond on a fern will vary. I now see that the case does come under bud-variation, and must be given by me. I had thought of it only as proof [of] inheritance in cryptogams; I am much obliged for your correction, and will consult again your paper and Mr. Bridgman's.¹ I enclose varieties of maize from Asa Gray. I do not thank me for trusting you; the thanks ought to go the other way. I felt a conviction after your first letter that you were a real lover of Natural History.

If you can advance good evidence showing that bisexual plants are more variable than unisexual, it will be interesting. I shall be very glad to read the discussion which you are preparing. I admit as fully as any one can do that cross impregnation is the great check to endless variability; but I am not sure that I understand your view. I do not believe that the structure of *Primula* has any necessary relation to a tendency to a dioecious structure, but seeing the difference in the fertility of the two forms, I felt bound unwillingly to admit that they might be a step towards dioeciousness; I allude to this subject in my *Linum* paper.² Thanks for your answers to my other queries. I forgot to say that I was at Kew the other day, and I find that they can give me capsules of several *Vandææ*.

Letter 639

To J. Scott.

Down, March 24th [1863].

Your letter, as every one you have written, has greatly interested me. If you can show that certain individual *Passifloras*, under certain known or unknown conditions of life, have stigmas capable of fertilisation by pollen from another species, or from another individual of its own species, yet not by its own individual pollen (its own individual pollen being proved to be good by its action on some other species), you will add a case of great interest to me; and which in my opinion would be quite worth your publication.³ I always imagined

¹ The facts are given in *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 408.

² *Linn. Soc. Journal*, 1863.

³ Cases nearly similar to those observed by Scott were recorded by Gärtner and Kölreuter, but in these instances only certain individuals were self-impotent. In *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 114.

that such recorded cases must be due to unnatural conditions Letter 639 of life; and think I said so in the *Origin*.¹ I am not sure that I understand your result, [nor] whether it means what I have above obscurely expressed. If you can prove the above, do publish; but if you will not publish I earnestly beg you to let me have the facts in detail; but you ought to publish, for I may not use the facts for years. I have been much interested by what you say on the rostellum exciting pollen to protrude tubes; but are you sure that the rostellum does excite them? Would not tubes protrude if placed on parts of column or base of petals, etc., near to the stigma? Please look at the *Cottage Gardener*² (or *Journal of Horticulture*) to be published to-morrow week for letter of mine, in which I venture to quote you, and in which you will see a curious fact about unopened orchid flowers setting seed in West Indies. Dr. Crüger attributes protrusion of tubes to ants carrying stigmatic secretion to pollen³; but this is mere hypothesis. Remember, pollen-tubes protrude within anther in *Neottia nidus-avis*. I did think it possible or probable that perfect fertilisation might have been effected through rostellum. What a curious case your *Gongora* must be: could you spare me one of the largest capsules? I want to estimate the number of seed, and try my hand if I can make them grow.

where the phenomenon is fully discussed, Scott's observations (*Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.*, 1863) are given as the earliest, except for one case recorded by Lecoq (*Fécondation*, 1862). Interesting work was afterwards done by Hildebrand and Fritz Müller, as illustrated in many of the letters addressed to the latter.

¹ See *Origin of Species*, Ed. 1., p. 251, for Herbert's observations on self-impotence in *Hippeastrum*. In spite of the uniformness of the results obtained in many successive years, Darwin inferred that the plants must have been in an "unnatural state."

² *Journal of Horticulture* and *Cottage Gardener*, March 31st, 1863. A short note describing Crüger's discovery of self-fertilisation in *Cattleya*, *Epidendrum*, etc., and referring to the work of "an excellent observer, Mr. J. Scott." Darwin adds that he is convinced that he has underrated the power of tropical orchids occasionally to produce seeds without the aid of insects.

³ In Crüger's paper (*Linn. Soc. Journ.*, VIII., 1865; read March 3rd 1864) he speaks of the pollen-masses *in situ* being acted on by the stigmatic secretion, but no mention is made of the agency of ants. He describes the pollen-tubes descending "from the [pollen] masses still *in situ* down into the ovarian canal."

Letter 639 This, however, is a foolish attempt, for Dr. Hooker, who is here a day or two ago, says they cannot at Calcutta, and that imported species have seeded and have naturally spread to the adjoining trees! Dr. Crüger thinks I am wrong about *Cataseium*: but I cannot understand his letter. He says there are three forms in two species; and he speaks as if the sexes were separate in some and that others were hermaphrodites¹; but I cannot understand what he means. He has seen lots of great humble-bees buzzing about the flowers with the pollinia sticking to their backs! Happy man!! I have the promise, but not yet surety, of some curious results with my homomorphic seedling cowslips: these have followed the rule of Chinese *Primula*; homomorphic seedlings from short-styled parent have presented both forms which disgusts me.

You will see that I am better; but still I greatly fear that I must have a compulsory holiday. With sincere thanks and hearty admiration at your powers of observation. . . .

My poor *P. scotica* looks very sick which you so kindly sent me.²

Letter 640

To J. Scott.

April 12th [1863].

I really hardly know how to thank you enough for your very interesting letter. I shall certainly use all the facts which you have given me (in a condensed form) on the sterility of orchids in the work which I am now slowly preparing for publication. But why do you not publish these facts³ in a separate little paper? They seem to me well worth it, and you really ought to get your name known. I could equally well use them in my book. I earnestly hope that you will experiment on *Passiflora*, and let me give your results. Dr. A. Gray's observations were made loosely; he said in a letter he would attend this summer further to the case, which clearly surprised him much. I will say nothing about the rostellum, stigmatic utriculi, fertility of *Acropera*

¹ Crüger (*Linn. Soc. Journal*, VIII., p. 127) says that the apparently hermaphrodite form is always sterile in Trinidad. Darwin modified his account in the second edition of the orchid book.

² Sent by Scott, Jan. 6th, 1863.

³ See Letter 642, note 1, p. 319, for reference to Scott's paper.

and *Catasetum*, for I am completely bewildered: it will rest Letter 640 with you to settle these points by your excellent observations and experiments. I must own I never could help doubting Dr. Hooker's case of the poppy. You may like to hear what I have seen this morning: I found¹ a primrose plant with flowers having three pistils, which when pulled asunder, without any tearing, allowed pollen to be placed on ovules. This I did with three flowers—pollen-tubes did not protrude after several days. But this day, the sixteenth (N.B.—primulas seem naturally slowly fertilised), I found many tubes protruded, and, what is very odd, they certainly seemed to have penetrated the coats of the ovules, but in no one instance the foramen of the ovule!! I mention this because it directly bears on your explanation of Dr. Crüger's case.² I believe that your explanation is right; I should never have thought of it; yet this was stupid of me, for I remember thinking that the almost closed imperfect flowers of *Viola* and *Oxalis* were related to the protrusion of the pollen-tubes. My case of the *Aceras*³ with the aborted labellum squeezed against stigma supports your view. Dr. Crüger's notion about the ants was a simple conjecture. About cryptogamic

¹ See Letter 658.

² Crüger's case here referred to is doubtless the cleistogamic fertilisation of *Epidendrum*, etc. Scott discusses the question of self-fertilisation at great length in a letter to Darwin dated April, and obviously written in 1863. In *Epidendrum* he observed a viscid matter extending from the stigmatic chamber to the anther: pollen-tubes had protruded from the anther not only where it was in contact with the viscid matter, but also from the central part, and these spread "over the anterior surface of the rostellum downward into the stigma." Crüger believed the viscid matter reaching the anther was a necessary condition for the germination of the pollen-grains. Scott points out that the viscid matter is produced in large quantity only after the pollen-grains have penetrated the stigma, and that it is, in fact, a consequence, not a preliminary to fertilisation. He finally explains Crüger's case thus: "The greater humidity and equability of temperature consequent on such conditions [*i.e.* on the flowers being closed] is, I believe, the probable cause of these abnormally conditioned flowers so frequently fertilising themselves." Scott also calls attention to the danger of being deceived by fungal hyphæ in observations on germination of pollen.

³ See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 258: the pollen germinated within the anther of a monstrous flower.

Letter 641 filaments, remember Dr. C. says that the unopened
habitually set fruit. I think that you will change your
on the imperfect flowers of *Viola* and *Oxalis*.

Letter 642

To J. Scott.

May and Feb.

I have left home for a fortnight to see if I can, with hope, improve my health. The parcel of orchid pods, which you have so kindly sent me, has followed me. I am sure you will forgive the liberty which I take in returning your postage stamps. I never heard of such a scheme as that we were compelled to practise to fertilise the *Gongora*¹ a most curious problem what plan Nature follows in this genus and *Acropera*.² Some day I will try and estimate how many seeds there are in *Gongora*. I suppose and hope you have kept notes on all your observations on orchids, for, with my broken health and many other subjects, I do not know whether I shall ever have time to publish again, though I have a large collection of notes and facts ready. I think you show your wisdom in not wishing to publish too soon; a young author who publishes every trifle gets, sometimes unjustly, to be disregarded. I do not pretend to be much of a judge; but I can conscientiously say that I have never written one word to you on the merit of your letters that I do not fully believe in. Please remember that I should very much wish for a copy of your paper on sterility of individual

¹ See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 169. "Mr. Scott tried repeatedly, but in vain, to force the pollen-masses into the stigma of *Gongora atro-purpurea* and *truncata*; but he readily fertilised them by cutting off the clinandrium and placing pollen-masses on the now exposed stigma."

² In the *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 169, Darwin speculates as to the possible fertilisation of *Acropera* by an insect with pollen-masses adhering to the extremity of its abdomen. It would appear that this guess (which does not occur in the first edition) was made before he heard of Crüger's observation on the allied genus *Gongora*, which is visited by a bee with a long tongue, which projects, when not in use, beyond and above the tip of the abdomen. Crüger believes that this tongue is the pollinating agent. Crüger's account is in the *Journal of the Linn. Soc.*, VIII., 1865, p. 130.

orchids¹ and on *Drosera*.² Thanks for [note] about *Campanula* ^{Letter 642} *perfoliata*. I have asked Asa Gray for seeds, to whom I have mentioned your observations on rostellum, and asked him to look closer to the case of *Gymnadenia*.³ Let me hear about the sporting *Imatophyllum* if it flowers. Perhaps I have blundered about *Primula*; but certainly not about mere protrusion of pollen-tubes. I have been idly watching bees of several genera and diptera fertilising *O. morio* at this place, and it is a very pretty sight. I have confirmed in several ways the entire truth of my statement that there is no vestige of nectar in the spur; but the insects perforate the inner coat. This seems to me a curious little fact, which none of my reviewers have noticed.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, May 23rd [1863].

You can confer a real service on a good man, John Scott, ^{Letter 643} the writer of the enclosed letter, by reading it and giving me your opinion. I assure [you] John Scott is a truly remarkable man. The part struck out is merely that he is not comfortable under Mr. McNab, and this part must be considered as private. Now the question is, what think you of the offer? Is expense of living high at Darjeeling? May I say it is healthy? Will he find the opportunity for experimental observations, which are a passion with him? It seems to me rather low pay. Will you advise me for him? I shall say that as far as experiments in hand at the Botanical Garden in Edinburgh are concerned, it would be a pity to hesitate to accept the offer.

J. Scott is head of the propagating department. I know you will not grudge aiding by your advice a good man. I shall tell him that I have not the slightest power to aid him in any way for the appointment. I should think voyage out and home ought to be paid for?

¹ "On the Individual Sterility and Cross-Impregnation of Certain Species of *Oncidium*." [Read June 2nd, 1864.] *Linn. Soc. Journal*, VIII., 1865. This paper gives a full account of the self-sterility of *Oncidium* in cases where the pollen was efficient in fertilising other individuals of the same species and of distinct species. Some of the facts were given in Scott's paper, "Experiments on the Fertilisation of Orchids in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh," published in the *Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, 1863. It is probably to the latter paper that Darwin refers.

² *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh*, Vol. VII.

³ See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 68.

Letter 641

To John Scott.

Down, May 25th 1863.

Now for a few words on science. I do not think I be mistaken about the stigma of *Bolbophyllum*¹; I had the plant alive from Kew, and watched many flowers. Their most remarkable observation on foreign pollen emitting but not causing orifice to close²; it would have been interesting to have observed how close an alliance of form would have acted on the orifice of the stigma. It will probably be so many years, if ever, [before] I work up my observations on *Drosera*, that I will not trouble you to send your paper, I could not now find time to read it. If you have space of your Orchid paper, please send it, but do not get a copy of the journal, for I can get one, and you must often wait to buy books. Let me know when it is published. I have been glad to hear about *Mercurialis*, but I will not accept your offer of seed on account of time, time, time, and weak head. For the same reason I must give up *Primula mollis*. What a wonderful, indefatigable worker you are! You seem to have made a famous lot of interesting experiments. D. Beattie once wrote that no man could cross any species of *Primula*. You have apparently proved the contrary with a vengeance. Your numerous experiments seem very well selected, and you will exhaust the subject. Now when you have completed your work you should draw up a paper, well worth publishing, and give a list of all the dimorphic and non-dimorphic forms. I can give you, on the authority of Prof. Treviranus in *Bot. Zeitung*, case of *P. longiflora* non-dimorphic. I am surprised at your cowslips in this state. Is it a common yellow cowslip? I have seen oxlips (which from some experiments I now look at as certainly natural hybrids) in same state. If you think the Botanical Society of Edinburgh would not do

¹ *Bolbophyllum* is remarkable for the closure of the stigmatic cavity which comes on after the flower has been open a little while, instead of after fertilisation, as in other genera. Darwin connects the fact with the "exposed condition of the whole flower."—*Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 137.

² See Scott, *Bot. Soc. Edin.*, 1863, p. 546, note. He applied pollinia from *Cypripedium* and *Asclepias* to flowers of *Trichopilia tortilis*; and though the pollen germinated, the stigmatic chamber remained open, yet it invariably closes eighteen hours after the application of its own pollen.

justice and publish your paper, send it to me to be com- Letter 644
municated to the Linnean Society. I will delay my paper
on successive dimorphic generations in *Primula*¹ till yours
appears, so as in no way to interfere with your paper. Pos-
sibly my results may be hardly worth publishing, but I think
they will; the seedlings from two successive homomorphic
generations seem excessively sterile. I will keep this letter
till I hear from Dr. Hooker. I shall be very glad if you
try *Passiflora*. Your experiments on *Primula* seem so well
chosen that whatever the result is they will be of value. But
always remember that not one naturalist out of a dozen cares
for really philosophical experiments.

To J. Scott.

Letter 645

Down, May 31st [1863].

I am unwell, and must write briefly. I am very much
obliged for the *Courant*.² The facts will be of highest
use to me. I feel convinced that your paper will have
permanent value. Your case seems excellently and carefully
worked out. I agree that the alteration of title was un-
fortunate, but, after all, title does not signify very much. So
few have attended to such points that I do not expect any
criticism; but if so, I should think you had much better
reply, but I could if you wished it much. I quite understand
about the cases being individual sterility; so Gärtner states
it was with him. Would it be worth while to send a corrected
copy of the *Courant* to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*?³ I did not
know that you had tried *Lobelia fulgens*: can you give me
any particulars on the number of plants and kinds used, etc.,
that I may quote, as in a few days I shall be writing on this
whole subject? No one will ever convince me that it is not
a very important subject to philosophical naturalists. The

¹ Published in the *Journ. Linn. Soc.* X., 1869 [1868].

² The Edinburgh *Evening Courant* used to publish notices of the
papers read at the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. The paper referred
to here was Scott's on *Oncidium*.

³ An account of Scott's work appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,
June 13th, 1863, which is, at least partly, a reprint of the *Courant*, since
it contains the awkward sentence criticised by Darwin and referred to
below. The title is "On the Fertilisation of Orchids," which was no
doubt considered unfortunate as not suggesting the subject of the paper,
and as being the same as that of Darwin's book.

Letter 645 *Hibiscus* seems a very curious case, and I agree with your remarks. You say that you are glad of criticisms, but you way avoid "former and latter," the reader is always forced to go back to look). I think you would have made the case more striking if you had first showed that the pollen of *Oncidium sphacelatum* was good; secondly, that the ovary is capable of fertilisation; and lastly, shown that the plant is impotent with its own pollen. "Impotence of organs of elimination"—capable here strictly refers to organs of elimination, not to impotence. To eliminate impotence is a contradiction in expression; it is removing a non-existent quality. But this is a trifle compared with facts, and you are capable of doing well. I find it a good rule to imagine that I want to express the case in as few and simple words as possible to one who knows nothing of the subject.¹ I am tired. In my opinion you are an excellent observer.

Letter 646

To J. Scott.

Down, June 6th, 1867

I fear that you think that I have done more than I have with respect to Dr. Hooker. I did not feel that I had any right to ask him to remember you for a colonial appointment; all that I have done is to speak most highly of your scientific merits. Of course this may hereafter fructify. I really think you cannot go on better, for educational purposes, than you are now doing,—observing, thinking, and some reading beat, in my opinion, all systematic education. Do not despair about your style; your letters are excellently written, your scientific style is a little too ambitious. I never study style; all that I do is to try to get the subject as clear as I can in my own head, and express it in the commonest language which occurs to me. But I generally have to think a good deal before the simplest arrangement and words occur to me. Even with most of our best English writers, writing is slow work; it is a great evil, but there is no help for it. I am sure you have no cause to despair. I hope and suppose your sending a paper to the Linnean Society will not offend your Edinburgh friends; you might truly say that you sent the paper to me, and that (if it turns out so) I thought it worth communicating to the Linnean Society. I shall feel great

¹ See Letter 151, Vol. I., p. 220.

interest in studying all your facts on *Primula*, when they are Letter 646
worked out and the seed counted. Size of capsules is often
very deceptive. I am astonished how you can find time to
make so many experiments. If you like to send me your
paper tolerably well written, I would look it over and suggest
any criticisms; but then this would cause you extra copying.
Remember, however, that Lord Brougham habitually wrote
everything important three times over. The cases of the
Primula which lose by variation their dimorphic characters
seem to me very interesting. I find that the mid-styled (by
variation) *P. sinensis* is more fertile with own pollen, even,
than a heteromorphic union! If you have time it will be
very good to experiment on *Linum Lewisii*. I wrote formerly
to Asa Gray begging for seed. If you have time, I think
experiments on any peloric flowers would be useful. I shall
be sorry (and I am certain it is a mistake on the part of the
Society) if your orchid paper is not printed *in extenso*. I am
now at work compiling all such cases, and shall give a very
full abstract of all your observations. I hope to add in
autumn some from you on *Passiflora*. I would suggest to
you the advantage, at present, of being very sparing in intro-
ducing theory in your papers (I formerly erred much in
Geology in that way): *let theory guide your observations*, but
till your reputation is well established be sparing in publish-
ing theory. It makes persons doubt your observations. How
rarely R. Brown ever indulged in theory: too seldom perhaps!
Do not work too hard, and do not be discouraged because
your work is not appreciated by the majority.

To J. Scott.

July 2nd [1863?]

Letter 647

Many thanks for capsules. I would give table of the
Auricula,¹ especially owing to enclosed extract, which you
can quote. Your facts about varying fertility of the primulas
will be appreciated by but very few botanists; but I feel sure
that the day will come when they will be valued. By no
means modify even in the slightest degree any result. Accu-
racy is the soul of Natural History. It is hard to become
accurate; he who modifies a hair's breadth will never be

¹ In Scott's paper (*Linn. Soc. Journ.* VIII.) many experiments on the
Auricula are recorded.

Letter 647 accurate. It is a golden rule, which I try to follow, to follow every fact which is opposed to one's preconceived opinion, to the strongest light. Absolute accuracy is the hardest thing to attain, and the highest merit. Any deviation is a fault. Sincere thanks for all your laborious trials on *Passiflora*. I am very busy, and have got two of my sons ill—I very much fear with scarlet fever; if so, no more work for me for some days or weeks. I feel greatly interested about your *Primula* cases. I think it much better to count seed than to weigh. I wish I had never weighed; counting is more accurate, though so troublesome.

Letter 648

To J. Scott.

Down, 25th [1863]

From what you say I looked again at *Bot. Zeitung*. Treviranus speaks of *P. longiflora* as short-styled, but this is evidently a slip of the pen, for further on, I see, he says the stigma always projects beyond anthers. Your experiments on coloured primroses will be most valuable if proved true.¹ I will advise to best of my power when I see MS. If evidence is not good I would recommend you, for your reputation's sake, to try them again. It is not likely that you will be anticipated, and it is a great thing to fully establish what in future time will be considered an important discovery (or rediscovery, for no one has noticed Gärtner's facts). I will procure coloured primroses for next spring, but you may rely I will not publish before you. Do not work too hard to injure your health. I made some crosses between primrose and cowslip, and I send the results, which you may use if you like. But remember that I am not quite certain that I well castrated the short-styled primrose; I believe any castration would be superfluous, as I find all [these] plants sterile when insects are excluded. Be sure and save seed of the crossed differently coloured primroses or

¹ "Ueber Dichogamie," *Bot. Zeit.*, Jan. 1863.

² The reference seems to be to Scott's observation that the variety *rubra* of the primrose was sterile when crossed with pollen from the common primrose. Darwin's caution to Scott was in some measure justified, for in his experiments on seedlings raised by self-fertilisation of the Edinburgh plants, he failed to confirm Scott's result. See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 225. Scott's facts are in the *Journal Linn. Soc.*, VIII., p. 97 (read Feb. 4th, 1864).

cowslips which produced least seed, to test the fertility of the quasi-hybrid seedlings. Gärtner found the common primrose and cowslip very difficult to cross, but he knew nothing on dimorphism. I am sorry about delay [of] your orchid paper; I should be glad of abstract of your new observations of self-sterility in orchids, as I should probably use the new facts. There will be an important paper in September in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, on ovules of orchids being formed months after application of pollen, by Dr. F. Hildebrand of Bonn.¹

To J. Scott.

Letter 649

Down, Nov. 7th [1863].

Every day that I could do anything, I have read a few pages of your paper,² and have now finished it, and return it registered. It has interested me deeply, and is, I am sure, an excellent memoir. It is well arranged, and in most parts well written. In the proof sheets you can correct a little with advantage. I have suggested a few alterations in pencil for your consideration, and have put in here and there a slip of paper. There will be no occasion to rewrite the paper—only, if you agree with me, to alter a few pages. When finished, return it to me, and I will with the highest satisfaction communicate it to the Linnean Society. I should be proud to be the author of the paper. I shall not have caused much delay, as the first meeting of the Society was on November 5th. When your *Primula* paper is finished, if you are so inclined, I should like to hear briefly about your *Verbascum* and *Passiflora* experiments. I tried *Verbascum*, and have got the pods, but do not know when I shall be able to see to the results. This subject might make another paper for you. I may add that *Acropera luteola* was fertilised by me, and had produced two fine pods. I congratulate you on your excellent paper.

P.S.—In the summary to *Primula* paper can you conjecture what is the typical or parental form, *i.e.* equal, long or short styled?

¹ *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, XII., 1863, p. 169. The paper was afterwards published in the *Bot. Zeitung*, 1863.

² This refers to the MS. of Scott's paper on the Primulacæ, *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, VIII. [Feb. 4th, 1864] 1865.

Letter 630

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Jan. 24th, 1864.

Darwin's interest in Scott's *Primula* work is shown by the extracts from a letter to Hooker of Jan. 24th, 1864, written, before the paper was read, and also by the subsequent correspondence with Hooker and Asa Gray. The first part of this letter illustrates Darwin's condition during a period of especially bad health.

As I do nothing all day I often get fidgety, and I fancy that Charlie or some of your family [are] ill. When I have time let me have a short note to say how you all are. I have had some fearful sickness; but what a strange mechanism one's body is; yesterday, suddenly, I had a slight attack of rheumatism in my back, and I instantly became almost well, and so wonderfully strong that I walked to the hot-houses, which must be more than a hundred yards, and have sent Scott's paper to the Linnean Society; I feel sure it is really valuable, but I fear few will care about it. Remember my *urgent* wish to be able to send the poor fellow a word of praise from any one. I have had work to get him to allow me to send the paper to the Linnean Society, even after it was written out.

Letter 651

To J. Scott.

Down, Feb. 9th, 1864.

Scott's paper on Primulaceæ was read at the Linnean Society on Feb. 4th, 1864.

The President, Mr. Bentham, I presume, was so much struck by your paper that he sent me a message to know whether you would like to be elected an associate. As only one is elected annually, this is a decided honour. The enclosed list shows what respectable men are associates. I enclose the rules of admission. I feel sure that the rule that if no communication is received within three years the associate is considered to have voluntarily withdrawn, is by no means rigorously adhered to. Therefore, I advise you to accept; but of course the choice is quite free. You will see there is no payment. You had better write to me on this subject, as Dr. Hooker or I will propose you.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 652

Sept. 13th, 1864.

I have been greatly interested by Scott's paper. I probably overrate it from caring for the subject, but it certainly seems to me one of the very most remarkable memoirs on such subjects which I have ever read. From the subject being complex, and the style in parts obscure, I suppose very few will read it. I think it ought to be noticed in the *Natural History Review*, otherwise the more remarkable facts will never be known. Try and persuade Oliver to do it; with the summary it would not be troublesome. I would offer, but I have sworn to myself I will do nothing till my volume on *Variation under Domestication* is complete. I know you will not have time to read Scott, and therefore I will just point out the new and, as they seem to me, important points.

Firstly, the red cowslip, losing its dimorphic structure and changing so extraordinarily in its great production of seed with its own pollen, especially being nearly sterile when fertilised by, or fertilising, the common cowslip. The analogous facts with red and white primrose. Secondly, the utter dissimilarity of action of the pollen of long- and short-styled form of one species in crossing with a distinct species. And many other points. Will you suggest to Oliver to review this paper? if he does so, and if it would be of any service to him, I would (as I have attended so much to these subjects) just indicate, with pages, leading and new points. I could send him, if he wishes, a separate and spare copy marked with pencil.

To Asa Gray.

Letter 653

Sept. 13th [1864].

In September, 1864, Darwin wrote to Asa Gray describing Scott's work on the Primulaceæ as :—

A paper which has interested me greatly by a gardener, John Scott; it seems to me a most remarkable production, though written rather obscurely in parts, but worth the labour of studying. I have just bethought me that for the chance of your noticing it in the *Journal*, I will point out the new and very remarkable facts. I have paid the poor fellow's passage out to India, where I hope he will succeed,

Letter 653 as he is a most laborious and able man, with the manner almost of a gentleman.

The following is an abstract of the paper which was enclosed in letter to Asa Gray.

Pp. 106-8. Red cowslip by variation has become dimorphic, and with this change of structure has become much more productive of seed than even the heteromorphic union of the common cowslip. Pp. 91-2, similar case of *Auricula*; on the other hand a non-dimorphic variety of *farinosa* (p. 115) is less fertile. These changes, or variations in the generative system seem to me very remarkable. By far more remarkable is the fact that the red cowslip (pp. 106-8) is very sterile when fertilising, or fertilised by the common cowslip. Here we have a new "physiological species." Analogous facts given (p. 98) on the crossing of red and white primroses with common primroses. It is very curious that the two forms of the same species (pp. 93, 94, 95, and 117) hybridise with extremely different degrees of facility with distinct species.

He shows (p. 94) that sometimes a cross with a quite distinct species yields more seed than a homomorphic union with own pollen. He shows (p. 111) that of the two homomorphic unions possible with each dimorphic species the short-styled (as I stated) is the most sterile, and that my explanation is probably true. There is a good summary to the paper.

Letter 654

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letters to Hooker, April 1st, April 5th and May 22nd, refer to Darwin's scheme of employing Scott as an assistant at Down, and to Scott's appointment to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

Down, April 1st, 1864.

I shall not at present allude to your very interesting letter (which as yet has been read to me only twice!), for I am full of a project which I much want you to consider.

You will have seen Scott's note. He tells me he has no plans for the future. Thinking over all his letters, I believe he is a truly remarkable man. He is willing to follow suggestions, but has much originality in varying his experiments. I believe years may pass before another man appears fitted to investigate certain difficult and tedious

points—viz. relative fertility of varieties of plants, including Letter 654
peloric and other monsters (already Scott has done excellent work on this head); and, secondly, whether a plant's own pollen is less effective than that of another individual. Now, if Scott is moderate in his wishes, I would pay him for a year or two to work and publish on these or other such subjects which might arise. But I dare not have him here, for it would quite overwork me. There would not be plants sufficient for his work, and it would probably be an injury to himself, as it would put him out of the way of getting a good situation. Now, I believe you have gardeners at Kew who work and learn there without pay. What do you think of having Scott there for a year or two to work and experiment? I can see enormous difficulties. In the first place you will not perhaps think the points indicated so highly important as I do. Secondly, he would require ground in some out-of-the-way place where the plants could be covered by a net, which would be unsightly. On the other hand, I presume you would like a series of memoirs published on work done at Kew, which I am fully convinced would have permanent value. It would, of course I conceive, be absolutely necessary that Scott should be under the regular orders of the superintendent. The only way I can fancy that it could be done would be to explain to the superintendent that I temporarily supported Scott solely for the sake of science, and appeal to his kindness to assist him. If you approved of having him (which I can see is improbable), and you simply ordered the superintendent to assist him, I believe everything would go to loggerheads. As for Scott himself, it would be of course an advantage to him to study the cultivation at Kew. You would get to know him, and if he really is a good man you could perhaps be able to recommend him to some situation at home or abroad. Pray turn this [over] in your mind. I have no idea whether Scott would like the place, but I can see that he has a burning zeal for science. He told me that his parents were in better circumstances, and that he chose a gardener's life solely as the best way of following science. I may just add that in his last letter he gives me the results of many experiments on different individuals of the same species of orchid, showing the most remarkable diversity in their sexual condition. It seems to me a grievous loss that

Letter 654 such a man should have all his work cut short, remember that I know nothing of him excepting by letters: these show remarkable talent, astonishing poise, much modesty, and what I admire, determined distance from me on many points.

What will Sir William say?

Letter 655

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, April 5th 1881

I see my scheme for Scott has invincible difficulties. I am very much obliged to you for explaining them at length. If ever I get decently well, and Scott is free, willing, I will have him here for a couple of years to put out several problems, which otherwise would never be done. I cannot see what will become of the poor fellow. I enclose a little pamphlet from him, which I suppose is not of much scientific value, but is surprising as the work of a gardener. If you have time do just glance over it. I never heard anything so extraordinary as what you say about poisoning plants, etc.

... The post has just come in. Your interest about Scott is extraordinarily kind, and I thank you cordially. It seems absurd to say so, but I suspect that X is prejudiced against Scott because he partially supports my views.¹

You must not trust my former letter about *Clematis*. I worked on too old a plant, and blundered. I have now gone over the work again. It is really curious that the stiff peduncles are acted upon by a bit of thread weighing .062 of a grain.

Clematis glandulosa was a valuable present to me. My gardener showed it to me and said, "This is what they call a *Clematis*," evidently disbelieving it. So I put a little twig to the peduncle, and the next day my gardener said, "You see it is a *Clematis*, for it feels." That's the way we make out plants at Down.

My dear old friend, God bless you!

¹ In a letter to Scott (dated June 11th) Darwin warns him to keep his views "pretty quiet," and quotes Hooker's opinion that "if it is known that you agree at all with my views on species it is enough to make you unpopular in Edinburgh."

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 656

[May 22nd, 1864].

What a good kind heart you have got. You cannot tell how your letter has pleased me. I will write to Scott and ask him if he chooses to go out and risk engagement. If he will not he must want all energy. He says himself he wants stoicism, and is too sensitive. I hope he may not want courage. I feel sure he is a remarkable man, with much good in him, but no doubt many errors and blemishes. I can vouch for his high intellect (in my judgment he is the best observer I ever came across); for his modesty, at least in correspondence; and there is something high-minded in his determination not to receive money from me. I shall ask him whether he can get a good character for probity and sobriety, and whether he can get aid from his relations for his voyage out. I will help, and, if necessary, pay the whole voyage, and give him enough to support him for some weeks at Calcutta. I will write when I hear from him. God bless you; you, who are so overworked, are most generous to take so much trouble about a man you have had nothing to do with.

Scott had left the Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh in March 1864, chagrined at what, justly or unjustly, he considered discouragement and slight. The Indian offer was most gladly and gratefully accepted.

To J. Scott.

Letter 657

Down, Nov. 1st, 1871.

Dr. Hooker has forwarded to me your letter as the best and simplest plan of explaining affairs. I am sincerely grieved to hear of the pecuniary trouble which you have undergone, but now fortunately passed. I assure you that I have never entertained any feelings in regard to you which you suppose. Please to remember that I distinctly stated that I did not consider the sum which I advanced as a loan, but as a gift; and surely there is nothing discreditable to you, under the circumstances, in receiving a gift from a rich man, as I am. Therefore I earnestly beg you to banish the whole subject from your mind, and begin laying up something for yourself in the future. I really cannot break my word and accept payment. Pray do not rob me of my small share in the

Letter 657 credit of aiding to put the right man in the right place. You have done good work, and I am sure will do more. Let us never mention the subject again.

I am, after many interruptions, at work again on my essay on Expression, which was written out once many months ago. I have found your remarks the best of those which have been sent me, and so I state.

CHAPTER XI.

BOTANY

(Continued)

- I. *Miscellaneous*.—II. *Correspondence with Fritz Müller*.—
III. *Miscellaneous*.

Letter 658

I. MISCELLANEOUS, 1863—1866

To D. Oliver.

Down [April, 1863].

The following letter illustrates the truth of Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer's remark that Darwin was never "afraid of his facts."¹ The entrance of pollen-tubes into the nucellus by the chalaza, instead of through the micropyle, was first fully demonstrated by Treub in his paper "*Sur les Casuarinées et leur place dans le Système naturel*," published in the *Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg*, X., 1891. Two years later Miss Benson gave an account of a similar phenomenon in certain Amentiferae (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1888-94, p. 409). This chalazogamic method of fertilisation has since been recognised in other flowering plants, but not, so far as we are aware, in the genus *Primula*.

It is a shame to trouble [you], but will you tell me whether the ovule of *Primula* is "anatropal," nearly as figured by Gray, p. 123, *Lessons in Botany*, or rather more tending to "amphitropal"? I never looked at such a point before. Why I am curious to know is because I put pollen into the ovary of monstrous primroses, and now, after sixteen days, and not before (the length of time agrees with slowness of natural impregnation), I find abundance of pollen-tubes emitted, which cling firmly to the ovules, and, I think I may confidently state, penetrate the ovule. But here is an odd thing: they never once enter at (what I suppose to be) the "orifice," but generally at the chalaza Do you know how pollen-tubes go naturally in *Primula*? Do they

¹ Charles Darwin (Nature Series), 1882, p. 43.

Letter 658 run down walls of ovarium, and then turn up the pistil and so debouch near the "orifices" of the ovules?

If you thought it worth while to examine ovules, I see if there are more monstrous flowers, and put them into the ovarium, and send you the flowers in few or fifteen days afterwards. But it is rather troublesome, I would not do it unless you cared to examine the ovules. Like a foolish and idle man, I have wasted a whole month over them. . . .

In two ovules there was an odd appearance, as the outer coat of ovule at the chalaza end (if I understand the ovule) had naturally opened or withered where most of the pollen-tubes seemed to penetrate, which made me think this was a widely open foramen. I wonder whether the ovules could be thus fertilised?

Letter 659

To D. Oliver.

Down [April, 1863]

Many thanks about the *Primula*. I see that I was pretty right about the ovules. I have been thinking that the apparent opening at the chalaza end must have been withering or perhaps gnawing by some very minute insects, as the ovarium is open at the upper end. If I have time I will have another look at pollen-tubes, as, from what you say, they ought to find their way to the micropyle. But ovules to me are far more troublesome to dissect than animal tissue; they are so soft, and muddy the water.

Letter 660

To Maxwell Masters.

Down, April 6th [1863].

I have been very glad to read your paper on *Peloria*.¹ For the mere chance of the following case being new I send it. A plant which I purchased as *Corydalis tuberosa* has, as you know, one nectary—short, white, and without nectar; the pistil is bowed towards the true nectary; and the hood formed by the inner petals slips off towards the opposite side (all adaptations to insect agency, like many other pretty ones in this family). Now on my plants there are several flowers (the fertility of which I will observe) with both nectaries equal

¹ "On the Existence of Two Forms of *Peloria*." *Natural History Review*, April, 1863, p. 258.

and purple and secreting nectar; the pistil is straight, and the hood slips off either way. In short, these flowers have the exact structure of *Dielytra* and *Adlumia*. Seeing this, I must look at the case as one of reversion; though it is one of the spreading of irregularity to two sides. Letter 660

As columbine [*Aquilegia*] has all petals, etc., irregular, and as monkshood [*Aconitum*] has two petals irregular, may not the case given by Seringe, and referred to [by] you,¹ by you be looked at as reversion to the columbine state? 'Would it be too bold to suppose that some ancient *Linaria*, or allied form, and some ancient *Viola*, had all petals spur-shaped, and that all cases of "irregular peloria"² in these genera are reversions to such imaginary ancient form?

It seems to me, in my ignorance, that it would be advantageous to consider the two forms of Peloria ~~when occurring in the very same species~~ as probably due to the same general law—viz., one as reversion to very early state, and the other as reversion to a later state when all the petals were irregularly formed. This seems at least to me *à priori* a more probable view than to look at one form of Peloria as due to reversion and the other as something distinct.³

What do you think of this notion?

To P. H. Gosse.⁴

Letter 661

The following was written in reply to Mr. Gosse's letter of May 30th asking for a solution of his difficulties in fertilising *Stanhopea*. It is reprinted by the kind permission of Mr. Edmund Gosse from his delightful book, the *Life of Philip Henry Gosse*, London, 1890, p. 299.

¹ "Seringe describes and figures a flower [of *Aconitum*] wherein all the sepals were helmet-shaped," and the petals similarly affected. Maxwell Masters, *op. cit.*, p. 260.

² "'Regular or Congenital Peloria' would include those flowers which, contrary to their usual habit, retain throughout the whole of their growth their primordial regularity of form and equality of proportion. 'Irregular or Acquired Peloria,' on the other hand, would include those flowers in which the irregularity of growth that ordinarily characterises some portions of the corolla is manifested in all of them." Maxwell Masters, *loc. cit.*

³ See Maxwell Masters, *Vegetable Teratology*, 1869, p. 235; *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 33.

⁴ Philip Henry Gosse (1810–88) was an example of that almost extinct type—a naturalist with a wide knowledge gained at first hand from nature as a whole. This width of culture was combined with a severe

Letter 66c

Down, June 1865

It would give me real pleasure to resolve your doubts I cannot. I can give only suspicions and my guesses. I should think the non-viscidness of the stigma hollow was due to the plant not living under its conditions. Please see what I have said on *Acropora*. An excellent observer, Mr. J. Scott, of the Botanical Garden Edinburgh, finds all that I say accurate, but, nothing can be with the knife enlarged the orifice and forced in pollen masses; or he simply stuck them into the contracted orifice without coming into contact with the stigmatic surface, and is hardly at all viscid, when, lo and behold, pollen-tubes are emitted and fine seed capsules obtained. This was effected with *Acropora Leddigesii*; but I have no doubt that I have blundered badly about *A. luteola*. I mention all this because, as Mr. Scott remarks, as the plant is in our hot-houses, it is quite incredible it ever could be fertilised in its native land. The whole case is an utter enigma to me. Probably you are aware that there are cases (and it is one of the oddest facts in Physiology) of plants which, under culture, have their sexual functions in so strange a condition, that though their pollen and ovules are in a sound state and can fertilise and be fertilised by distinct but allied species, they cannot fertilise themselves. Now, Mr. Scott has found this the case with certain orchids, which again shows sexual disturbance. He had read a paper at the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and

and narrow religious creed, and though, as Edmund Gosse points out (p. 336), there was in his father's case no reconciliation of science and religion, since his "impressions of nature" had to give way absolutely to his "convictions of religion," yet he was not debarred by his views from a friendly intercourse with Darwin. He did much to spread a love of Natural History, more especially by his seaside books, and by his introduction of the aquarium—the popularity of which (as Mr. Edmund Gosse shows) is reflected in the pages of *Punch*, especially in John Leech's illustrations. Kingsley said of him (quoted by Edmund Gosse, p. 344), "Since White's *History of Selborne* few or no writers on Natural History, save Mr. Gosse and poor Mr. Edward Forbes, have had the power of bringing out the human side of science, and giving to seemingly dry disquisitions . . . that living and personal interest, to bestow which is generally the special function of the poet." Among his books are the *Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*, 1851; *A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast*, 1853; *Omphalos*, 1857; *A Year at the Shore*, 1865. He was also author of a long series of papers in scientific journals.

I daresay an abstract which I have seen will appear in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; but blunders have crept in in copying, and parts are barely intelligible. How insects act with your *Stanhopea* I will not pretend to conjecture. In many cases I believe the acutest man could not conjecture without seeing the insect at work. I could name common English plants in this predicament. But the musk-orchis [*Herminium monorchis*] is a case in point. Since publishing, my son and myself have watched the plant and seen the pollinia removed, and where do you think they invariably adhere in dozens of specimens?—always to the joint of the femur with the trochanter of the first pair of legs, and nowhere else. When one sees such adaptation as this, it would be hopeless to conjecture on the *Stanhopea* till we know what insect visits it. I have fully proved that my strong suspicion was correct that with many of our English orchids no nectar is excreted, but that insects penetrate the tissues for it. So I expect it must be with many foreign species. I forgot to say that if you find that you cannot fertilise any of your exotics, take pollen from some allied form, and it is quite probable that will succeed. Will you have the kindness to look occasionally at your bee-*Ophrys* near Torquay, and see whether pollinia are ever removed? It is my greatest puzzle. Please read what I have said on it, and on *O. arachnites*. I have since proved that the account of the latter is correct. I wish I could have given you better information.

P.S.—If the flowers of the *Stanhopea* are not too old, remove pollen-masses from their pedicels, and stick them with a little liquid pure gum to the stigmatic cavity. After the case of the *Acropera*, no one can dare positively say that they would not act.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 662

Down, Saturday, 5th [Dec. 1863].

I am very glad that this will reach you at Kew. You will then get rest, and I do hope some lull in anxiety and fear. Nothing is so dreadful in this life as fear; it still sickens me when I cannot help remembering some of the many illnesses our children have endured. My father, who was a sceptical man, was convinced that he had distinctly traced several cases of scarlet fever to handling letters from convalescents.

Letter 66a The v^os¹ did come from my sister Susan recovering, and was much pleased to hear that you were recovering; I have now sent one of your notes to her, in which you speak of them as "enchanted," etc. I have a very bad spell—vomiting, every day for eleven days, and several days many times after every meal. It is astonishing in degree to which I keep up some strength. Dr. Brinton was here two days ago, and says he sees no reason [why] I should not recover my former degree of health. I should like to do a little more work, and often I feel sure I shall; but then again I feel that my tether is run out.

Your Hastings note, my dear old fellow, was a Copley Medal² to me and more than a Copley Medal: not better. I know well that you overrate what I have been able to do. Now that I am disabled, I feel more than ever what a pleasure observing and making out little difficulties is. By the way, here is a very little fact which may interest you. A partridge-foot is described in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*³ with a huge ball of earth attached to it as hard as rock. Bird killed in 1860. Leg has been sent me, and I find it diseased, and no doubt the exudation caused earth to accumulate; now already thirty-two plants have come up from this ball of earth.

By Jove! I must write no more. Good-bye, my best of friends.

There is an Italian edition of the *Origin* preparing. This makes the fifth foreign edition—i.e. in five foreign countries. Owen will not be right in telling Longmans that the book would be utterly forgotten in ten years. Hurrah!

Letter 663

To D. Oliver.

Down, Feb. 17th [1864].

Many thanks for the Epacrids, which I have kept, as they will interest me when able to look through the microscope.

Dr. Crüger has sent me the enclosed paper, with power to do what I think fit with it. He would evidently prefer it to appear in the *Nat. Hist. Review*. Please read it, and

¹ Probably Wedgwood ware.

² The proposal to give the medal to Darwin failed in 1863, but his friends were successful in 1864: see *Life and Letters*, III., p. 28.

³ *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1863, p. 127, by Prof. Newton, who sent the foot to Darwin: see *Origin*, Ed. VI., p. 328.

let me have your decision pretty soon. Some germanisms Letter 663 must be corrected; whether woodcuts are necessary I have not been able to pay attention enough to decide. If you refuse, please send it to the Linnean Society¹ as communicated by me. The paper has interested me extremely, and I shall have no peace till I have a good boast. The sexes are separate in *Catasetum*, which is a wonderful relief to me, as I have had two or three letters saying that the male *C. tridentatum*² seeds. It is pretty clear to me that two or three forms are confounded under this name. Observe how curiously nearly perfect the pollen of the female is, according to Crüger,—certainly more perfect than the pollen from the Guyana species described by me. I was right in the manner in which the pollen adheres to the hairy back of the humble-bee,³ and hence the force of the ejection of the pollina. I am still more pleased that I was right about insects gnawing the fleshy labellum. This is important, as it explains all the astounding projections on the labellum of *Oncidium*, *Phalænopsis*, etc.

Excuse all my boasting. It is the best medicine for my stomach. Tell me whether you mean to take up orchids, as Hooker said you were thinking of doing. Do you know *Coryanthes*, with its wonderful basket of water? See what Crüger says about it. It beats everything in orchids.⁴

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 664

Down [Sept. 13th, 1864].

Thanks for your note of the 5th. You think much and greatly too much of me and my doings; but this is pleasant, for you have represented for many years the whole great public to me.

I have read with interest Bentham's address on hybridism.

¹ H. Crüger's "A Few Notes on the Fecundation of Orchids, etc." [Read March, 1864.] *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, VIII., 1864-5, p. 127.

² See footnote p. 280 on the sexual relation between the three forms known as *Catasetum tridentatum*, *Monacanthus viridis*, and *Myanthus barbatus*. For further details see Darwin, *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, VI., 1862, p. 151, and *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 196.

³ This view was given in *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. I., 1862, p. 230.

⁴ For *Coryanthes* see *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 173.

Letter 664. I am glad that he is cautious about Naudin's view, and cannot think that it will hold. The tendency of hybrids to revert to either parent is part of a wider law (which I am fully convinced that I can show experimentally), namely, that crossing races as well as species tends to bring back characters which existed in progenitors hundreds and thousands of generations ago. Why this should be so, God knows. But Naudin's view throws no light, that I can see, on this version of long-lost characters. I wish the Ray Society would translate Gärtner's *Bastarderzeugung*²; it contains more valuable matter than all other writers put together, and would do great service if better known.

¹ C. Naudin's "Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Hybridité dans les Végétaux." The complete paper, with coloured plates, was presented to the Academy in 1861, and published in full in the *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. I., 1865, p. 25. The second part only appeared in the *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, XIX., 1863. Mr. Bentham's address dealing with hybridism is in *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, VIII., 1864, p. ix. A review of Naudin is given in the *Natural History Review*, 1864, p. 50. Naudin's paper is of much interest, as containing a mechanical theory of reproduction of the same general character as that of pangenesis. In the *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 395, Darwin states that in his treatment of hybridism in terms of gemmules he is practically following Naudin's treatment of the same theme in terms of "essences." Naudin, however, does not clearly distinguish between hybrid and pure gemmules, and makes the assumption that the hybrid or mixed essences tend constantly to dissociate into pure parental essences, and thus lead to reversion. It is to this view that Darwin refers when he says that Naudin's view throws no light on the reversion to long-lost characters. His own attempt at explaining this fact occurs in *Variation under Domest.*, II., Ed. II., p. 395. Mr. Bateson (*Mendel's Principle of Heredity*, Cambridge, 1902, p. 38) says: "Naudin clearly enunciated what we shall henceforth know as the Mendelian conception of the dissociation of characters of cross-breds in the formation of the germ-cells, though apparently he never developed this conception." It is remarkable that, as far as we know, Darwin never in any way came across Mendel's work. One of Darwin's correspondents, however, the late Mr. T. Laxton, of Stamford, was close on the trail of Mendelian principle. Mr. Bateson writes (*op. cit.*, p. 181): "Had he [Laxton] with his other gifts combined that penetration which detects a great principle hidden in the thin mist of 'exceptions,' we should have been able to claim for him that honour which must ever be Mendel's in the history of discovery."

² *Versuche über die Bastarderzeugung im Pflanzenreich*: Stuttgart, 1849.

To T. H. Huxley.

Letter 665

Mr. Huxley had doubted the accuracy of observations on *Catasetum* published in the *Fertilisation of Orchids*. In what formed the postscript to the following letter, Darwin wrote: "I have had more *Catasetums*,—all right, you audacious 'caviller.'"

Down, Oct. 31st [1862].

In a little book, just published, called the *Three Barriers* (a theological hash of old abuse of me), Owen gives to the author a new *resumé* of his brain doctrine; and I thought you would like to hear of this. He ends with a delightful sentence. "No science affords more scope or easier ground for the caviller and controversialist; and these do good by preventing scholars from giving more force to generalisations than the master propounding them does, or meant his readers or hearers to give."

You will blush with pleasure to hear that you are of some use to the master.

To. J. D. Hooker.

Letter 666

[Feb., 1864?]

I shall write again. I write now merely to ask, if you have *Naravelia*¹ (the *Clematis*-like plant told me by Oliver), to try and propagate me a plant at once. Have you *Clematis cirrhosa*? It will amuse me to tell you why *Clematis* interests me, and why I should so very much like to have *Naravelia*. The leaves of *Clematis* have no spontaneous movement, nor have the internodes; but when by growth the peduncles of leaves are brought into contact with any object, they bend and catch hold. The slightest stimulus suffices, even a bit of cotton thread a few inches long; but the stimulus must be applied during six or twelve hours, and when the peduncles once bend, though the touching object be removed, they never get straight again. Now mark the difference in another leaf-climber—viz., *Tropæolum*: here the young internodes revolve day and night, and the peduncles of the leaves are thus brought into contact with an object, and the slightest momentary touch causes them to bend in any direction and catch the object, but as the axis revolves they must be often dragged away without catching, and then the peduncles

¹ Ranunculacæ.

Letter 666 straighten themselves again, and are again ready to touch—that of *Tropaeolum* a momentary touch: the tendrils of the latter recover their original position, but *Clematis* it comes into contact by growth with fixed objects, and on occasion to recover its position, and cannot do so. You send me *Flagellaria*, but most unfortunately young plants do not have tendrils, and I fear my plant will not get them another year, and this I much regret, as these leaf-tendrils seem very curious, and in *Gloriosa* I could not make out the action, but I have now a young plant of *Gloriosa* growing (as yet with simple leaves) which I hope to make out. Write Oliver for decisive answer about tendrils of vines. It is so strange that tendrils formed of modified leaves and branches should agree in all their four highly remarkable properties. I can show a beautiful gradation by which leaves produce tendrils, but how the axis passes into a tendril utterly puzzles me. I would give a guinea if vine-tendrils could be found to be leaves.

It is an interesting fact that Darwin's work on climbing plants was well advanced before he discovered the existence of the works of Palm, Mohl, and Dutrochet on this subject. On March 22nd, 1864, he wrote to Hooker:—"You quite overrate my tendril work, and there is no occasion to plague myself about priority." In June he speaks of having read "two German books, and all, I believe, that has been written on climbers, and it has stirred me up to find that I have a good deal of new matter."

Letter 667

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, June 2nd [1864].

You once offered me a *Combretum*.¹ I having *C. purpureum*, out of modesty like an ass refused. Can you now send me a plant? I have a sudden access of furor about climbers. Do you grow *Adlumia cirrhosa*? Your seed did not germinate with me. Could you have a seedling dug up and potted? I want it fearfully, for it is a leaf-climber, and therefore sacred.

I have some hopes of getting *Adlumia*, for I used to grow the plant, and seedlings have often come up, and we are now

¹ The two forms of shoot in *C. argenteum* are described in *Climbing Plants*, p. 41.

potting all minute reddish-coloured weeds.¹ I have just got Letter 667 a plant with sensitive axis, quite a new case; and tell Oliver I now do not care at all how many tendrils he makes axial, which at one time was a cruel torture to me.

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Nov. 3rd [1864].

Letter 668

Many thanks for your splendid long letter. But first for business. Please look carefully at the enclosed specimen of *Dicentra thalictriformis*,² and throw away. When the plant was young I concluded certainly that the tendrils were axial, or modified branches, which Mohl³ says is the case with some Fumariaceæ. You looked at them here and agreed. But now the plant is old, what I thought was a branch with two leaves and ending in a tendril looks like a gigantic leaf with two compound leaflets, and the terminal part converted into a tendril. For I see buds in the fork between supposed branch and main stem. Pray look carefully—you know I am profoundly ignorant—and save me from a horrid mistake.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 669

The following is interesting, as containing a foreshadowing of the chemotaxis of antherozoids which was shown to exist by Pfeffer in 1881: see *Untersuchungen aus dem botanischen Institut zu Tübingen*, Vol. I., p. 363. There are several papers by H. J. Carter on the reproduction of the lower organisms in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* between 1855 and 1865.

Down, Sunday, 22nd, and Saturday, 28th [October, 1865].

I have been wading through the *Annals and Mag. of N. Hist.* for last ten years, and have been interested by several papers, chiefly, however, translations; but none have interested me more than Carter's on lower vegetables, infusoria, and protozoa. Is he as good a workman as he appears? for

¹ We believe that the *Adlumia* which came up year by year in flower boxes in the Down verandah grew from seed supplied by Asa Gray.

² *Dicentra thalictrifolia*, a Himalayan species of Fumariaceæ, with leaf-tendrils.

³ *Ueber den Bau und das Winden der Ranken und Schlingpflanzen. Eine gekrönte Preisschrift*, 4to, Tübingen, 1827. At p. 43 Mohl describes the tips of the branches of *Fumaria* [*Corydalis*] *claviculata* as being developed into tendrils, as well as the leaves. For this reason Darwin placed the plant among the tendril-bearers rather than among the true leaf-climbers: see *Climbing Plants*, Ed. II., 1875, p. 121.

Letter 669 if so he would deserve a Royal medal. I know it is not so, but how wonderful his account of the spermatozoa of a dioecious alga or conferva, swimming and finding the micropyle in a distinct plant, and forcing its way in! How these zoospores must possess some sort of organ of sense to guide their locomotive powers to the small micropyle; does not this necessarily imply something like a nervous system, in the same way as complementary male ciliated have organs of sense and locomotion, and nothing else but a sack of spermatozoa?

Letter 670

To F. Hildebrand.

May 16th, 1865.

Since writing to you before, I have read your admirable memoir on *Salvia*,¹ and it has interested me almost as much as when I first investigated the structure of orchids. Your paper illustrates several points in my *Origin of Species*, especially the transition of organs. Knowing only two or three species in the genus, I had often marvelled how one cell of the anther could have been transformed into the moveable plate or spoon; and how well you show the gradations. But I am surprised that you did not more strongly insist on this point.

I shall be still more surprised if you do not ultimately come to the same belief with me, as shown by so many beautiful contrivances,—that all plants require, from some unknown cause, to be occasionally fertilised by pollen from a distinct individual.

II.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRITZ MÜLLER, 1865—1881.

The letters from Darwin to Müller are given as a separate group, instead of in chronological sequence with the other botanical letters, as better illustrating the uninterrupted friendship and scientific comradeship of the two naturalists. A short biographical note on Fritz Müller is given in Vol. I., p. 382.

Letter 671

To F. Müller.

Down, Oct. 17th [1865].

I received about a fortnight ago your second letter on climbing plants, dated August 31st. It has greatly interested me, and it corrects and fills up a great hiatus in

¹ *Pringsheim's Jahrbücher*, Vol. IV., 1866.



FRITZ MÜLLER

my paper. As I thought you could not object, I am having Letter 671 your letter copied, and will send the paper to the Linnean Society.¹ I have slightly modified the arrangement of some parts and altered only a few words, as you write as good English as an Englishman. I do not quite understand your account of the arrangement of the leaves of *Strychnos*, and I think you use the word "bractæ" differently to what English authors do; therefore I will get Dr. Hooker to look over your paper.

I cannot, of course, say whether the Linnean Society will publish your paper; but I am sure it ought to do so. As the Society is rather poor, I fear that it will give only a few woodcuts from your truly admirable sketches.

To F. Müller.

Letter 672

In Darwin's book on Climbing Plants, 1875,² he wrote (p. 205): "The conclusion is forced on our minds that the capacity of revolving, on which most climbing plants depend, is inherent, though undeveloped, in almost every plant in the vegetable Kingdom"—a conclusion which was verified in the *Power of Movement in Plants*. The present letter is interesting in referring to Fritz Müller's observations on the "revolving nutation," or circumnutation of *Alisma macrophylla* and *Linum usitatissimum*, the latter fact having been discovered by F. Müller's daughter Rosa. This was probably the earliest observation on the circumnutation of a non-climbing plant, and Müller, in a paper dated 1868, and published in Vol. V. of the *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, p. 133, calls attention to its importance in relation to the evolution of the habit of climbing. The present letter was probably written in 1865, since it refers to Müller's paper read before the Linnean Soc. on Dec. 7th, 1865. If so, the facts on circumnutation must have been communicated to Darwin some years before their publication in the *Jenaische Zeitschrift*.

Down, Dec. 9th [1865].

I have received your interesting letter of October 10th, with its new facts on branch-tendrils. If the Linnean Society publishes your paper,³ as I am sure it ought to do, I will append a note with some of these new facts.

I forwarded immediately your MS. to Professor Max

¹ "Notes on some of the Climbing Plants near Desterro" [1865], *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, IX., 1867.

² First given as a paper before the Linnean Society, and published in the *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. IX.

³ *Ibid.*, 1867, p. 344.

Letter 672 Schultze, but I did not read it, for German has utterly puzzles me, and I am so weak, I am capable of no exertion. I took the liberty, however, of asking you to send me a copy, if separate ones are printed, and I read him about the Sponge paper.

You will have received before this my book on *Linum*, and I wish I had known that you would have preferred the English edition. Should the German edition fail to reach you, I will send an English one. That is a curious observation of your daughter about the movement of the apex of the stem of *Linum*,¹ and would, I think, be worth following out. I suspect many plants move a little, following the sun, but all do not, for I have watched some pretty carefully.

I can give you no zoological news, for I live the life of the most secluded hermit.

I occasionally hear from Ernest Hæckel, who seems as determined as you are to work out the subject of the changes of species. You will have seen his curious paper on certain medusæ reproducing themselves by seminal generation at two periods of growth.

On April 3rd, 1868, Darwin wrote to F. Müller: "Your diagram of the movements of the flower-peduncle of the *Alisma* is extremely curious. I suppose the movement is of no service to the plant, but shows how easily the species might be converted into a climber. Does it bend through irritability when rubbed?"

Letter 673

To F. Müller.

Down, Sept. 25th [1866].

I have just received your letter of August 2nd, and am, as usual, astonished at the number of interesting points which you observe. It is quite curious how, by coincidence, you have been observing the same subjects that have lately interested me.

Your case of the *Notylia*² is quite new to me; but it seems analogous with that of *Acropera*, about the sexes of which I blundered greatly in my book. I have got an

¹ F. Müller, *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, Bd. V., p. 137. Here, also, are described the movements of *Alisma*.

² See F. Müller, *Bot. Zeitung*, 1868, p. 630; *Fert. of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 171.

Acropera now in flower, and have no doubt that some insect, Letter 673 with a tuft of hairs on its tail, removes by the tuft, the pollinia, and inserts the little viscid cap and the long pedicel into the narrow stigmatic cavity, and leaves it there with the pollen-masses in close contact with, but not inserted into, the stigmatic cavity. I find I can thus fertilise the flowers, and so I can with *Stanhopea*, and I suspect that this is the case with your *Notylia*. But I have lately had an orchis in flower—viz. *Acineta*, which I could not anyhow fertilise. Dr. Hildebrand lately wrote a paper¹ showing that with some orchids the ovules are not mature and are not fertilised until months after the pollen-tubes have penetrated the column, and you have independently observed the same fact, which I never suspected in the case of *Acropera*. The column of such orchids must act almost like the spermatheca of insects. Your orchis with two leaf-like stigmas is new to me; but I feel guilty at your wasting your valuable time in making such beautiful drawings for my amusement.

Your observations on those plants being sterile which grow separately, or flower earlier than others, are very interesting to me: they would be worth experimenting on with other individuals. I shall give in my next book several cases of individual plants being sterile with their own pollen. I have actually got on my list *Eschscholtzia*² for fertilising with its own pollen, though I did not suspect it would prove sterile, and I will try next summer. My object is to compare the rate of growth of plants raised from seed fertilised by pollen from the same flower and by pollen from a distinct plant, and I think from what I have seen I shall arrive at interesting results. Dr. Hildebrand³ has lately described a curious case of *Corydalis cava* which is quite sterile with its own pollen, but fertile with pollen of any other individual plant of the species. What I meant in my paper on *Linum* about plants being dimorphic in function alone, was that they should be divided into two equal bodies functionally but not structurally different. I have been much interested by what you say on seeds which adhere to the valves being rendered conspicuous.

¹ *Bot. Zeitung*, 1863, 1865.

² See *Animals and Plants*, II. Ed. II., p. 118.

³ *Internat. Hort. Congress*, London, 1866, quoted in *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 113.

Letter 673 You will see in the new edition of the *Origin*¹ why I have alluded to the beauty and bright colours of fruit; after writing this it troubled me that I remembered to have seen brilliantly coloured seed, and your view occurred to me. There is a species of peony in which the inside of the pod is crimson and the seeds dark purple. I had asked a friend to send me some of these seeds, to see if they were covered with anything which could prove attractive to birds. I received some seeds the day after receiving your letter, and I must own that the fleshy covering is so thin that I can hardly believe it would lead birds to devour them; and so it was in an analogous case with *Passiflora gracilis*. How is this in the cases mentioned by you? The whole case seems to me rather a striking one.

I wish I had heard of *Mikania* being a leaf-climber before your paper² was printed, for we thus get a good gradation from *M. scandens* to *Mutisia*, with its little modified, leaf-like tendrils.

I am glad to hear that you can confirm (but render still more wonderful) Hæckel's most interesting case of *Linope*. Huxley told me that he thought the case would somehow be explained away.

To F. Müller.

Letter 674

Down [Received Jan. 24th, 1867].

I have so much to thank you for that I hardly know how to begin. I have received the bulbils of *Oxalis*, and your most interesting letter of October 1st. I planted half the bulbs, and will plant the other half in the spring. The case seems to me very curious, and until trying some experiments in crossing I can form no conjecture what the abortion of the stamens in so irregular a manner can signify. But I fear from what you say the plant will prove sterile, like so many others which increase largely by buds of various kinds. Since I asked you about *Oxalis*, Dr. Hildebrand has published a paper showing that a great number of species are

¹ *Origin of Species*, Ed. IV., 1866, p. 238. A discussion on the origin of beauty, including the bright colours of flowers and fruits.

² See *Climbing Plants* (3rd thousand, 1882), p. 116. *Mikania* and *Mutisia* both belong to the Compositæ. *Mikania scandens* is a twining plant: it is another species which, by its leaf-climbing habit, supplies a transition to the tendril-climber *Mutisia*. F. Müller's paper is in *Linn. Soc. Journ.* IX., p. 344.

trimorphic, like *Lythrum*, but he has tried hardly any Letter 674 experiments.¹

I am particularly obliged for the information and specimens of *Cordia*,² and shall be most grateful for seed. I have not heard of any dimorphic species in this family. Hardly anything in your letter interested me so much as your account and drawing of the valves of the pod of one of the Mimoseæ with the really beautiful seeds. I will send some of these seeds to Kew to be planted. But these seeds seem to me to offer a very great difficulty. They do not seem hard enough to resist the tritulating power of the gizzard of a gallinaceous bird, though they might resist that of some other birds; for the skin is as hard as ivory. I presume that these seeds cannot be covered with any attractive pulp? I soaked one of the seeds for ten hours in warm water, which became only very slightly mucilaginous. I think I will try whether they will pass through a fowl uninjured.³ I hope you will observe whether any bird devours them; and could you get any young man to shoot some and observe whether the seeds are found low down in the intestines? It would be well worth while to plant such seeds with undigested seeds for comparison. An opponent of ours might make a capital case against us by saying that here beautiful pods and seeds have been formed not for the good of the plant, but for the good of birds alone. These seeds would make a beautiful bracelet for one of my daughters, if I had enough. I may just mention that *Euonymus europæus* is a case in point: the seeds are coated by a thin orange

¹ Hildebrand's work, published in the *Monatsb. d. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, 1866, was chiefly on herbarium specimens. His experimental work was published in the *Bot. Zeitung*, 1871.

² Cordiaceæ: probably dimorphic.

³ The seeds proved to be those of *Adenanthera pavonina*. The solution of the difficulty is given in the following extract from a letter to Müller, March 2nd, 1867: "I wrote to India on the subject, and I hear from Mr. J. Scott that parrots are eager for the seeds, and, wonderful as the fact is, can split them open with their beaks; they first collect a large number in their beaks, and then settle themselves to split them, and in doing so drop many; thus I have no doubt they are disseminated, on the same principle that the acorns of our oaks are most widely disseminated." Possibly a similar explanation may hold good for the brightly coloured seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

Letter 674 layer, which I find is sufficient to cause them to be devoured by birds.

I have received your paper on *Martha* [*Posoqueria*¹]; it is as wonderful as the most wonderful orchis; Ernst Häckel brought me the paper and stayed a day with me. I have seldom seen a more pleasant, cordial, and frank man. He is now in Madeira, where he is going to work chiefly on the Medusæ. His great work is now published, and I have a copy; but the German is so difficult I can make out but little of it, and I fear it is too large a work to be translated. Your fact about the number of seeds in the capsule of the *Maxillaria*² came just at the right time, as I wished to give one or two such facts. Does this orchid produce many capsules? I cannot answer your question about the aerial roots of *Catasetum*. I hope you have received the new edition of the *Origin*. Your paper on climbing plants³ is printed, and I expect in a day or two to receive the spare copies, and I will send off three copies as before stated, and will retain some in case you should wish me to send them to any one in Europe, and will transmit the remainder to yourself.

Letter 675

To F. Müller.

Down [received Feb. 24th, 1867].

Your letter of Nov. 2nd contained an extraordinary amount of interesting matter. What a number of dimorphic plants South Brazil produces: you observed in one day as many or more dimorphic genera than all the botanists in Europe have ever observed. When my present book is finished I shall write a final paper upon these plants, so that I am extremely glad to hear of your observations and to see the dried flowers; nevertheless, I should regret much if I prevented you from publishing on the subject. *Plumbago*⁴ is quite new to me, though I had suspected it. It is curious how dimorphism prevails by groups throughout the world, showing, as I suppose, that it is an ancient character; thus

¹ *Bot. Zeitung*, 1866.

² See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 115.

³ *Linn. Soc. Journal*, IX., 1867, p. 344.

⁴ *Plumbago* has not been shown to be dimorphic.

*Hedyotis*¹ is dimorphic in India; the two other genera in the same sub-family with *Villarsia* are dimorphic in Europe and Ceylon; a sub-genus of *Erythroxylon*² is dimorphic in Ceylon; and *Oxalis* with you and at the Cape of Good Hope. If you can find a dimorphic *Oxalis* it will be a new point, for all known species are trimorphic or monomorphic. The case of *Convolvulus* will be new, if proved. I am doubtful about *Gesneria*,³ and have been often myself deceived by varying length of pistil. A difference in the size of the pollen-grains would be conclusive evidence; but in some cases experiments by fertilisation can alone decide the point. As yet I know of no case of dimorphism in flowers which are very irregular; such flowers being apparently always sufficiently visited and crossed by insects.

To F. Müller.

Letter 676

Down, April 22nd [1867].

I am very sorry your papers on climbing plants never reached you. They must be lost, but I put the stamps on myself and I am sure they were right. I despatched on the 20th all the remaining copies, except one for myself. Your letter of March 4th contained much interesting matter, but I have to say this of all your letters. I am particularly glad to hear that *Oncidium flexuosum*⁴ is endemic, for I always thought that the cases of self-sterility with orchids in hot-houses might have been caused by their unnatural conditions. I am glad, also, to hear of the other analogous cases, all of which I will give briefly in my book that is now printing. The lessened number of good seeds in the self-fertilising Epidendrums is to a certain extent a new case. You suggest

¹ *Hedyotis* was sent to Darwin by F. Müller; it seems possible, therefore, that *Hedyotis* was written by mistake for some other Rubiaceae plant, perhaps *Oldenlandia*, which John Scott sent him from India.

² No doubt *Sethia*.

³ Neither *Convolvulus* nor *Gesneria* have been shown to be dimorphic.

⁴ See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 114. Observations on *Oncidium* were made by John Scott, and in Brazil by F. Müller, who "fertilised above one hundred flowers of the above-mentioned *Oncidium flexuosum*, which is there endemic, with its own pollen, and with that taken from distinct plants: all the former were sterile, whilst those fertilised by pollen from any other plant of the same species were fertile."

Letter 676 the comparison of the growth of plants produced from self-fertilised and crossed seeds. I began this work last autumn, and the result, in some cases, has been very striking; but only, as far as I can yet judge, with exotic plants which do not get freely crossed by insects in this country. In some of these cases it is really a wonderful physiological fact to see the difference of growth in the plants produced from self-fertilised and crossed seeds, both produced by the same parent-plant; the pollen which has been used for the cross having been taken from a distinct plant that grew in the same flower-pot. Many thanks for the dimorphic Rubiaceae plant. Three of your *Plumbagos* have germinated, but not as yet any of the *Lobelias*. Have you ever thought of publishing a work which might contain miscellaneous observations on all branches of Natural History, with a short description of the country and of any excursions which you might take? I feel certain that you might make a very valuable and interesting book, for every one of your letters is so full of good observations. Such books, for instance Bates' *Travels on the Amazons*, are very popular in England. I will give your obliging offer about Brazilian plants to Dr. Hooker, who was to have come here to-day, but has failed. He is an excellent good fellow, as well as naturalist. He has lately published a pamphlet,¹ which I think you would like to read; and I will try and get a copy and send you.

To F. Müller.

Letter 677

The following refers to the curious case of *Eschscholtzia* described in *Cross and Self-Fertilisation*, pp. 343-4. The offspring of English plants after growing for two generations in Brazil became self-sterile, while the offspring of Brazilian plants became partly self-fertile in England.

Jan. 30th [1868].

... The flowers of *Eschscholtzia* when crossed with pollen from a distinct plant produced 91 per cent. of capsules; when self-fertilised the flowers produced only 66 per cent. of capsules. An equal number of crossed and self-fertilised capsules contained seed by weight in the proportion of 100 to 71.

¹ Sir J. D. Hooker's lecture on Insular Floras, given before the British Association in August, 1866, is doubtless referred to. It appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and was published as a pamphlet in January, 1867. This fact helps to fix the date of the present letter.

Nevertheless, the self-fertilised flowers produced an abundance Letter 677
of seed. I enclose a few crossed seeds in hopes that you will
raise a plant, cover it with a net, and observe whether it is
self-fertile; at the same time allowing several uncovered
plants to produce capsules, for the sterility formerly observed
by you seems to me very curious.

To F. Müller.

Letter 678

Down, Nov. 28th [1868].

You end your letter of September 9th by saying that it
is a very dull one; indeed, you make a very great mistake,
for it abounds with interesting facts and thoughts. Your
account of the tameness of the birds which apparently have
wandered from the interior, is very curious. But I must
begin on another subject: there has been a great and very
vexatious, but unavoidable delay in the publication of your
book.¹ Prof. Huxley agrees with me that Mr. Dallas is
by far the best translator, but he is much overworked and
had not quite finished the translation about a fortnight ago.
He has charge of the Museum at York, and is now trying to
get the situation of Assistant Secretary at the Geological
Society; and all the canvassing, etc., and his removal, if he
gets the place, will, I fear, cause more than a month's delay in
the completion of the translation; and this I very much regret.

I am particularly glad to hear that you intend to repeat
my experiments on illegitimate offspring, for no one's observa-
tions can be trusted until repeated. You will find the work
very troublesome, owing to the death of plants and accidents
of all kinds. Some dimorphic plant will probably prove too
sterile for you to raise offspring; and others too fertile for
much sterility to be expected in their offspring. *Primula* is
bad on account of the difficulty of deciding which seeds may
be considered as good. I have earnestly wished that some
one would repeat these experiments, but I feared that years
would elapse before any one would take the trouble. I re-
ceived your paper on *Bignonia*² in *Bot. Zeit.*, and it interested

¹ *Facts and Arguments for Darwin*, 1869, a translation by the late
Mr. Dallas of F. Müller's *Für Darwin*, 1864: see Vol. I., Letter 227.

² See *Variation of Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. II., p. 117. Fritz
Müller's paper, "Befruchtungsversuche an *Cipó alho* (*Bignonia*)," *Botanische Zeitung*, Sept. 25th, 1868, p. 625, contains an interesting

Letter 678 me much. I am convinced that if you can prove that a plant growing in a distant place under different conditions is more effective in fertilisation than one growing close by, you will make a great step in the essence of sexual reproduction.

Prof. Asa Gray and Dr. Hooker have been staying here, and, oddly enough, they knew nothing of your paper on *Martha*,¹ though the former was aware of the curious movements of the stamens, but so little understood the structure of the plant that he thought it was probably a dimorphic species. Accordingly, I showed them your drawings and gave them a little lecture, and they were perfectly charmed with your account. Hildebrand² has repeated his experiments on potatoes, and so have I, but this summer with no result.

Letter 679

To F. Müller.

Down, March 14th [1869].

I received some time ago a very interesting letter from you with many facts about *Oxalis*, and about the non-seeding and spreading of one species. I may mention that our common *O. acetosella* varies much in length of pistils and stamens, so that I at first thought it was certainly dimorphic, but proved it by experiment not to be so. *Boiseria*³ has after all seeded well with me when crossed by opposite form, but very sparingly when self-fertilised. Your case of *Faramea*⁴

foreshadowing of the generalisation arrived at in *Cross and Self-Fertilisation*. Müller wrote: "Are the three which grow near each other seedlings from the same mother-plant or perhaps from seeds of the same capsule? Or have they, from growing in the same place and under the same conditions, become so like each other that the pollen of one has hardly any more effect on the others than their own pollen? Or, on the contrary, were the plants originally one—i.e., are they suckers from a single stock, which have gained a slight degree of mutual fertility in the course of an independent life? Or, lastly, is the result 'ein neckische Zufall.'" (The above is a free translation of Müller's words.)

¹ F. Müller has described (*Bot. Zeitung*, 1866, p. 129) the explosive mechanism by which the pollen is distributed in *Martha* (*Posoqueria fragrans*). He also gives an account of the remarkable arrangement for ensuring cross-fertilisation. See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 131.

² See Letter 206, Vol. I.

³ This perhaps refers to *Boissiera* (*Ladizabala*).

⁴ See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 129. *Faramea* is placed among the dimorphic species.

astonishes me. Are you sure there is no mistake? The Letter 679
difference in size of flower and wonderful difference in size
and structure of pollen-grains naturally make me rather
sceptical. I never fail to admire and to be surprised at the
number of points to which you attend. I go on slowly at
my next book, and though I never am idle, I make but slow
progress; for I am often interrupted by being unwell, and my
subject of sexual selection has grown into a very large one.
I have also had to correct a new edition of my *Origin*,¹ and
this has taken me six weeks, for science progresses at railroad
speed. I cannot tell you how rejoiced I am that your book
is at last out; for whether it sells largely or not, I am certain
it will produce a great effect on all capable judges, though
these are few in number.

P.S.—I have just received your letter of Jan. 12th. I
am greatly interested by what you say on *Eschscholtzia*; I
wish your plants had succeeded better. It seems pretty clear
that the species is much more self-sterile under the climate of
Brazil than here, and this seems to me an important result.²
I have no spare seeds at present, but will send for some from
the nurseryman, which, though not so good for our purpose,
will be worth trying. I can send some of my own in the
autumn. You could simply cover up separately two or three
single plants, and see if they will seed without aid,—mine did
abundantly. Very many thanks for seeds of *Oxalis*: how I
wish I had more strength and time to carry on these experi-
ments, but when I write in the morning, I have hardly heart
to do anything in the afternoon. Your grass is most wonder-
ful. You ought to send account to the *Bot. Zeitung*. Could
you not ascertain whether the barbs are sensitive, and how
soon they become spiral in the bud? Your bird is, I have no
doubt, the *Molothrus* mentioned in my *Journal of Travels*,
p. 52, as representing a North American species, both with
cuckoo-like habits. I know that seeds from same spike
transmitted to a certain extent their proper qualities; but
as far as I know, no one has hitherto shown how far this
holds good, and the fact is very interesting. The experiment
would be well worth trying with flowers bearing different
numbers of petals. Your explanation agrees beautifully with

¹ The 5th edition.

² See Letter 677.

Letter 679 the hypothesis of pangenesis, and delights me. If you try other cases, do draw up a paper on the subject of inheritance of separate flowers for the *Bot. Zeitung* or some journal. Most men, as far as my experience goes, are too ready to publish, but you seem to enjoy making most interesting observations and discoveries, and are sadly too slow in publishing.

Letter 680

To F. Müller.

Barmouth, July 18th, 1869.

I received your last letter shortly before leaving home for this place. Owing to this cause and to having been more unwell than usual I have been very dilatory in writing to you. When I last heard, about six or eight weeks ago, from Mr. Murray, one hundred copies of your book¹ had been sold, and I daresay five hundred may now be sold. This will quite repay me, if not all the money; for I am sure that your book will have got into the hands of a good many men capable of understanding it: indeed, I know that it has. But it is too deep for the general public. I sent you two or three reviews—one of which, in the *Athenæum*,² was unfavourable; but this journal has abused me, and all who think with me, for many years. I enclose two more notices, not that they are worth sending: some other brief notices have appeared. The case of the *Abutilon*³ sterile with some individuals is remarkable: I believe that I had one plant of *Reseda odorata* which was fertile with own pollen, but all that I have tried since were sterile except with pollen from some other individual. I planted the seeds of the *Abutilon*, but I fear that they were crushed in the letter. Your *Eschscholtzia* plants were growing well when I left home, to which place we shall return by the end of this month, and I will observe whether they are self-sterile. I sent your curious account of the monstrous *Begonia* to the Linnean Society,⁴ and I suppose it will be published in the *Journal*. I sent the extract about grafted orange trees

¹ *Facts and Arguments for Darwin*, 1869: see Vol. I., Letter 227.

² *Athenæum*, 1869, p. 431.

³ "Bestäubungsversuche an *Abutilon*-Arten." *Jenaische Zeitschr.*, VII., 1873, p. 22.

⁴ "On the Modification of the Stamens in a Species of *Begonia*." *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, XI., 1871, p. 472.

to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, where it appeared. I have lately Letter 680 drawn up some notes for a French translation of my Orchis book: I took out your letters to make an abstract of your numerous discussions, but I found I had not strength or time to do so, and this caused me great regret. I have [in the French edition] alluded to your work, which will also be published in English,¹ as you will see in my paper, and which I will send you.

P.S.—By an odd chance, since I wrote the beginning of this letter, I have received one from Dr. Hooker, who has been reading *Für Darwin*: he finds that he has not knowledge enough for the first part; but says that Chapters X. and XI. "strike me as remarkably good." He is also particularly struck with one of your highly suggestive remarks in the note to p. 119. Assuredly all who read your book will greatly profit by it, and I rejoice that it has appeared in English.

To F. Müller.

Letter 681

Down, Dec. 1st [1869].

I am much obliged for your letter of October 18th, with the curious account of *Abutilon*, and for the seeds. A friend of mine, Mr. Farrer, has lately been studying the fertilisation of *Passiflora*,² and concluded from the curiously crooked passage into the nectary that it could not be fertilised by humming-birds; but that *Tacsonia* was thus fertilised. Therefore I sent him the passage from your letter, and I enclose a copy of his answer. If you are inclined to gratify him by making a few observations on this subject I shall be much obliged, and will send them on to him. I enclose a copy of my rough notes on your *Eschscholtzia*, as you might like to see them. Somebody has sent me from Germany two papers by you, one with a most curious account of *Alisma*,³ and the other on crustaceans. Your observations on the branchiæ and heart have interested me extremely.

Alex. Agassiz has just paid me a visit with his wife. He

¹ "Notes on the Fertilisation of Orchids." *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1869, Vol. IV., p. 141. The paper gives an English version of the notes prepared for the French edition of the Orchid book.

² See Letters 701 and 704.

³ See Letter 672.

Letter 681 has been in England two or three months, and is now going to tour over the Continent to see all the zoologists. We liked him very much. He is a great admirer of yours, and he tells me that your correspondence and book first made him believe in evolution. This must have been a great blow to his father, who, as he tells me, is very well, and so vigorous that he can work twice as long as he (the son) can.

Dr. Meyer has sent me his translation of Wallace's *Malay Archipelago*, which is a valuable work; and as I have no use for the translation, I will this day forward it to you by post, but, to save postage, *via* England.

Letter 682

To F. Müller.

Down, May 12th [1870].

I thank you for your two letters of December 15th and March 29th, both abounding with curious facts. I have been particularly glad to hear in your last about the *Eschscholtzia*;¹ for I am now rearing crossed and self-fertilised plants, in antagonism to each other, from your semi-sterile plants, so that I may compare this comparative growth with that of the offspring of English fertile plants. I have forwarded your postscript about *Passiflora*, with the seeds, to Mr. Farrer, who I am sure will be greatly obliged to you; the turning up of the pendant flower plainly indicates some adaptation. When I next go to London I will take up the specimens of butterflies, and show them to Mr. Butler, of the British Museum, who is a learned lepidopterist and interested on the subject. This reminds me to ask you whether you received my letter [asking] about the ticking butterfly, described at p. 33 of my *Journal of Researches*; ² viz., whether the sound is in any way sexual? Perhaps the species does not inhabit your island.

The case described in your last letter of the trimorphic monocotyledon *Pontederia*³ is grand. I wonder whether I shall ever have time to recur to this subject; I hope I may, for I have a good deal of unpublished material.

¹ See Letter 677.

² *Papilio feronia*, a Brazilian species capable of making "a clicking noise, similar to that produced by a toothed wheel passing under a spring catch."—*Journal*, 1879, p. 34.

³ This case interested Darwin as the only instance of heterostylism in Monocotyledons. See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 183. F. Müller's paper is in the *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, 1871.

Thank you for telling me about the first-formed flower Letter 682 having additional petals, stamens, carpels, etc., for it is a possible means of transition of form; it seems also connected with the fact on which I have insisted of peloric flowers being so often terminal. As pelorism¹ is strongly inherited (and [I] have just got a curious case of this in a leguminous plant from India), would it not be worth while to fertilise some of your early flowers having additional organs with pollen from a similar flower, and see whether you could not make a race thus characterised? Some of your Abutilons have germinated, but I have been very unfortunate with most of your seed.

You will remember having given me in a former letter an account of a very curious popular belief in regard to the subsequent progeny of asses, which have borne mules; and now I have another case almost exactly like that of Lord Morton's mare, in which it is said the shape of the hoofs in the subsequent progeny are affected. (Pangenesis will turn out true some day!)²

A few months ago I received an interesting letter and paper from your brother, who has taken up a new and good line of investigation, viz., the adaptation in insects for the fertilisation of flowers.

The only scientific man I have seen for several months is Kölliker, who came here with Günther, and whom I liked extremely.

I am working away very hard at my book on man and on sexual selection, but I do not suppose I shall go to press till late in the autumn.

To F. Müller.

Letter 683

Down, Jan. 1st, 1874.

No doubt I owe to your kindness two pamphlets³ received a few days ago, which have interested me in an extraordinary

¹ See Letters 588, 589. Also *Variation under Domestication*, Ed. II., Vol. I., pp. 388-9

² See *Animals and Plants*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 435. For recent work on telegony see Ewart's "Experimental Investigations on Telegony," *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, 1899. A good account of the subject is given in the *Quarterly Review*, 1899, p. 404. See also Letter 275, Vol. I.

³ This refers to F. Müller's "Bestäubungsversuche an Abutilon-Arten" in the *Jenaische Zeitschr.*, Vol. VII., which are thus referred to by Darwin (*Cross and Self Fert.*, pp. 305-6): "Fritz Müller has shown by his

Letter 683 degree. It is quite new to me what you show about the effects of relationship in hybrids—that is to say, as far as direct proof is concerned. I felt hardly any doubt on the subject, from the fact of hybrids becoming more fertile when grown in number in nursery gardens,¹ exactly the reverse of what occurred with Gärtner. The paper on Termites is even still more interesting, and the analogy with cleistogene flowers is wonderful.² The manner in which you refer to my chapter on crossing is one of the most elegant compliments which I have ever received.

I have directed to be sent to you Belt's *Nicaragua*, which seems to me the best Natural History book of travels ever published. Pray look to what he says about the leaf-carrying ant storing the leaves up in a minced state to generate mycelium, on which he supposes that the larvæ feed. Now, could you open the stomachs of these ants and examine the contents, so as to prove or disprove this remarkable hypothesis?³

Letter 684

To F. Müller.

Down, May 9th, 1877.

I have been particularly glad to receive your letter of March 25th on *Pontederia*, for I am now printing a small book on heterostyled plants, and on some allied subjects. I feel sure you will not object to my giving a short account of the flowers of the new species which you have sent me. I am the more anxious to do so as a writer in the United

valuable experiments on hybrid Abutilons, that the union of brothers and sisters, parents and children, and of other near relations is highly injurious to the fertility of the offspring." The Termite paper is in the same volume (viz., VII.) of the *Jenaische Zeitschr.*

¹ When many hybrids are grown together the pollination by near relatives is minimised.

² On the back of his copy of Müller's paper Darwin wrote: "There exist imperfectly developed male and female Termites, with wings much shorter than those of queen and king, which serve to continue the species if a fully developed king and queen do not after swarming (which no doubt is for an occasional cross) enter [the] nest. Curiously like cleistogamic flowers."

³ The hypothesis has been completely confirmed by the researches of Möller, a nephew of F. Müller's: see his *Brasilische Pilzblumen* (*Botan. Mittheilgn. aus den Tropen*, hrsg. von A. F. W. Schimper, Heft 7),

States has described a species, and seems to doubt whether Letter 684 it is heterostyled, for he thinks the difference in the length of the pistil depends merely on its growth! In my new book I shall use all the information and specimens which you have sent me with respect to the heterostyled plants, and your published notices.

One chapter will be devoted to cleistogamic species, and I will just notice your new grass case. My son Francis desires me to thank you much for your kindness with respect to the plants which bury their seeds.

I never fail to feel astonished, when I receive one of your letters, at the number of new facts you are continually observing. With respect to the great supposed subterranean animal, may not the belief have arisen from the natives having seen large skeletons embedded in cliffs? I remember finding on the banks of the Parana a skeleton of a *Mastodon*, and the Gauchos concluded that it was a burrowing animal like the Bizcacha.¹

To F. Müller.

Down, May 14th [1877].

Letter 685

I wrote to you a few days ago to thank you about *Ponte-deria*, and now I am going to ask you to add one more to the many kindnesses which you have done for me. I have made many observations on the waxy secretion on leaves which throw off water (e.g., cabbage, *Tropaeolum*), and I am now going to continue my observations. Does any sensitive species of *Mimosa* grow in your neighbourhood? If so, will you observe whether the leaflets keep shut during long-continued warm rain. I find that the leaflets open if they are continuously syringed with water at a temperature of about 19° C., but if the water is at a temperature of 33-35° C., they keep shut for more than two hours, and probably longer. If the plant is continuously shaken so as to imitate wind the

¹ On the supposed existence in Patagonia of a gigantic land-sloth, see *Natural Science*, XIII., 1898, p. 288, where Ameghino's discovery of the skin of *Neomylodon listai* was practically first made known, since his privately published pamphlet was not generally seen. The animal was afterwards identified with a *Glossotherium*, closely allied to Owen's *G. Darwini*, which has been named *Glossotherium listai* or *Grypotherium domesticum*. For a good account of the discoveries see Smith Woodward in *Natural Science*, XV., 1899, p. 351, where the literature is given.

Letter 685 leaflets soon open. How is this with the native plants during a windy day? I find that some other plants—for instance, *Desmodium* and *Cassia*—when syringed with water, place their leaves so that the drops fall quickly off; the position assumed differing somewhat from that in the so-called sleep. Would you be so kind as to observe whether any [other] plants place their leaves during rain so as to shoot off the water; and if there are any such I should be very glad of a leaf or two to ascertain whether they are coated with a waxy secretion.¹

There is another and very different subject, about which I intend to write, and should be very glad of a little information. Are earthworms (*Lumbricus*) common in S. Brazil,² and do they throw up on the surface of the ground numerous castings or vermicular masses such as we so commonly see in Europe? Are such castings found in the forests beneath the dead withered leaves? I am sure I can trust to your kindness to forgive me for asking you so many questions.

To F. Müller.

Letter 686

Down, July 24th, 1878.

Many thanks for the five kinds of seeds; all have germinated, and the *Cassia* seedlings have interested me much, and I daresay that I shall find something curious in the other plants. Nor have I alone profited, for Sir J. Hooker, who was here on Sunday, was very glad of some of the seeds for Kew. I am particularly obliged for the information about the earthworms. I suppose the soil in your forests is very loose, for in ground which has lately been dug in England the worms do not come to the surface, but deposit their castings in the midst of the loose soil.

I have some grand plants (and I formerly sent seeds to Kew) of the cleistogamic grass, but they show no signs of producing flowers of any kind as yet. Your case of the panicle with open flowers being sterile is parallel to that of *Leersia oryzoides*. I have always fancied that cross-fertilisation would perhaps make such panicles fertile.³

¹ See Letters 737-41.

² F. Müller's reply is given in *Vegetable Mould*, p. 122.

³ The meaning of this sentence is somewhat obscure. Darwin apparently implies that the perfect flowers, borne on the panicles which occasionally emerge from the sheath, might be fertile if pollinated from another individual. See *Forms of Flowers*, p. 334.

I am working away as hard as I can at all the multifarious kinds of movements of plants, and am trying to reduce them to some simple rules, but whether I shall succeed I do not know. Letter 686

I have sent the curious lepidopteron case to Mr. Meldola.

F. Müller to C. Darwin.

Letter 687

In November, 1880, on receipt of an account of a flood in Brazil from which Fritz Müller had barely escaped with his life (*Life and Letters*, III., 242); Darwin immediately wrote to Hermann Müller begging to be allowed to help in making good any loss in books or scientific instruments that his brother had sustained. It is this offer of help that is referred to in the first paragraph of the following letter: Darwin repeats the offer in Letter 690.

Blumenau, Sa Catharina, Brazil, Jan. 9th, 1881.

I do not know how to express [to] you my deep heartfelt gratitude for the generous offer which you made to my brother on hearing of the late dreadful flood of the Itajaí. From you, dear sir, I should have accepted assistance without hesitation if I had been in need of it; but fortunately, though we had to leave our house for more than a week, and on returning found it badly damaged, my losses have not been very great.

I must thank you also for your wonderful book on the movements of plants, which arrived here on New Year's Day. I think nobody else will have been delighted more than I was with the results which you have arrived at by so many admirably conducted experiments and observations; since I observed the spontaneous revolving movement of *Alisma* I had seen similar movements in so many and so different plants that I felt much inclined to consider spontaneous revolving movement or circumnutation as common to all plants and the movements of climbing plants as a special modification of that general phenomenon. And this you have now convincingly, nay, superabundantly, proved to be the case.

I was much struck with the fact that with you *Maranta* did not sleep for two nights after having its leaves violently shaken by wind, for here we have very cold nights only after storms from the west or south-west, and it would be very strange if the leaves of our numerous species of *Marantaceæ*

Letter 687 should be prevented by these storms to assume their usual nocturnal position, just when nocturnal radiation was most to be feared. It is rather strange, also, that *Phaseolus vulgaris* should not sleep during the early part of the summer, when the leaves are most likely to be injured during cold nights. On the contrary, it would not do any harm to many subtropical plants, that their leaves must be well illuminated during the day in order that they may assume at night a vertical position; for, in our climate at least, cold nights are always preceded by sunny days.

Of nearly allied plants sleeping very differently I can give you some more instances. In the genus *Olyra* (at least, in the one species observed by me) the leaves bend down vertically at night; now, in Endlicher's *Genera plantarum* this genus immediately precedes *Strepitum*, the leaves of which you saw rising vertically.

In one of two species of *Phyllanthus*, growing as weeds near my house, the leaves of the erect branches bend upwards at night, while in the second species, with horizontal branches, they sleep like those of *Phyllanthus Niruri* or of *Cassia*. In this second species the tips of the branches also are curled downwards at night, by which movement the youngest leaves are yet better protected. From their vertical nyctitropic position the leaves of this *Phyllanthus* might return to horizontality, traversing 90° , in two ways, either to their own or to the opposite side of the branch; on the latter way no rotation would be required, while on the former each leaf must rotate on its own axis in order that its upper surface may be turned upwards. Thus the way to the wrong side appears to be even less troublesome. And indeed, in some rare cases I have seen three, four or even almost all the leaves of one side of a branch horizontally expanded on the opposite side, with their upper surfaces closely appressed to the lower surfaces of the leaves of that side.

This *Phyllanthus* agrees with *Cassia* not only in its manner of sleeping, but also by its leaves being paraheliotropic.¹ Like those of some *Cassia* its leaves take an almost perfectly vertical position, when at noon, on a summer day, the sun is

¹ Paraheliotropism is the movement by which some leaves temporarily direct their edges to the source of light. See *Movements of Plants*, p. 445.

nearly in the zenith; but I doubt whether this paraheliotropism will be observable in England. To-day, though continuing to be fully exposed to the sun, at 3 p.m. the leaves had already returned to a nearly horizontal position. As soon as there are ripe seeds I will send you some; of our other species of *Phyllanthus* I enclose a few seeds in this letter. Letter 687

In several species of *Hedychium* the lateral halves of the leaves when exposed to bright sunshine, bend downwards so that the lateral margins meet. It is curious that a hybrid *Hedychium* in my garden shows scarcely any trace of this paraheliotropism, while both the parent species are very paraheliotropic.

Might not the inequality of the cotyledons of *Citrus* and of *Pachira* be attributed to the pressure, which the several embryos enclosed in the same seed exert upon each other? I do not know *Pachira aquatica*, but [in] a species, of which I have a tree in my garden, all the seeds are polyembryonic, and so were almost all the seeds of *Citrus* which I examined. With *Coffea arabica* also seeds including two embryos are not very rare; but I have not yet observed whether in this case the cotyledons be unequal.

I repeated to-day Duval-Jouve's measurements¹ on *Bryophyllum calycinum*; but mine did not agree with his; they are as follows:—

Distances between the tips of the upper pair of leaves.

January 9th, 1881	3 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
First plant . .	54 mm. . .	43 mm. . .	36 mm.
2nd " . .	28 " . .	25 " . .	23 "
3rd " . .	28 " . .	27 " . .	27 "
4th " . .	51 " . .	46 " . .	39 "
5th " . .	61 " . .	52 " . .	45 "
	<u>222</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>170</u>

To F. Müller.

Letter 688

Down, Feb. 23rd, 1881.

Your letter has interested me greatly, as have so many during many past years. I thought that you would not

¹ *Power of Movement in Plants*, p. 237. F. Müller's measurements show, however, that there is a tendency in the leaves to be more highly inclined at night than in the middle of the day, and so far they agree with Duval-Jouve's results.

Letter 688 object to my publishing in *Nature*¹ some of the more striking facts about the movements of plants, with a few remarks added to show the bearing of the facts. The case of the *Phyllanthus*,² which turns up its leaves on the wrong side, is most extraordinary and ought to be further investigated. Do the leaflets sleep on the following night in the usual manner? Do the same leaflets on successive nights move in the same strange manner? I was particularly glad to hear of the strongly marked cases of paraheliotropism. I shall look out with much interest for the publication about the figs.³ The creatures which you sketch are marvellous, and I should not have guessed that they were hymenoptera. Thirty or forty years ago I read all that I could find about caprification, and was utterly puzzled. I suggested to Dr. Crüger in Trinidad to investigate the wild figs, in relation to their cross-fertilisation, and just before he died he wrote that he had arrived at some very curious results, but he never published, as I believe, on the subject.

I am extremely glad that the inundation did not so greatly injure your scientific property, though it would have been a real pleasure to me to have been allowed to have replaced your scientific apparatus.⁴ I do not believe that there is any one in the world who admires your zeal in science and wonderful powers of observation more than I do. I venture to say this, as I feel myself a very old man, who probably will not last much longer.

P.S.—With respect to *Phyllanthus*, I think that it would be a good experiment to cut off most of the leaflets on one side of the petiole, as soon as they are asleep and vertically dependent; when the pressure is thus removed, the opposite leaflets will perhaps bend beyond their vertically dependent position; if not, the main petiole might be a little twisted so that the upper surfaces of the dependent and now unprotected leaflets should face obliquely the sky when the morning comes. In this case diaheliotropism would perhaps conquer the ordinary movements of the leaves when they awake, and [assume] their diurnal horizontal position. As the leaflets are alternate, and

¹ *Nature*, March 3rd, 1881, p. 409.

² See Letter 687.

³ F. Müller published on Caprification in *Kosmos*, 1882.

⁴ See Letter 687.

as the upper surface will be somewhat exposed to the dawning light, it is perhaps diaheliotropism which explains your extraordinary case. Letter 688

To F. Müller.

Letter 689

Down, April 12th, 1881.

I have delayed answering your last letter of Feb. 25th, as I was just sending to the printers the MS. of a very little book on the habits of earthworms, of which I will of course send you a copy when published. I have been very much interested by your new facts on paraheliotropism, as I think that they justify my giving a name to this kind of movement, about which I long doubted. I have this morning drawn up an account of your observations, which I will send in a few days to *Nature*.¹ I have thought that you would not object to my giving precedence to paraheliotropism, which has been so little noticed. I will send you a copy of *Nature* when published. I am glad that I was not in too great a hurry in publishing about *Lagerstræmia*.² I have procured some plants of Melastomaceæ, but I fear that they will not flower for two years, and I may be in my grave before I can repeat my trials. As far as I can imperfectly judge from my observations, the difference in colour of the anthers in this family depends on one set of anthers being partially aborted. I wrote to Kew to get plants with differently coloured anthers, but I learnt very little, as describers of dried plants do not attend to such points. I have, however, sowed seeds

¹ *Nature*, 1881, p. 603. Curious facts are given on the movements of *Cassia*, *Phyllanthus* sp., *Desmodium* sp. *Cassia* takes up a sunlight position unlike its own characteristic night-position, but resembling rather that of *Hamatoxylon* (see *Power of Movement*, fig. 153, p. 369). One species of *Phyllanthus* takes up in sunshine the nyctitropic attitude of another species. And the same sort of relation occurs in the genus *Bauhinia*.

² *Lagerstræmia* was doubtfully placed among the heterostyled plants (*Forms of Flowers*, p. 167). F. Müller's observations showed that a totally different interpretation of the two sizes of stamen is possible. Namely, that one set serves merely to attract pollen-collecting bees, who in the act of visiting the flowers transfer the pollen of the longer stamens to other flowers. A case of this sort in *Heeria*, a Melastomad, was described by Müller (*Nature*, Aug. 4th, 1881, p. 308), and the view was applied to the cases of *Lagerstræmia* and *Heteranthera* at a later date (*Nature*, 1883, p. 364). See Letters 620-30.

Letter 689 of two kinds, suggested to me as probable. I have, therefore, been extremely glad to receive the seeds of *Heteranthera reniformis*. As far as I can make out it is an aquatic plant; and whether I shall succeed in getting it to flower is doubtful. Will you be so kind as to send me a postcard telling me in what kind of station it grows. In the course of next autumn or winter, I think that I shall put together my notes (if they seem worth publishing) on the use or meaning of "bloom,"¹ or the waxy secretion which makes some leaves glaucous. I think that I told you that my experiments had led me to suspect that the movement of the leaves of *Mimosa*, *Desmodium* and *Cassia*, when shaken and syringed, was to shoot off the drops of water. If you are caught in heavy rain, I should be very much obliged if you would keep this notion in your mind, and look to the position of such leaves. You have such wonderful powers of observation that your opinion would be more valued by me than that of any other man. I have among my notes one letter from you on the subject, but I forget its purport. I hope, also, that you may be led to follow up your very ingenious and novel view on the two-coloured anthers or pollen, and observe which kind is most gathered by bees.

Letter 690

To F. Müller.

[Patterdale], June 21st, 1881.

I should be much obliged if you could without much trouble send me seeds of any heterostyled herbaceous plants (*i.e.* a species which would flower soon), as it would be easy work for me to raise some illegitimate seedlings to test their degree of infertility. The plant ought not to have very small flowers. I hope that you received the copies of *Nature*,² with extracts from your interesting letters, and I was glad to see a notice in *Kosmos* on *Phyllanthus*.³ I am writing this

¹ See Letters 736-40.

² *Nature*, March 3rd, 1881, Vol. XXIII., p. 409, contains a letter from C. Darwin on "Movements of Plants," with extracts from Fritz Müller's letter. Another letter, "On the Movements of Leaves," was published in *Nature*, April 28th, 1881, p. 603, with notes on leaf-movements sent to Darwin by Müller.

³ "Verirrte Blätter," by Fritz Müller (*Kosmos*, Vol. V., p. 141, 1881). In this article an account is given of a species of *Phyllanthus*, a weed in Müller's garden. See Letter 687.

note away from my home, but before I left I had the satisfaction of seeing *Phyllanthus* sleeping. Some of the seeds which you so kindly sent me would not germinate, or had not then germinated. I received a letter yesterday from Dr. Breitenbach, and he tells me that you lost many of your books in the desolating flood from which you suffered. Forgive me, but why should you not order, through your brother Hermann, books, etc., to the amount of £100, and I would send a cheque to him as soon as I heard the exact amount? This would be no inconvenience to me; on the contrary, it would be an honour and lasting pleasure to me to have aided you in your invaluable scientific work to this small and trifling extent.¹

Letter 690

To F. Müller.

Letter 691

The following extract from a letter to F. Müller shows what was the nature of Darwin's interest in the effect of carbonate of ammonia on roots, etc. He was, we think, wrong in adhering to the belief that the movements of aggregated masses are of an amoeboid nature. The masses change shape, just as clouds do under the moulding action of the wind. In the plant cell the moulding agent is the flowing protoplasm, but the masses themselves are passive.

Sept. 10th, 1881.

Perhaps you may remember that I described in *Insectivorous Plants* a really curious phenomenon, which I called the aggregation of the protoplasm in the cells of the tentacles. None of the great German botanists will admit that the moving masses are composed of protoplasm, though it is astonishing to me that any one could watch the movement and doubt its nature. But these doubts have led me to observe analogous facts, and I hope to succeed in proving my case.

To F. Müller.

Letter 692

Down, Nov. 13th, 1881.

I received a few days ago a small box (registered) containing dried flower-heads with brown seeds somewhat sculptured on the sides. There was no name, and I should be much obliged if some time you would tell me what these seeds are. I have planted them.

I sent you some time ago my little book on earthworms,

¹ See Letter 687, also *Life and Letters*, III., p. 242.

Letter 692 which, though of no importance, has been largely read in England. I have little or nothing to tell you about myself. I have for a couple of months been observing the effects of carbonate of ammonia on chlorophyll and on the roots of certain plants,¹ but the subject is too difficult for me, and I cannot understand the meaning of some strange facts which I have observed. The mere recording new facts is but dull work.

Professor Wiesner has published a book,² giving a different explanation to almost every fact which I have given in my *Power of Movement in Plants*. I am glad to say that he admits that almost all my statements are true. I am convinced that many of his interpretations of the facts are wrong, and I am glad to hear that Professor Pfeffer is of the same opinion; but I believe that he is right and I wrong on some points. I have not the courage to retry all my experiments, but I hope to get my son Francis to try some fresh ones to test Wiesner's explanations. But I do not know why I have troubled you with all this.

Letter 693

To F. Müller.

[4, Bryanston St.], Dec. 19th, 1881.

I hope that you may find time to go on with your experiments on such plants as *Lagerstræmia*, mentioned in your letter of October 29th, for I believe you will arrive at new and curious results, more especially if you can raise two sets of seedlings from the two kinds of pollen.

Many thanks for the facts about the effect of rain and mud in relation to the waxy secretion. I have observed many instances of the lower side being protected better than the upper side, in the case, as I believe, of bushes and trees, so that the advantage in low-growing plants is probably only an incidental one.³ As I am writing away from my home, I

¹ Published under the title "The Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of Certain Plants and on Chlorophyll Bodies," *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, XIX., 1882, pp. 239-61, 262-84.

² See Letter 763.

³ The meaning is here obscure: it appears to us that the significance of bloom on the lower surface of the leaves of both trees and herbs depends on the frequency with which all or a majority of the stomata are on the lower surface—where they are better protected from wet (even without the help of bloom) than on the exposed upper surface. On the correlation between bloom and stomata, see Francis Darwin *Linn., Soc. Journ.*, XXII., p. 99.

have been unwilling to try more than one leaf of the *Passiflora*, Letter 693 and this came out of the water quite dry on the lower surface and quite wet on the upper. I have not yet begun to put my notes together on this subject, and do not at all know whether I shall be able to make much of it. The oddest little fact which I have observed is that with *Trifolium resupinatum*, one half of the leaf (I think the right-hand side, when the leaf is viewed from the apex) is protected by waxy secretion, and not the other half;¹ so that when the leaf is dipped into water, exactly half the leaf comes out dry and half wet. What the meaning of this can be I cannot even conjecture. I read last night your very interesting article in *Kosmos* on *Crotalaria*; and so was very glad to see the dried leaves sent by you: it seems to me a very curious case. I rather doubt whether it will apply to *Lupinus*, for, unless my memory deceives me; all the leaves of the same plant sometimes behaved in the same manner; but I will try and get some of the same seeds of the *Lupinus*, and sow them in the spring. Old age, however, is telling on me, and it troubles me to have more than one subject at a time on hand.

In a letter to F. Müller (Sept. 10, 1881) occurs a sentence which may appropriately close this series: "I often feel rather ashamed of myself for asking for so many things from you, and for taking up so much of your valuable time, but I can assure you that I feel grateful."

III. MISCELLANEOUS, 1868—1881.

To G. Bentham.

Down, April 22nd, 1868. Letter 694

I have been extremely much pleased by your letter, and I take it as a very great compliment that you should have written to me at such length. . . . I am not at all surprised that you cannot digest pangenesis: it is enough to give any one an indigestion; but to my mind the idea has been an immense relief, as I could not endure to keep so many large classes of facts all floating loose in my mind without some thread of connection to tie them together in a tangible method.

¹In the above passage "leaf" should be "leaflet": for a figure of *Trifolium resupinatum* see Letter 740

Letter 694

With respect to the men who have recently written on the crossing of plants, I can at present remember only Hildebrand, Fritz Müller, Delpino, and G. Henslow; but I think there are others. I feel sure that Hildebrand is a very good observer, for I have read all his papers, and during the last twenty years I have made unpublished observations on many of the plants which he describes. [Most of the criticisms which I sometimes meet with in French works against the frequency of crossing I am certain are the result of mere ignorance. I have never hitherto found the rule to fail that when an author describes the structure of a flower as specially adapted for self-fertilisation, it is really adapted for crossing. The Fumariaceæ offer a good instance of this, and Treviranus threw this order in my teeth; but in *Corydalis* Hildebrand shows how utterly false the idea of self-fertilisation is. This author's paper on *Salvia*¹ is really worth reading, and I have observed some species, and know that he is accurate].² Judging from a long review in the *Bot. Zeitung*,³ and from what I know of some of the plants, I believe Delpino's article especially on the Apocynæ, is excellent; but I cannot read Italian. Perhaps you would like just to glance at such pamphlets as I can lay my hands on, and therefore I will send them, as if you do not care to see them you can return them at once; and this will cause you less trouble than writing to say you do not care to see them. With respect to *Primula*, the one point about which I feel positive is that the Bardfield⁴ and common oxlips are fundamentally distinct plants, and that the common oxlip is a sterile hybrid. I have never heard of the common oxlip being found in great abundance anywhere, and some amount of difference in number might depend on so small a circumstance as the presence of some moth which habitually sucked the primrose and cowslip. To return to the subject of crossing: I am experimenting on a very large scale on the difference in power and growth between plants

¹ Hildebrand, *Pringsheim's Jahrbücher*, IV.

² The passage within [] was published in the *Life and Letters*, III., p. 279.

³ Hildebrand's paper in the *Bot. Zeitung*, 1867, refers to Delpino's work on the Asclepiads, Apocynæ and other Orders.

⁴ For a general account of the Bardfield oxlip (*Primula elatior*) see Miller Christy, *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 172, 1897.

raised from self-fertilised and crossed seeds, and it is no Letter 694
 exaggeration to say that the difference in growth and vigour
 is sometimes truly wonderful. Lyell, Huxley, and Hooker
 have seen some of my plants, and been astonished; and I
 should much like to show them to you. I always supposed
 until lately that no evil effects would be visible until after
 several generations of self-fertilisation, but now I see that one
 generation sometimes suffices, and the existence of dimorphic
 plants and all the wonderful contrivances of orchids are quite
 intelligible to me.

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

Letter 695

Down, June 5th, 1868.

I must write a line to cry peccavi. I have seen the
 action in *Ophrys*¹ exactly as you describe, and am thoroughly
 ashamed of my inaccuracy. I find that the pollinia do not
 move if kept in a very damp atmosphere under a glass; so
 that it is just possible, though very improbable, that I may
 have observed them during a very damp day.

I am not much surprised that I overlooked the movement
 in *Habenaria*,² as it takes so long.

I am glad you have seen *Listera*; it requires to be seen
 to believe in the co-ordination in the position of the parts, the
 irritability, and the chemical nature of the viscid fluid. This
 reminds me that I carefully described to Huxley the shooting
 out of the pollinia in *Catasetum*, and received for an answer,
 "Do you really think that I can believe all that!"³

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 696

Down, Dec. 2nd, 1868.

It is a splendid scheme, and if you make only a beginning
 on a *Flora*, which shall serve as an index to all papers on
 curious points in the life-history of plants, you will do an
 inestimable good service. Quite recently I was asked by a

¹ See *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., p. 46, where Lord Farrer's
 observations on the movement of the pollinia in *Ophrys muscifera* are
 given.

² This refers to *Peristylus viridis*, sometimes known as *Habenaria*
viridis. Lord Farrer's observations are given in *Fertilisation of Orchids*,
 Ed. II., p. 63.

³ See Letter 665.

Letter 696 man how he could find out what was known on various biological points in our plants, and I answered that I knew of no such book, and that he might ask half a dozen botanists before one would chance to remember what had been published on this or that point. Not long ago another man, who had been experimenting on the quasi-bulbs on the leaves of *Cardamine*, wrote to me to complain that he could not find out what was known on the subject. It is almost certain that some early or even advanced students, if they found in their *Flora* a line or two on various curious points, with references for further investigation, would be led to make further observations. For instance, a reference to the viscid threads emitted by the seeds of *Compositæ*, to the apparatus (if it has been described) by which *Oxalis* spurts out its seeds, to the sensitiveness of the young leaves of *Oxalis acetosella* with reference to *O. sensitiva*. Under *Lathyrus nissolia* it would [be] better to refer to my hypothetical explanation of the grass-like leaves¹ than to nothing. Under a twining plant you might say that the upper part of the shoot steadily revolves with or against the sun, and so, when it strikes against any object it turns to the right or left, as the case may be. If, again, references were given to the parasitism of *Euphrasia*, etc., how likely it would be that some young man would go on with the investigation; and so with endless other facts. I am quite enthusiastic about your idea; it is a grand idea to make a *Flora* a guide for knowledge already acquired and to be acquired. I have amused myself by speculating what an enormous number of subjects ought to be introduced into a Eutopian² *Flora*, on the quickness of the germination of the seeds, on their means of dispersal; on the fertilisation of the flower, and on a score of other points, about almost all of which we are profoundly ignorant. I am glad to read what you say about Bentham, for my inner consciousness tells me that he has run too many forms together. Should you care to see an elaborate German pamphlet by Hermann Müller³ on the

¹ No doubt the view given in *Climbing Plants*, p. 201, that *L. nissolia* has been evolved from a form like *L. aphaca*.

² A mis-spelling of Utopian.

³ *Verhand. d. Nat. Ver. f. Pr. Rh. u. Wesfal.*, Jahrg. XXV.: see *Fertilisation of Orchids*, Ed. II., pp. 74, 102.

gradation and distinction of the forms of *Epipactis* and of *Platanthera*? It may be absurd in me to suggest, but I think you would find curious facts and references in Lecoq's¹ enormous book, in Vaucher's² four volumes, in Hildebrand's *Geschlechter Vertheilung*,³ and perhaps in Fournier's *De la Fécondation*.⁴ I wish you all success in your gigantic undertaking; but what a pity you did not think of it ten years ago, so as to have accumulated references on all sorts of subjects. Depend upon it, you will have started a new era in the floras of various countries. I can well believe that Mrs. Hooker will be of the greatest possible use to you in lightening your labours and arranging your materials.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 697

Down, Dec. 5th, 1868.

... Now I want to beg for assistance for the new edition of *Origin*. Nägeli⁵ justly urges that plants offer many morphological differences, which from being of no service cannot have been selected, and which he accounts for by an innate principle of progressive development. I find old

¹ *Géographie Botanique*, 9 vols., 1854-58.

² *Plantes d'Europe*, 4 vols., 1841.

³ *Geschlechter-Vertheilung bei den Pflanzen*, 1 vol., Leipzig, 1867.

⁴ *De la Fécondation dans les Phanérogames*, par Eugène Fournier: thesis published in Paris in 1863. The facts noted in Darwin's copy are the explosive stamens of *Parietaria*, the submerged flowers of *Alisma* containing air, the manner of fertilisation of *Lopezia*, etc.

⁵ Nägeli's "Entstehung und Begriff der Naturhistorischen Art." An address delivered at the public session of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Munich, March 28th, 1865; published by the Academy. Darwin's copy is the 2nd edition; it bears signs, in the pencilled notes on the margins, of having been read with interest. Much of it was translated for him by a German lady, whose version lies with the original among his pamphlets. At p. 27 Nägeli writes: "It is remarkable that the useful adaptations which Darwin brings forward in the case of animals, and which may be discovered in numbers among plants, are exclusively of a physiological kind, that they always show the formation or transformation of an organ to a special function. I do not know among plants a morphological modification which can be explained on utilitarian principles." Opposite this passage Darwin has written "a very good objection": but Nägeli's sentence seems to us to be of the nature of a truism, for it is clear that any structure whose evolution can be believed to have come about by Natural Selection must have a function, and the case falls into the physiological category. The various

Letter 697 notes about this difficulty; but I have hitherto stirred it over. Nägeli gives as instances the alternate and spiral arrangement of leaves, and the arrangement of the cells in the tissues. Would you not consider as a morphological difference the trimerous, tetramerous, etc., divisions of flowers, the ovules being erect or suspended, their attachment being parietal or placental, and even the shape of the seed when of no service to the plant.

Now, I have thought, and want to show, that such differences follow in some unexplained manner from the growth or development of plants which have passed through a long series of adaptive changes. Anyhow, I want to show that these differences do not support the idea of progressive development. Cassini states that the ovaria on the circumference and centre of Compos. flowers differ in essential characters, and so do the seeds in sculpture. The seeds of Umbelliferae in the same relative positions are coelospermous and orthospermous. There is a case given by Augt. St. Hilaire of an erect and suspended ovule in the same ovarium, but perhaps this hardly bears on the point. The summit flower, in *Adoxa* and *rue* differ from the lower flowers. What is the difference in flowers of the *rue*? how is the ovarium, especially in the *rue*? As Augt. St. Hilaire insists on the locality of the ovarium varying on the same plant in some of the Rutaceae, such differences do not speak, as it seems to me, in favour of progressive development. Will you turn the subject in your mind, and tell me any more facts. Difference in structure in flowers in different parts of the same plant seems best to show that they are the result of growth or position or amount of nutriment.

I have got your photograph¹ over my chimneypiece, and meanings given to the term morphological makes another difficulty. Nägeli cannot use it in the sense of "structural"—in which sense it is often applied, since that would mean that no plant structures have a utilitarian origin. The essence of morphology (in the better and more precise sense) is descent; thus we say that a pollen-grain is morphologically a microspore. And this very example serves to show the falseness of Nägeli's view, since a pollen-grain is an adaptation to aerial as opposed to aquatic fertilisation. In the 5th edition of the *Origin*, 1869, p. 151, Darwin discusses Nägeli's essay, confining himself to the simpler statement that there are many structural characters in plants to which we cannot assign uses. See Vol. I., Letter 207.

¹ A photograph by Mrs. Cameron.

like it much; but you look down so sharp on me that I shall never be bold enough to wriggle myself out of any contradiction. Letter 697

Owen pitches into me and Lyell in grand style in the last chapter of vol. 3 of *Anat. of Vertebrates*. He is a cool hand. He puts words from me in inverted commas and alters them.¹

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 698

Darwin, Dec. 29th, 1868.

Your letter is quite invaluable, for Nägeli's essay² is so clever that it will, and indeed I know it has produced a great effect; so that I shall devote three or four pages to an answer. I have been particularly struck by your statements about erect and suspended ovules. You have given me heart, and I will fight my battle better than I should otherwise have

¹ The passage referred to seems to be in Owen's *Anatomy of Vertebrata*, III., pp. 798, 799, note. "I deeply regretted, therefore, to see in a 'Historical Sketch' of the Progress of Enquiry into the origin of species, prefixed to the fourth edition of that work (1866), that Mr. Darwin, after affirming inaccurately and without evidence, that I admitted Natural Selection to have done something toward that end, to wit, the 'origin of species,' proceeds to remark: 'It is surprising that this admission should not have been made earlier, as Prof. Owen now believes that he promulgated the theory of Natural Selection in a passage read before the Zoological Society in February, 1850, (*Trans.*, Vol. IV., p. 15).'" The first of the two passages quoted by Owen from the fourth edition of the *Origin* runs: "Yet he [Prof. Owen] at the same time admits that Natural Selection *may* [our italics] have done something towards this end." In the sixth edition of the *Origin*, p. xviii., Darwin, after referring to a correspondence in the *London Review* between the Editor of that Journal and Owen, goes on: "It appeared manifest to the editor, as well as to myself, that Prof. Owen claimed to have promulgated the theory of Natural Selection before I had done so; . . . but as far as it is possible to understand certain recently published passages (*Ibid.* [*Anat. of Vert.*], Vol. III., p. 798), I have either partly or wholly again fallen into error. It is consolatory to me that others find Prof. Owen's controversial writings as difficult to understand and to reconcile with each other, as I do. As far as the mere enunciation of the principle of Natural Selection is concerned, it is quite immaterial whether or no Prof. Owen preceded me, for both of us, as shown in this historical sketch, were long ago preceded by Dr. Wells and Mr. Matthews."

² See preceding Letter.

Letter 698 done. I think I cannot resist throwing the contrivances in orchids into his teeth. You say nothing about the flowers of the rue.¹ Ask your colleagues whether they know anything about the structure of the flower and ovarium in the uppermost flower. But don't answer on purpose.

I have gone through my long Index of *Gardeners' Chronicle*, which was made solely for my own use, and am greatly disappointed to find, as I fear, hardly anything which will be of use to you.² I send such as I have for the chance of their being of use.

Letter 699

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Jan. 16th [1869].

Your two notes and remarks are of the utmost value, and I am greatly obliged to you for your criticism on the term. "Morphological" seems quite just, but I do not see how I can avoid using it. I found, after writing to you, in Vaucher³ about the rue, but from what you say I will speak more cautiously. It is the Spanish Chesnut that varies in divergence. Seeds named *Viola nana* were sent me from Calcutta by Scott. I must refer to the plants as an "Indian species,"⁴ for though they have produced hundreds of closed flowers, they have not borne one perfect flower. You ask whether I want illustrations "of ovules differing in position in different flowers on the same plant." If you know of such cases, I should certainly much like to hear them. Again you speak of the angle of leaf-divergence varying and the variations being transmitted. Was the latter point put in in a hurry to round the sentence, or do you really know of cases?

Whilst looking for notes on the variability of the divisions of the ovarium, position of the ovules, æstivation, etc., I found remarks written fifteen or twenty years ago, showing that I then supposed that characters which were nearly uniform throughout whole groups must be of high vital importance to the plants themselves; consequently I was greatly puzzled how, with organisms having very different

¹ For *Ruta* see *Origin*, Ed. v., p. 154.

² For Hooker's projected biological book, see Letter 696.

³ *Plantes d'Europe*, Vol. I., p. 559, 1841.

⁴ The cleistogamic flowers of *Viola* are used in the discussion on Nägeli's views. See *Origin*, Ed. v., p. 153.

habits of life, this uniformity could have been acquired through Natural Selection. Now, I am much inclined to believe, in accordance with the view given towards the close of my MS., that the near approach to uniformity in such structures depends on their not being of vital importance, and therefore not being acted on by Natural Selection.¹ If you have reflected on this point, what do you think of it? I hope that you approved of the argument deduced from the modifications in the small closed flowers.

It is only about two years since last edition of *Origin*, and I am fairly disgusted to find how much I have to modify, and how much I ought to add; but I have determined not to add much. Fleeming Jenkins has given me much trouble, but has been of more real use to me than any other essay or review.²

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 700

Down [Jan. 22nd, 1869].

Your letter is quite splendidious. I am greatly tempted, but shall, I hope, refrain from using some of your remarks in my chapter on Classification. It is very true what you say about unimportant characters being so important systematically; yet it is hardly paradoxical bearing in mind that the natural system is genetic, and that we have to discover the genealogies anyhow. Hence such parts as organs of generation are so useful for classification though not concerned with the manner of life. Hence use for same purpose of rudimentary organs, etc. You cannot think what a relief it is that you do not object to this view, for it removes *partly* a heavy burden from my shoulders. If I lived twenty more years and was able to work, how I should have to modify the *Origin*, and how much the views on all points will have to be modified! Well, it is a beginning, and that is something. . . .

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

Letter 701

Down, Aug. 10th, 1869.

Your view seems most ingenious and probable; but ascertain in a good many cases that the nectar is actually

¹ This view is given in the *Origin*, Ed. VI., p. 372.

² On Fleeming Jenkins' review, *N. British Review*, June, 1867, see *Life and Letters*, III., p. 107.

Letter 701 within the staminal tube.¹ One can see that if there is to be a split in the tube, the law of symmetry would lead it to be double, and so free one stamen. Your view, if confirmed, would be extremely well worth publication before the Linnean Society. It is to me delightful to see what appears a mere morphological character found to be of use. It pleases me the more as Carl Nageli has lately been pitching into me on this head. Hooker, with whom I discussed the subject, maintained that uses would be found for lots more structures, and cheered me by throwing my own orchids into my teeth.²

All that you say about changed position of the peduncle in bud, in flower, and in seed,³ is quite new to me, and reminds me of analogous cases with tendrils. This is well worth working out, and I dare say the brush of the stigma.

With respect to the hairs or filaments (about which I once spoke) within different parts of flowers, I have a splendid *Tacsonia* with perfectly pendent flowers, and there is only a microscopical vestige of the corona of coloured filaments; whilst in most common passion-flowers the flowers stand upright, and there is the splendid corona which apparently would catch pollen.⁴

On the lower side of corolla of foxglove there are some fine hairs, but these seem of not the least use⁵—a mere purposeless exaggeration of down on outside—as I conclude after watching the bees at work, and afterwards covering up some plants; for the protected flowers rarely set any seed, so that the hairy lower part of corolla does not come into

¹ It seems that Darwin did not know that the staminal tube in the diadelphous Leguminosæ serves as a nectar-holder, and this is surprising, as Sprengel was aware of the fact.

² See Letters 697-700.

³ See Vöchting, *Bewegung der Blüthen und Früchte*, 1882; also Kerner, *Pflanzenleben*, Vol. I., p. 494, Vol. II., p. 121.

⁴ Sprengel (*Entdeckte Geheimniss*, p. 164) imagined that the crown of the Passion-flower served as a nectar-guide and as a platform for insects, while other rings of filaments served to keep rain from the nectar. F. Müller, quoted in H. Müller (*Fertilisation*, p. 268), looks at the crowns of hairs, ridges in some species, etc., as gratings serving to imprison flies which attract the fertilising humming-birds. There is, we believe, no evidence that the corona catches pollen. See Letter 704, note 3.

⁵ It has been suggested that the hairs serve as a ladder for humble bees; also that they serve to keep out "unbidden guests."

contact with stigma, as some Frenchman says occurs with Letter 701
some other plants, as *Viola odorata* and I think *Iris*.

I heartily wish I could accept your kind invitation, for I am not by nature a savage, but it is impossible. Forgive my dreadful handwriting, none of my womenkind are about to act as amanuensis.

To William C. Tait.

Letter 702

Mr. Tait, to whom the following letter is addressed, was resident in Portugal. His kindness in sending plants of *Drosophyllum lusitanicum* is acknowledged in *Insectivorous Plants*.

Down, March 12th, 1869.

I have received your two letters of March 2nd and 5th, and I really do not know how to thank you enough for your extraordinary kindness and energy. I am glad to hear that the inhabitants notice the power of the *Drosophyllum* to catch flies,¹ for this is the subject of my studies. I have observed during several years the manner in which this is effected, and the results produced in several species of *Drosera*, and in the wonderful American *Dionæa*, the leaves of which catch insects just like a steel rat-trap. Hence I was most anxious to learn how the *Drosophyllum* would act, so that the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew wrote some years ago to Portugal to obtain specimens for me, but quite failed. So you see what a favour you have conferred on me. With *Drosera* it is nothing less than marvellous how minute a fraction of a grain of any nitrogenised matter the plant can detect; and how differently it behaves when matter, not containing nitrogen, of the same consistence, whether fluid or solid, is applied to the glands. It is also exquisitely sensitive to a weight of even the $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a grain. From what I can see of the glands on *Drosophyllum* I suspect that I shall find only the commencement, or nascent state of the wonderful capacities of the *Drosera*, and this will be eminently interesting to me. My MS. on this subject has been nearly ready for publication during some years, but when I shall have strength and time to publish I know not.

And now to turn to other points in your letter. I am quite ignorant of ferns, and cannot name your specimen. The variability of ferns passes all bounds. With respect to

¹ The natives are said to hang up plants of *Drosophyllum* in their cottages to act as fly-papers (*Insectiv. Plants*, p. 332).

Letter 702 your Laughing Pigeons, if the same with the two sub-breeds¹ which I kept, I feel sure from the structure of the skeleton, etc., that it is a descendant of *C. livia*. In regard to beauty, I do not feel the difficulty which you and some others experience. In the last edition of my *Origin*¹ I have discussed the question, but necessarily very briefly. A new and I hope amended edition of the *Origin* is now passing through the press, and will be published in a month or two, and it will give me great pleasure to send you a copy. Is there any place in London where parcels are received for you, or shall I send it by post? With reference to dogs' tails, no doubt you are aware that a rudimentary stump is regularly inherited by certain breeds of sheep-dogs, and by Manx cats. You speak of a change in the position of the axis of the earth: this is a subject quite beyond me, but I believe the astronomers reject the idea. Nevertheless, I have long suspected that some periodical astronomical or cosmical cause must be the agent of the incessant oscillations of level in the earth's crust. About a month ago I suggested this to a man well capable of judging, but he could not conceive any such agency; he promised, however, to keep it in mind. I wish I had time and strength to write to you more fully. I had intended to send this letter off at once, but on reflection will keep it till I receive the plants.

To H. Müller.²

Letter 701

Down, March 14th, 1870.

I think you have set yourself a new, very interesting, and difficult line of research. As far as I know, no one has care-

¹ Fourth Edit., p. 238.

² Hermann Müller (1829-83) began his education in the village school of Mühlberg, and afterwards studied in Halle and Berlin. From an early age he was a keen naturalist, and began his scientific work as a collector in the field. In 1855 he became Science teacher at Lippstadt, where he continued to work during the last twenty-eight years of his life. Müller's greatest contribution to Botany, *Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten*, was the outcome of Charles Darwin's book on the *Fertilisation of Orchids*. He was a frequent contributor to *Kosmos* on subjects bearing on the origin of species, the laws of variation, and kindred problems; like his brother, Fritz, Hermann Müller was a zealous supporter of evolutionary views, and contributed in no small degree to the spread of the new teaching. ("Prof. Dr. Hermann Müller von Lippstadt: Ein Gedenkblatt," by Ernst Krause, *Kosmos*, Vol. VII., p. 393, 1883.)

fully observed the structure of insects in relation to flowers,¹ although so many have now attended to the converse relation. As I imagine few or no insects are adapted to suck the nectar or gather the pollen of any single family of plants, such striking adaptations can hardly, I presume, be expected in insects as in flowers.

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

Letter 704

Down, May 28th, 1870.

I suppose I must have known that the stamens recovered their former position in *Berberis*,² for I formerly tried experiments with anæsthetics, but I had forgotten the facts, and I quite agree with you that it is a sound argument that the movement is not for self-fertilisation. The N. American barberries (*Mahonia*) offer a good proof to what an extent natural crossing goes on in this genus; for it is now almost impossible in this country to procure a true specimen of the two or three forms originally introduced.

I hope the seeds of *Passiflora* will germinate, for the turning up of the pendent flower must be full of meaning.³ I am so glad that you are able to occupy yourself a little with flowers: I am sure it is most wise in you, for your own sake and children's sakes.

Some little time ago Delpino wrote to me praising the

¹ See Letter 462, also H. Müller, *Fertilisation of Flowers*, Eng. Trans., p. 30, on "The insects which visit flowers." In Müller's book references are given to several of his papers on this subject.

² See Farrer, *Nature*, II., 1870, p. 164. Lord Farrer was before H. Müller in making out the mechanism of the barberry.

³ Darwin had (May 12th, 1870) sent to Farrer an extract from a letter from F. Müller, containing a description of a *Passiflora* visited by humming-birds, in which the long flower-stalk curls up so that "the flower itself is upright." Another species visited by bees is described as having "dependent flowers." In a letter, June 29th, 1870, Mr. Farrer had suggested that *P. princeps*, which he described as having sub-erect flowers, is fitted for humming-birds' visits. In another letter, Oct. 13th, 1869, he says that *Tacsonia*, which has pendent flowers and no corona, is not fertilised by insects in English glass-houses, and may be adapted for humming-birds. See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 279, for Farrer's remarks on *Tacsonia* and *Passiflora*; also H. Müller's *Fertilisation of Flowers*, p. 268, for what little is known on the subject; also Letter 701 in the present volume.

Letter 704 Swedish book¹ on the fertilisation of plants; as my son George can read a little Swedish, I should like to have it back for a time, just to hear a little what it is about, if you would be so kind as to return it by book-post.

I am going steadily on with my experiments on the comparative growth of crossed and self-fertilised plants, and am now coming to some very curious anomalies and some interesting results. I forget whether I showed you any of them when you were here for a few hours. You ought to see them, as they explain at a glance why Nature has taken such extraordinary pains to ensure frequent crosses between distinct individuals.

If in the course of the summer you should feel any inclination to come here for a day or two, I hope that you will propose to do so, for we should be delighted to see you. . . .

Letter 705

To Asa Gray.

Down, Dec. 7th, 1870.

I have been very glad to receive your letter this morning. I have for some time been wishing to write to you, but have been half worked to death in correcting my uncouth English for my new book.² I have been glad to hear of your cases appearing like incipient dimorphism. I believe that they are due to mere variability, and have no significance. I found a good instance in *Nolana prostrata*, and experimented on it, but the forms did not differ in fertility. So it was with *Amsinckia*, of which you told me. I have long thought that such variations afforded the basis for the development of dimorphism. I was not aware of such cases in *Phlox*, but have often admired the arrangement of the anthers, causing them to be all raked by an inserted proboscis. I am glad also to hear of your curious case of variability in ovules, etc.

I said that I had been wishing to write to you, and this was about your *Drosera*, which after many fluctuations between life and death, at last made a shoot which I could observe. The case is rather interesting; but I must first remind you that the filament of *Dionaea*³ is not sensitive to very light prolonged

¹ Severin Axell, *Om anordningarna för de Fanerogama Växternas Befruktning*, Stockholm, 1869.

² *Descent of Man*.

³ In another connection the following reference to *Dionaea* is of some interest: "I am sure I never heard of Curtis's observations on

pressure, or to nitrogenous matter, but is exquisitely sensitive Letter 705 to the slightest touch. In our *Drosera* the filaments are not sensitive to a slight touch, but are sensitive to prolonged pressure from the smallest object of any nature; they are also sensitive to solid or fluid nitrogenous matter. Now in your *Drosera*¹ the filaments are not sensitive to a rough touch or to any pressure from non-nitrogenous matter, but are sensitive to solid or fluid nitrogenous matter. Is it not curious that there should be such diversified sensitiveness in allied plants?

I received a very obliging letter from Mr. Morgan, but did not see him, as I think he said he was going to start at once for the Continent. I am sorry to hear rather a poor account of Mrs. Gray, to whom my wife and I both beg to be very kindly remembered.

To C. V. Riley.²

Letter 706

Down, June 1st [1871].

I received some little time ago your report on noxious insects,³ and have now read the whole with the greatest

Dionæa, nor have I met with anything more than general statements about this plant or about *Nepenthes* catching insects." (From a letter to Sir J. D. Hooker, July 12th, 1860.)

¹ *Drosera filiformis*: see *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 281. The above account does not entirely agree with Darwin's published statement. The filaments moved when bits of cork or cinder were placed on them; they did not, however, respond to repeated touches with a needle, thus behaving differently from *D. rotundifolia*. It should be remembered that the last-named species is somewhat variable in reacting to repeated touches.

² Charles Valentine Riley (1843-95) was born in England: at the age of seventeen he ran away from home and settled in Illinois, where at first he supported himself as a labourer; but he soon took to science, and his first contributions to Entomology appeared in 1863. He became entomological editor of the *Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), and came under the influence of B. D. Walsh. In 1868 Riley became State Entomologist of Missouri, and in 1878 Entomologist to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a post he resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health; his death was the result of a bicycle accident. In Riley's opinion his most important work was the series entitled *Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial, and other Insects of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City), beginning in 1869. These reports were greatly admired by Mr. Darwin, and his copies of them, especially of Nos. 3 and 4, show signs of careful reading. (Taken principally from the *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, Vol. III., 1893-6, p. 293.)

³ *Third Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial, and other Insects*

Letter 706 interest. There are a vast number of facts and generalisations of value to me, and I am struck with admiration at your powers of observation.

The discussion on mimetic insects seems to me particularly good and original. Pray accept my cordial thanks for the instruction and interest which I have received.

What a loss to Natural Science our poor mutual friend Walsh¹ has been; it is a loss ever to be deplored. . . .

Your country is far ahead of ours in some respects; our Parliament would think any man mad who should propose to appoint a State Entomologist.

Letter
706A

To C. V. Riley.

We have found it convenient to place the two letters to Riley together, rather than separate them chronologically.

Down, Sept. 28th, 1881.

I must write half a dozen lines to say how much interested I have been by your "Further Notes" on *Pronuba*,² which you were so kind as to send me. I had read the various criticisms, and though I did not know what answer could be made, yet I felt full confidence in your result, and now I see that I was right. . . . If you make any further observation on *Pronuba* it would, I think, be well worth while for you to observe whether the moth can or does occasionally bring pollen from one plant to the stigma of a distinct one,³ for I have shown that the cross-fertilisation of the flowers on the same plant does very little good; and, if I am not mistaken, you believe that *Pronuba* gathers pollen from the same flower which she fertilises.

What interesting and beautiful observations you have made on the metamorphoses of the grasshopper-destroying insects.

of the State of Missouri (Jefferson City, Mo.). The mimetic case occurs at p. 67; the 1875 pupæ of *Pterophorus periscelidactylus*, the "Grapevine Plume," have pupæ either green or reddish brown, the former variety being found on the leaves, the latter on the brown stems of the vine.

¹ For a biographical note on Mr. Walsh, see Letter 175A, Vol. I., pp. 248-49.

² *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, 1880.

³ Riley discovered the remarkable fact that the *Yucca* moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*) lays its eggs in the ovary of *Yucca* flowers, which it has previously pollinated, thus making sure of a supply of ovules for the larvæ.

To F. Hildebrand.

Letter 707

Down, Feb. 9th [1872].

Owing to other occupations I was able to read only yesterday your paper on the dispersal of the seeds of *Compositæ*.¹ Some of the facts which you mention are extremely interesting.

I write now to suggest as worthy of your examination the curious adhesive filaments of mucus emitted by the achenia of many *Compositæ*, of which no doubt you are aware. My attention was first called to the subject by the achenia of an Australian *Pumilio* (*P. argyrolepis*); which I briefly described in the *Gard. Chronicle*, 1861, p. 5. As the threads of mucus dry and contract they draw the seeds up into a vertical position on the ground. It subsequently occurred to me that if these seeds were to fall on the wet hairs of any quadruped they would adhere firmly, and might be carried to any distance. I was informed that Decaisne has written a paper on these adhesive threads. What is the meaning of the mucus so copiously emitted from the moistened seeds of *Iberis*, and of at least some species of *Linum*? Does the mucus serve as a protection against their being devoured, or as a means of attachment.² I have been prevented reading your paper sooner by attempting to read Dr. Askenasy's pamphlet,³ but the German is too difficult for me to make it all out. He seems to follow Nägeli completely. I cannot but think that both much underrate the utility of various parts of plants; and that they greatly underrate the unknown laws of correlated growth, which leads to all sorts of modifications, when some one structure or the whole plant is modified for some particular object.

¹ "Ueber die Verbreitungsmittel der Compositenfrüchte." *Bot. Zeitung*, 1872, p. 1.

² Various theories have been suggested, e.g., that the slime by anchoring the seed to the soil facilitates the entrance of the radicle into the soil: the slime has also been supposed to act as a temporary water-store. See Klebs in Pfeffer's *Untersuchungen aus dem Bot. Inst. zu Tübingen*, I., p. 581.

³ E. Askenasy, *Beiträge zur Kritik der Darwin'schen Lehre*. Leipzig, 1872.

Letter 708

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

The following letter refers to a series of excellent observations on the fertilisation of Leguminosæ, made by Lord Farrer in the autumn of 1869, in ignorance of Delpino's work on the subject. The result was published in *Nature*, Oct. 10th and 17th, 1872, and is full of interesting suggestions. The discovery of the mechanism in *Coronilla* mentioned in a note was one of the cases in which Lord Farrer was forestalled.

Down [1872].

I declare I am almost as sorry as if I had been myself forestalled—indeed, more so, for I am used to it. It is, however, a paramount, though bothersome duty in every naturalist to try and make out all that has been done by others on the subject. By all means publish next summer your confirmation and a summary of Delpino's observations, with any new ones of your own. Especially attend about the nectary exterior to the staminal tube.¹ This will in every way be far better than writing to Delpino. It would not be at all presumptuous in you to criticise Delpino. I am glad you think him so clever; for so it struck me.

Look at hind legs yourself of some humble and hive-bees; in former take a very big individual (if any can be found) for these are the females, the males being smaller, and they have no pollen-collecting apparatus. I do not remember where it is figured—probably in Kirby & Spence—but actual inspection better. . . .

Please do not return any of my books until all are finished, and do not hurry.

I feel certain you will make fine discoveries.

Letter 709

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

Sevenoaks, Oct. 13th, 1872.

I must send you a line to say how extremely good your article appears to me to be. It is even better than I thought, and I remember thinking it very good. I am particularly glad of the excellent summary of evidence about the common pea, as it will do for me hereafter to quote; nocturnal insects will not do. I suspect that the aboriginal parent had bluish flowers. I have seen several times bees visiting common and

¹ This refers to a species of *Coronilla* in which Lord Farrer made the remarkable discovery that the nectar is secreted on the outside of the calyx. See *Nature*, July 2nd, 1874, p. 169; also Letter 715.

sweet peas, and yet varieties, purposely grown close together, Letter 709
hardly ever intercross. This is a point which for years has
half driven me mad, and I have discussed it in my *Var. of*
*Animals and Plants under Dom.*¹ I now suspect (and I wish
I had strength to experimentise next spring) that from
changed climate both species are prematurely fertilised, and
therefore hardly ever cross. When artificially crossed by
removal of own pollen in bud, the offspring are very vigorous.

Farewell.—I wish I could compel you to go on working
at fertilisation instead of so insignificant a subject as the
commerce of the country!

You pay me a very pretty compliment at the beginning
of your paper.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 710

The following letters to Sir J. D. Hooker and the late Mr. Moggridge
refer to Moggridge's observation that seeds stored in the nest of the ant
Atta at Mentone do not germinate, though they are certainly not dead.
Moggridge's observations are given in his book, *Harvesting Ants and*
Trap-Door Spiders, 1873, which is full of interesting details. The book is
moreover remarkable in having resuscitated our knowledge of the existence
of the seed-storing habit. Mr. Moggridge points out that the ancients
were familiar with the facts, and quotes the well-known fable of the ant
and the grasshopper, which La Fontaine borrowed from *Æsop*. Mr.
Moggridge (p. 5) goes on: "So long as Europe was taught Natural
History by southern writers the belief prevailed; but no sooner did the
tide begin to turn, and the current of information to flood from north to
south, than the story became discredited."

In Moggridge's "supplement" on the same subject, published in 1874,
the author gives an account of his experiments made at Darwin's sugges-
tion, and concludes (p. 174) that "the vapour of formic acid is incapable

¹ In the second edition (1875) of the *Variation of Animals and Plants*,
Vol. I., p. 348, Darwin added, with respect to the rarity of spontaneous
crosses in *Pisum*: "I have reason to believe that this is due to their
stigmas being prematurely fertilised in this country by pollen from the
same flower." This explanation is, we think, almost certainly applicable
to *Lathyrus odoratus*, though in Darwin's latest publication on the
subject he gives reasons to the contrary. See *Cross and Self-Fer-*
tilisation, p. 156, where the problem is left unsolved. Compare Letter
714 to Delpino, p. 391. In *Life and Letters*, III., p. 261, the absence
of cross-fertilisation is explained as due to want of perfect adaptation
between the pea and our native insects. This is Hermann Müller's
view: see his *Fertilisation of Flowers*, p. 214. See Letter 583, p. 250,
note 1.

Letter 710 of rendering the seeds dormant after the manner of the ants," and that indeed "its influence is always injurious to the seeds, even when present only in excessively minute quantities." Though unable to explain the method employed, he was convinced "that the non-germination of the seeds is due to some direct influence voluntarily exercised by the ants, and not merely to the conditions found in the nest" (p. 172). See Vol. I., Letter 251.

Down, Feb. 21st [1873].

You have given me exactly the information which I wanted.

Geniuses jump. I have just procured formic acid to try whether its vapour or minute drops will delay germination of fresh seeds; trying others at same time for comparison. But I shall not be able to try them till middle of April, as my despotic wife insists on taking a house in London for a month from the middle of March.

I am glad to hear of the Primer;¹ it is not at all, I think, a folly. Do you know Asa Gray's child book on the functions of plants, or some such title? It is very good in giving an interest to the subject.

By the way, can you lend me the January number of the *London Journal of Botany* for an article on insect-agency in fertilisation?

Letter 711

To J. Traherne Moggridge.

Down, Aug. 27th, 1873.

I thank you for your very interesting letter, and I honour you for your laborious and careful experiments. No one knows till he tries how many unexpected obstacles arise in subjecting plants to experiments.

I can think of no suggestions to make; but I may just mention that I had intended to try the effects of touching the dampened seeds with the minutest drop of formic acid at the end of a sharp glass rod, so as to imitate the possible action of the sting of the ant. I heartily hope that you may be rewarded by coming to some definite result; but I fail five times out of six in my own experiments. I have lately been trying some with poor success, and suppose that I have done too much, for I have been completely knocked up for some days.

¹ *Botany* (Macmillan's Science Primers).

To J. Traherne Moggridge.

Letter 712

Down, March 10th, 1874.

I am very sorry to hear that the vapour experiments have failed; but nothing could be better, as it seems to me, than your plan of enclosing a number of the ants with the seeds. The incidental results on the power of different vapours in killing seeds and stopping germination appear very curious, and as far as I know are quite new.

P.S.—I never before heard of seeds not germinating except during a certain season¹; it will be a very strange fact if you can prove this.

To H. Müller.

Letter 713

Down, May 30th, 1873.

I am much obliged for your letter received this morning. I write now chiefly to give myself the pleasure of telling you how cordially I admire the last part of your book,² which I have finished. The whole discussion seems to me quite excellent, and it has pleased me not a little to find that in the rough MS. of my last chapter³ I have arrived on many points at nearly the same conclusions that you have done, though we have reached them by different routes.

To F. Delpino.

Letter 714

Down, June 25th [1873].

I thank you sincerely for your letter. I am very glad to hear about *Lathyrus odoratus*, for here in England the vars. never cross,⁴ and yet are sometimes visited by bees. *Pisum sativum* I have also many times seen visited by *Bombus*. I believe the cause of the many vars. not crossing is that under our climate the flowers are self-fertilised at an early

¹ Certain seeds pass through a resting period before germination. See Pfeffer's *Pflanzenphysiologie*, Ed. 1., Vol. II., p. 111.

² "Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten": Leipzig, 1873. An English translation was published in 1883 by Prof. D'Arcy Thompson. The "Prefatory Notice" to this work (Feb. 6th, 1882) is almost the last of Mr. Darwin's writings. See *Life and Letters*, p. 281.

³ *The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom*: London, 1876.

⁴ In *Cross and Self-Fertilisation*, p. 156, Darwin quotes the information received from Delpino and referred to in the present letter—namely, that it is the fixed opinion of the Italian gardeners that the varieties do intercross. See Letter 709.

Letter 714 period, before the corolla is fully expanded. I shall examine this point with *L. odoratus*. I have read H. Müller's book, and, it seems to me very good. Your criticism had not occurred to me, but is, I think, just—viz. that it is much more important to know what insects habitually visit any flower than the various kinds which occasionally visit it. Have you seen A. Kerner's book *Schutzmittel des Pollens*, 1873, Innsbruck.¹ It is very interesting, but he does not seem to know anything about the work of other authors.

I have Bentham's paper in my house, but have not yet had time to read a word of it. He is a man with very sound judgment, and fully admits the principle of evolution.

I have lately had occasion to look over again your discussion on anemophilous plants,² and I have again felt much admiration at your work.

In the beginning of August, 1873, Darwin paid the first of several visits to Lord Farrer's house at Abinger. When sending copies of Darwin's letters for the *Life and Letters*, Lord Farrer was good enough to add explanatory notes and recollections, from which we quote the following sketch.

"Above my house are some low hills, standing up in the valley, below the chalk range on the one hand and the more distant range of Leith Hill on the other, with pretty views of the valley towards Dorking in one direction and Guildford in the other. They are composed of the less fertile Greensand strata, and are covered with fern, broom, gorse, and heath. Here it was a particular pleasure of his to wander, and his tall figure, with his broad-brimmed Panama hat and long stick like an alpenstock, sauntering solitary and slow over our favourite walks, is one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant associations I have with the place."

To T. H. Farrer (Lord Farrer).

Letter 715

The following note by Lord Farrer explains the main point of the letter, which, however, refers to the "bloom" problem as well as to *Coronilla* :—

"I thought I had found out what puzzled us in *Coronilla varia* : in most of the Papilionaceæ, when the tenth stamen is free, there is nectar

¹ Afterwards translated by Dr. Ogle as *Flowers and their Unbidden Guests*, with a prefatory letter by Charles Darwin, 1878.

² *Atti della Soc. Italiana di Scienze Nat.*, Vol. XIII.

in the staminal tube, and the opening caused by the free stamen enables the bee to reach the nectar, and in so doing the bee fertilises the plant. In *Coronilla varia*, and in several other species of *Coronilla*, there is no nectar in the staminal tube or in the tube of the corolla. But there are peculiar glands with nectar on the outside of the calyx, and peculiar openings in the tube of the corolla through which the proboscis of the bee, whilst entering the flower in the usual way and dusting itself with pollen, can reach these glands, thus fertilising the plant in getting the nectar. On writing this to Mr. Darwin, I received the following characteristic note.

The first postscript relates to the rough ground behind my house, over which he was fond of strolling. It had been ploughed up and then allowed to go back, and the interest was to watch how the numerous species of weeds of cultivation which followed the plough gradually gave way in the struggle for existence to the well-known and much less varied flora of an English common."

Bassett, Southampton, Aug. 14th, 1873.

You are the man to conquer a *Coronilla*.¹ I have been Letter 715 looking at the half-dried flowers, and am prepared to swear that you have solved the mystery. The difference in the size of the cells on the calyx under the vexillum right down to the common peduncle is conspicuous. The flour still adhered to this side; I see little bracteæ or stipules apparently with glandular ends at the base of the calyces. Do these secrete? It seems to me a beautiful case. When I saw the odd shape of the base of the vexillum, I concluded that it must have some meaning, but little dreamt what that was. Now there remains only the one serious point—viz. the separation of the one stamen. I daresay that you are right in that nectar was originally secreted within the staminal tube; but why has not the one stamen long since cohered? The great difference in structure for fertilisation within the same genus² makes one believe that all such points are very variable. With respect to the non-coherence of the one stamen, do examine some flower-buds at a very early age; for parts which are largely developed are often developed to an unusual degree at a very early age, and it seems to me quite possible that the base of the vexillum (to which the single stamen adhered) might thus be developed, and thus keep it separate for a time from the

¹ In a former letter to Lord Farrer, Darwin wrote: "Here is a maxim for you, 'It is disgraceful to be beaten by a *Coronilla*.'"

² *Coronilla emerus* is of the ordinary papilionaceous type.

Letter 715 other stamens. The cohering stamens to the right and left of the single one seem to me to be pushed out a little laterally. When you have finished your observations, you really ought to send an account with a diagram to *Nature*, recalling your generalisation about the diadelphous structure, and now explaining the exception of *Coronilla*.¹

Do add a remark how almost every detail of structure has a meaning where a flower is well examined.

Your observations pleased me so much that I could not sit still for half an hour.

Please to thank Mr. Payne² for his remarks, which are of value to me, with reference to *Mimosa*. I am very much in doubt whether opening the sashes can act by favouring the evaporation of the drops; may not the movement of the leaves shake off the drops, or change their places? If Mr. Payne remembers any plant which is easily injured by drops, I wish he would put a drop or two on a leaf on a bright day, and cover the plant with a clean bell-glass, and do the same for another plant, but without a bell-glass over it, and observe the effects.

Thank you much for wishing to see us again at Abinger, and it is very doubtful whether it will be *Coronilla*, Mr. Payne, the new garden, the children, E. [Lady Farrer], or yourself which will give me the most pleasure to see again.

P.S. 1. - It will be curious to note in how many years the rough ground becomes quite uniform in its flora.

P.S. 2. One may feel sure that periodically nectar was secreted within the flower and then secreted by the calyx, as in some species of *Irises* and orchids. This latter being taken advantage of in *Coronilla* would allow of the secretion within the flower ceasing, and as this change was going on in the two secretions, all the parts of the flower would become modified and correlated.

Letter 716

To J. Burdon Sanderson.

Down, Tuesday, Sept. 9th [1873].

Mr. J. Burdon Sanderson showed that in *Dionaea* movement is accompanied by electric disturbances closely analogous to those occurring in muscle. See *Nature*, 1874, pp. 105, 127; *Proc. R. Soc.*, XXI., and *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. CLXIII., 1884, where the results are finally discussed).

¹ The observations were published in *Nature*, Vol. X., 1874, p. 169. Lord Lister's gardeners.

I will send up early to-morrow two plants [of *Dionæa*] Letter 716
with five goodish leaves, which you will know by their being
tied to sticks. Please remember that the slightest touch,
even by a hair, of the three filaments on each lobe makes
the leaf close, and it will not open for twenty-four hours.
You had better put $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of water into the saucers of the pots.
The plants have been kept too cool in order to retard them.
You had better keep them rather warm (*i.e.* temperature of
warm greenhouse) for a day, and in a good light.

I am extremely glad you have undertaken this subject.
If you get a positive result, I should think you ought to
publish it separately, and I could quote it; or I should be
most glad to introduce any note by you into my account.

I have no idea whether it is troublesome to try with the
thermo-electric pile any change of temperature when the leaf
closes. I could detect none with a common thermometer.
But if there is any change of temperature I should expect it
would occur some eight to twelve or twenty-four hours after
the leaf has been given a big smashed fly, and when it is
copiously secreting its acid digestive fluid.

I forgot to say that, as far as I can make out, the inferior
surface of the leaf is always in a state of tension, and that the
contraction is confined to the upper surface; so that when
this contraction ceases or suddenly fails (as by immersion in
boiling water) the leaf opens again, or more widely than is
natural to it.

Whenever you have quite finished, I will send for the
plants in their basket. My son Frank is staying at 6, Queen
Anne Street, and comes home on Saturday afternoon, but you
will not have finished by that time.

P.S. I have repeated my experiment on digestion in *Drosera*
with complete success. By giving leaves a very little weak
hydrochloric acid, I can make them digest albumen—*i.e.*
white of egg—quicker than they can do naturally. I most
heartily thank you for all your kindness. I have been
pretty bad lately, and must work very little.

To J. Burdon Sanderson.

Letter 717

Sept. 13th [1873].

How very kind it was of you to telegraph to me. I am
quite delighted that you have got a decided result. Is it not

Letter 717 a very remarkable fact? It seems so to me, in my ignorance. I wish I could remember more distinctly what I formerly read of Du Bois Raymond's results. My poor memory never serves me for more than a vague guide. I really think you ought to try *Drosera*. In a weak solution of phosphate of ammonia (viz. 1 gr. to 20 oz. of water) it will contract in about five minutes, and even more quickly in pure warm water; but then water, I suppose, would prevent your trial. I forget, but I think it contracts pretty quickly (i.e. in an hour or two) with a large drop of a rather stronger solution of the phosphate, or with an atom of raw meat on the disc of the leaf.

Letter 718

To J. D. Hooker.

Oct. 31st, 1873.

Now I want to tell you, for my own pleasure, about the movements of *Desmodium*.

(1) When the plant goes to sleep, the terminal leaflets hang vertically down, but the petioles move up towards the axis, so that the dependent leaves are all crowded round it. The little leaflets never go to sleep, and this seems to me very odd; they are at their games of play as late as 11 o'clock at night and probably later.¹

(2) If the plant is shaken or syringed with tepid water, the terminal leaflets move down through about an angle of 45°, and the petioles likewise move about 11° downwards; so that they move in an opposite direction to what they do when they go to sleep. Cold water or air produces the same effect as does shaking. The little leaflets are not in the least affected by the plant being shaken or syringed. I have no doubt, from various facts, that the downward movement of the terminal leaflets and petioles from shaking and syringing is to save them from injury from warm rain.

(3) The axis, the main petiole, and the terminal leaflets are all, when the temperature is high, in constant movement, just like that of climbing plants. This movement seems to

¹ Stahl (*Botanische Zeitung*, 1897, p. 97) has suggested that the movements of the dwarf leaflets in *Desmodium* serve to shake the large terminal leaflets, and thus increase transpiration. According to Stahl's view their movement would be more useful at night than by day, because stagnation of the transpiration-current is more likely to occur at night.

be of no service, any more than the incessant movement of amœboid bodies. The movement of the terminal leaflets, though insensible to the eye, is exactly the same as that of the little lateral leaflets—viz. from side to side, up and down, and half round their own axes. The only difference is that the little leaflets move to a much greater extent, and perhaps more rapidly; and they are excited into movement by warm water, which is not the case with the terminal leaflet. Why the little leaflets, which are rudimentary in size and have lost their sleep-movements and their movements from being shaken, should not only have retained, but have their spontaneous movements exaggerated, I cannot conceive. It is hardly credible that it is a case of compensation. All this makes me very anxious to examine some plant (if possible one of the Leguminosæ) with either the terminal or lateral leaflets greatly reduced in size, in comparison with the other leaflets on the same leaf. Can you or any of your colleagues think of any such plant? It is indirectly on this account that I so much want the seeds of *Lathyrus nissolia*.

I hear from Frank that you think that the absence of both lateral leaflets, or of one alone, is due to their having dropped off; I thought so at first, and examined extremely young leaves from the tips of the shoots, and some of them presented the same characters. Some appearances make me think that they abort by becoming confluent with the main petiole.

I hear also that you doubt about the little leaflets ever standing not opposite to each other: pray look at the enclosed old leaf which has been for a time in spirits, and can you call the little leaflets opposite? I have seen many such cases on both my plants, though few so well marked.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 719

Down, Oct. 23rd [1873].

How good you have been about the plants; but indeed I did not intend you to write about *Drosophyllum*, though I shall be very glad to have a specimen. Experiments on other plants lead to fresh experiments. *Neptunia* is evidently a hopeless case. I shall be very glad of the other plants whenever they are ready. I constantly fear that I shall become to you a giant of bores.

Letter 719 I am delighted to hear that you are at work on *Nepenthes*, and I hope that you will have good luck. It is good news that the fluid is acid; you ought to collect a good lot and have the acid analysed. I hope that the work¹ will give you as much pleasure as analogous work has me. I do not think any discovery gave me more pleasure than proving a true act of digestion in *Drosera*.

Letter 720

To J. D. Hooker.

Down, Nov. 24th, 1873.

I have been greatly interested by *Mimosa albida*, on which I have been working hard. Whilst your memory is pretty fresh, I want to ask a question. When this plant was most sensitive, and you irritated it, did the opposite leaflets shut up quite close, as occurs during sleep, when even a lancet could not be inserted between the leaflets? I can never cause the leaflets to come into contact, and some reasons make me doubt whether they ever do so except during sleep; and this makes me wish much to hear from you. I grieve to say that the plant looks more unhealthy, even, than it was at Kew. I have nursed it like the tenderest infant; but I was forced to cut off one leaf to try the bloom, and one was broken by the manner of packing. I have never syringed (with tepid water) more than one leaf per day; but if it dies, I shall feel like a murderer. I am pretty well convinced that I shall make out my case of movements as a protection against rain lodging on the leaves. As far as I have as yet made out, *M. albida* is a splendid case.

I have had no time to examine more than one species of *Eucalyptus*. The seedlings of *Lathyrus nissolia* are very interesting to me; and there is something wonderful about them, unless seeds of two distinct leguminous species have got somehow mingled together.

Letter 721

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, Dec. 4th, 1873.

As Hooker is so busy, I should be very much obliged if you could give me the name of the enclosed poor specimen of

¹ Hooker's work on *Nepenthes* is referred to in *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 97: see also his address at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, 1874.

Cassia. I want much to know its name, as its power of movement, when it goes to sleep, is very remarkable. Linnaeus, I find, was aware of this. It twists each separate leaflet almost completely round,¹ so that the lower surface faces the sky, at the same time depressing them all. The terminal leaflets are pointed towards the base of the leaf. The whole leaf is also raised up about 12°. When I saw that it possessed such complex powers of movement, I thought it would utilise its power to protect the leaflets from rain. Accordingly I syringed the plant for two minutes, and it was really beautiful to see how each leaflet on the younger leaves twisted its short sub-petiole, so that the blade was immediately directed at an angle between 45 and 90° to the horizon. I could not resist the pleasure of just telling you why I want to know the name of the *Cassia*. I should add that it is a greenhouse plant. I suppose that there will not be any better flowers till next summer or autumn.

To T. Belt.

Letter 722

Belt's account, discussed in this letter, is probably that published in his *Naturalist in Nicaragua* (1874), where he describes "the relation between the presence of honey-secreting glands on plants, and the protection to the latter secured by the attendance of ants attracted by the honey." (*Op. cit.*, pp. 222 *et seq.*)

Thursday [1874?].

Your account of the ants and their relations seems to me to possess extraordinary interest. I do not doubt that the excretion of sweet fluid by the glands is in your cases of great advantage to the plants by means of the ants, but I cannot avoid believing that primordially it is a simple excretion, as occasionally occurs from the surface of the leaves of lime trees. It is quite possible that the primordial excretion may have been beneficially increased to serve the plant. In the common laurel [*Prunus laurocerasus*] of our gardens the hive-bees visit incessantly the glands of the young leaves, on their under sides; and I should altogether doubt whether their visits or the occasional visits of ants was of any service to the laurel. The stipules of the common vetch secrete largely during sunshine, and hive-bees collect the sweet fluid. So I think it is with the common bean.

¹ See *Power of Movement in Plants*, Fig. 154, p. 370.

Letter 722 I am writing this away from home, and I have come away to get some rest, having been a good deal overworked. I shall read your book with great interest when published, but will not trouble you to send the MS., as I really have no spare strength or time. I believe that your book, judging by the chapter sent, will be extremely valuable.

Letter 723

To J. D. Hooker.

The following letter refers to Darwin's prediction as to the manner in which *Hedychium* (Zinziberaceæ) is fertilised. Sir J. D. Hooker seems to have made inquiries in India in consequence of which Darwin received specimens of the moth which there visits the flower, unfortunately so much broken as to be useless (see *Life and Letters*, III., p. 284).

Down, March 25th [1874].

I am glad to hear about the *Hedychium*, and how soon you have got an answer! I hope that the wings of the Sphinx will hereafter prove to be bedaubed with pollen, for the case will then prove a fine bit of prophecy from the structure of a flower to special and new means of fertilisation.

By the way, I suppose you have noticed what a grand appearance the plant makes when the green capsules open, and display the orange and crimson seeds and interior, so as to attract birds, like the pale buff flowers to attract dusk-flying lepidoptera. I presume you do not want seeds of this plant, as I have plenty from artificial fertilisation.

In *Nature*, June 22nd, 1876, p. 173, Hermann Müller communicated F. Müller's observation on the fertilisation of a bright-red-flowered species of *Hedychium*, which is visited by *Callidryas*, chiefly the males of *C. Philea*. The pollen is carried by the tips of the butterfly's wing, to which it is temporarily fixed by the slimy layer produced by the degeneration of the anther-wall.

Letter 724

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, June 4th [1874].

I am greatly obliged to you about the *Opuntia*, and shall be glad if you can remember *Catalpa*. I wish some facts on the action of water,¹ because I have been so surprised at a

¹ See Pfeffer, *Untersuchungen Bot. Inst. zu Tübingen*, Bd. I., 1885, p. 518. Pfeffer shows that in some cases—*Drosera*, for instance—water produces movement only when it contains fine particles in suspension. According to Pfeffer the stamens of *Berberis*, and the stigma of *Mimulus*, are both stimulated by gelatine, the action of which is, generally speaking, equivalent to that of water.

stream not acting on *Dioncea* and *Drosera*. Water does not Letter 724
act on the stamens of *Berberis*, but it does on the stigma of
Mimulus. It causes the flowers of the bedding-out *Mesem-*
bryanthemum and *Drosera* to close, but it has not this effect
on *Gazania* and the daisy, so I can make out no rule.

I hope you are going on with *Nepenthes*; and if so, you
will perhaps like to hear that I have just found out that
Pinguicula can digest albumen, gelatine, etc. If a bit of glass
or wood is placed on a leaf, the secretion is not increased;
but if an insect or animal-matter is thus placed, the secretion
is greatly increased and becomes feebly acid, which was not
the case before. I have been astonished and much disturbed
by finding that cabbage seeds excite a copious secretion, and
am now endeavouring to discover what this means.¹ Probably
in a few days' time I shall have to beg a little information
from you, so I will write no more now.

P.S. I heard from Asa Gray a week ago, and he tells me
a beautiful fact: not only does the lid of *Sarracenia* secrete
a sweet fluid, but there is a line or trail of sweet exudation
down to the ground so as to tempt insects up.²

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Letter 725

Down, June 23rd, 1874.

I wrote to you about a week ago, thanking you for in-
formation on cabbage seeds, asking you the name of *Luzula*
or *Carex*; and on some other points; and I hope before very
long to receive an answer. You must now, if you can, for-
give me for being very troublesome, for I am in that state in
which I would sacrifice friend or foe. I have ascertained that
bits of certain leaves, for instance spinach, excite much
secretion in *Pinguicula*, and that the glands absorb matter
from the leaves. Now this morning I have received a lot
of leaves from my future daughter-in-law in North Wales,
having a surprising number of captured insects on them, a
good many leaves, and two seed-capsules. She informs me
that the little leaves had excited secretion; and my son and

¹ Clearly it had not occurred to Darwin that seeds may supply nitro-
genous food as well as insects: see *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 390.

² A dried specimen of *Sarracenia*, stuffed with cotton wool, was
sometimes brought from his study by Mr. Darwin, and made the subject
of a little lecture to visitors of natural history tastes.

Letter 725 I have ascertained this morning that the protoplasm in the glands beneath the little leaves has undoubtedly undergone aggregation. Therefore, absurd as it may sound, I am prepared to affirm that *Pinguicula* is not only insectivorous, but graminivorous, and granivorous! Now I want to beg you to look under the simple microscope at the enclosed leaves and seeds, and, if you possibly can, tell me their genera. The little narrow leaves¹ are remarkable; they are fleshy, with the edges much curled from the axis of the plant, and bear a few long glandular hairs; these grow in little tufts. These are the commonest in *Pinguicula*, and seem to afford most nutritious matter. A second leaf is like a miniature sycamore. With respect to the seeds, I suppose that one is a *Carax*; the other looks like that of *Rumex*, but is enclosed in a globular capsule. The *Pinguicula* grew on marshy, low, mountainous land.

I hope you will think this subject sufficiently interesting to make you willing to aid me as far as you can. Anyhow, forgive me for being so very troublesome.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 726

Down, Aug. 30th [1874].

I am particularly obliged for your address.² It strikes me as quite excellent, and has interested me in the highest degree. Nor is this due to my having worked at the subject, for I feel sure that I should have been just as much struck, perhaps more so, if I had known nothing about it. You could not, in my opinion, have put the case better. There are several lights (besides the facts) in your essay new to me, and you have greatly honoured me. I heartily congratulate you on so splendid a piece of work. There is a misprint at p. 7, Mitschke for Nitschke. There is a partial error at p. 8, where you say that *Drosena* is nearly indifferent to inorganic substances. This is much too strong, though they do act less efficiently than organic with soluble nitrogenous matter; but the chief difference is in the widely different period of subsequent re-expansion. Thirdly, I did not suggest to Sanderson his electrical experiments, though, no doubt, my remarks led to his thinking of them.

¹ Those of *Eirna tetralix*.

² Presidential address (Biological Section) at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, 1874.

Now for your letter: you are very generous about *Dionaea*, ~~Letter 727~~ but some of my experiments will require cutting off leaves, and therefore injuring plants. I could not write to Lady Dorothy [Nevill]. Rollisson says that they expect soon a lot from America. If *Dionaea* is not despatched, have marked on address, "to be forwarded by foot-messenger."

Mrs. Barber's paper¹ is very curious, and ought to be published; but when you come here (and ~~remember you offered to come~~) we will consult where to send it. Let me hear when you recommence on *Cephalotus* or *Sarracenia*, as I think I am now on right track about *Utricularia*, after wasting several weeks in fruitless trials and observations. The negative work takes five times more time than the positive.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 727

Down, Sept. 18th [1874].

I have had a splendid day's work, and must tell you about it.

Lady Dorothy sent me a young plant of *U[tricularia] montana*,² which I fancy is the species you told me of. The roots or rhizomes (for I know not which they are; I can see no scales or internodes or absorbent hairs) bear scores of bladders from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter; and I traced these roots to the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in the peat and sand. The bladders are like glass, and have the same essential structure as those of our species, with the exception that many exterior parts are aborted. Internally the structure is perfect, as is the minute valvular opening into the bladder, which is filled with water. I then felt sure that they captured subterranean insects, and after a time I found two with decayed remnants, with clear proof that something had been absorbed, which had generated protoplasm. When you are here I shall be very curious to know whether they are roots or rhizomes.

Besides the bladders there are great tuber-like swellings on the rhizomes; one was an inch in length and half in breadth. I suppose these must have been described. I

¹ Mrs. Barber's paper on the pupa of *Papilio Nireus* assuming different tints corresponding to the objects to which it was attached, was communicated by Mr. Darwin to the *Trans. Entomolog. Soc.*, 1874.

² See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 327, and *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 431.

Letter 727 strongly suspect that they serve as reservoirs for water.¹ But I shall experimentise on this head. A thin slice is a beautiful object, and looks like coarsely reticulated glass.

If you have an old plant which could be turned out of its pot (and can spare the time), it would be a great gain to me if you would tear off a bit of the roots near the bottom, and shake them well in water, and see whether they bear these minute glass-like bladders. I should also much like to know whether old plants bear the solid bladder-like bodies near the upper surface of the pot. These bodies are evidently enlargements of the roots or rhizomes. You must forgive this long letter, and make allowance for my delight at finding this new sub-group of insect-catchers. Sir E. Tennent speaks of an aquatic species of *Utricularia* in Ceylon, which has bladders on its roots, and rises annually to the surface, as he says, by this means.²

We shall be delighted to see you here on the 26th ; if you will let us know your train we will send to meet you. You will have to work like a slave while you are here.

Letter 728

To J. Jenner Weir.

In 1870 Mr. Jenner Weir wrote to Darwin: "My brother has but two kinds of laburnum, viz., *Cytisus purpureus*, very erect, and *Cytisus alpinus*, very pendulous. He has several stocks of the latter grafted with the purple one ; and this year, the grafts being two years old, I saw in one, fairly above the stock, about four inches, a raceme of purely yellow flowers with the usual dark markings, and above them a bunch of purely purple flowers ; the branches of the graft in no way showed an intermediate character, but had the usual rigid growth of *purpureus*."

Early in July 1875, when Darwin was correcting a new edition of *Variation under Domestication*, he again corresponded with Mr. Weir on the subject.

Down, July 8th [1875].

I thank you cordially. The case interests me in a higher degree than anything which I have heard for a very long time. Is it your brother Harrison W., whom I know? I should like to hear where the garden is. There is one other very important point which I am most anxious to hear—viz.,

¹ The existence of water-stores is quite in accordance with the epiphytic habit of the plant.

² *Utricularia stellaris*. Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon*, Vol. I., p. 124, 1859.

the nature of the leaves at the base of the yellow racemes, for ~~Letter 728~~ leaves are always there produced with the yellow laburnums, and I suppose so in the case of *C. purpureus*. As the tree has produced yellow racemes several times, do you think you could ask your brother to cut off and send me by post in a box a small branch of the purple stock¹ with the pods or leaves of the yellow sport? This would be an immense favour, for then I would cut the point of junction longitudinally and examine slice under the microscope, to be able to state no trace of bud of yellow kind having been inserted. I do not suspect anything of the kind, but it is sure to be said that your brother's gardener, either by accident or fraud, inserted a bud. Under this point of view it would be very good to gather from your brother how many times the yellow sport has appeared. The case appears to me so very important as to be worth any trouble. Very many thanks for all assistance so kindly given.

I will of course send a copy of new edition of *Variation under Domestication* when published in the autumn.

To J. Jenner Weir.

Letter 729

On July 9th Mr. Weir wrote to say that a branch of the *Cytisus* had been despatched to Down. The present letter was doubtless written after Darwin had examined the specimen. In *Variation under Domestication*, Ed. II., Vol. I., p. 417, note, he gives for a case recorded in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1857 the explanation here offered (viz. that the graft was not *C. purpureus* but *C. Adami*), and adds, "I have ascertained that this occurred in another instance." This second instance is doubtless Mr. Weir's.

Down, July 10th, 1875.

I do not know how to thank you enough; pray give also my thanks and kind remembrances to your brother. I am sure you will forgive my expressing my doubts freely, as I well know that you desire the truth more than anything else. I cannot avoid the belief that some nurseryman has sold *C[ytissus] Adami* to your brother in place of the true *C. purpureus*. The latter is a little bush only 3 feet high (Loudon), and when I read your account, it seemed to me a physical impossibility that a sporting branch of *C. alpinus* could grow to any size and be supported on the extremely delicate

¹ "The purple stock" here means the supposed *C. purpureus*, on which a yellow-flowered branch was borne.

Letter 709 branches of *C. purpureus*. If I understand rightly your letter, you consider the tuft of small shoots on one side of the sporting *C. alpinus* from Weirleigh as *C. purpureus*; but these shoots are certainly those of *C. Adami*. I earnestly beg you to look at the specimens enclosed. The branch of the true *C. purpureus* is the largest which I could find. If *C. Adami* was sold to your brother as *C. purpureus*, everything is explained; for then the gardener has grafted *C. Adami* on *C. alpinus*, and the former has sported in the usual manner; but has not sported into *C. purpureus*, only into *C. alpinus*. *C. Adami* does not sport less frequently into *C. purpureus* than into *C. alpinus*. Are the purple flowers borne on moderately long racemes? If so, the plant is certainly *C. Adami*, for the true *C. purpureus* bears flowers close to the branches. I am very sorry to be so troublesome, but I am very anxious to hear again from you.

C. purpureus bears "flowers axillary, solitary, stalked."

P.S.—I think you said that the purple [tree] at Weirleigh does not seed, whereas the *C. purpureus* seeds freely, as you may see in enclosed. *C. Adami* never produces seeds or pods.

Letter 730

To E. Hæckel.

The following extract refers to Darwin's book on *Cross and Self-Fertilisation*.

Nov. 13th, 1875.

I am now busy in drawing up an account of ten years' experiments in the growth and fertility of plants raised from crossed and self-fertilised flowers. It is really wonderful what an effect pollen from a distinct seedling plant, which has been exposed to different conditions of life, has on the offspring in comparison with pollen from the same flower or from a distinct individual, but which has been long subjected to the same conditions. The subject bears on the very principle of life, which seems almost to require changes in the conditions.

Letter 731

To G. J. Romanes.

The following extract from a letter to Romanes refers to Francis Darwin's paper, "Experiments on the Nutrition of *Drosera rotundifolia*." *Linn. Soc. Journ.* [1878], published 1880, p. 17.

August 9th [1876].

The second point which delights me, seeing that half a score of botanists throughout Europe have published that the

digestion of meat by plants is of no use to them (a mere Letter 731 pathological phenomenon, as one man says!), is that Frank has been feeding under exactly similar conditions a large number of plants of *Drosera*, and the effect is wonderful. On the fed side the leaves are much larger, differently coloured, and more numerous; flower-stalks taller and more numerous, and I believe far more seed capsules,—but these not yet counted. It is particularly interesting that the leaves fed on meat contain very many more starch granules (no doubt owing to more protoplasm being first formed); so that sections stained with iodine, of fed and unfed leaves, are to the naked eye of very different colours.

There, I have boasted to my heart's content; and do you do the same, and tell me what you have been doing.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 732

Down, Oct. 25th [1876].

If you can put the following request into any one's hands pray do so; but if not, ignore my request, as I know how busy you are.

I want any and all plants of *Hoya* examined to see if any imperfect flowers like the one enclosed can be found, and if so to send them to me, per post, damp. But I especially want them as young as possible.

They are very curious. I have examined some sent me from Abinger,¹ but they were a month or two too old, and every trace of pollen and anthers had disappeared or had never been developed. Yet a very fine pod with apparently good seed² had been formed by one such flower.

To G. J. Romanes.³

Letter 733

Down, August 10th [1877].

When I went yesterday I had not received to-day's *Nature*, and I thought that your lecture⁴ was finished. This final part is one of the grandest essays which I ever read.

¹ Lord Farrer's house.

² The seeds did not germinate; see the account of *Hoya carnososa* in *Forms of Flowers*, p. 331.

³ Published in the *Life of Romanes*, p. 62.

⁴ Abstract of a lecture on "Evolution of Nerves and Nervo-Systems," delivered at the Royal Institution, May 25th, 1877. *Nature*, July 19th, Aug. 2nd, Aug. 9th, 1877.

Letter 733 It was very foolish of me to demur to your lines of conveyance like the threads in muslin,¹ knowing how you have considered the subject: but still I must confess I cannot feel quite easy. Everyone, I suppose, thinks on what he has himself seen, and with *Drosera*, a bit of meat put on any one gland on its disc causes all the surrounding tentacles to bend to this point, and here there can hardly be differentiated lines of conveyance. It seems to me that the tentacles probably bend to that point wherever a molecular wave strikes them, which passes through the cellular tissue with equal ease in all directions in this particular case.² But what a fine case that of the *Aurelia* is!³

Letter 734

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

6, Queen Anne Street [Dec. 1876].

Tell Hooker I feel greatly aggrieved by him: I went to the Royal Society to see him for once in the chair of the Royal, to admire his dignity and enjoy it, and lo and behold, he was not there. My outing gave me much satisfaction, and I was particularly glad to see Mr. Bentham, and to see him looking so wonderfully well and young. I saw lots of people, and it has not done me a penny's worth of harm, though I could not get to sleep till nearly four o'clock.

Letter 735

To D. Oliver.

Down, Oct. 13th [1876?].

You must be a clair-voyant or something of that kind to have sent me such useful plants. Twenty-five years ago I described in my father's garden two forms of *Linum flavum* (thinking it a case of mere variation); from that day to this I have several times looked, but never saw the second form till it arrived from Kew. Virtue is never its own reward: I took paper this summer to write to you to ask you to send me flowers, [so] that I might beg plants of this *Linum*, if you had the other form, and refrained, from not wishing to trouble you. But I am now sorry I did, for I have hardly any doubt

¹ *Nature*, Aug. 2nd, p. 271.

² Speaking generally, the transmission takes place more readily in the longitudinal direction than across the leaf: see *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 239.

³ *Aurelia aurita*, one of the medusæ. *Nature*, pp. 269-71.

that *L. flavum* never seeds in any garden that I have seen, Letter 735 because one form alone is cultivated by slips.¹

The following five letters refer to Darwin's work on "bloom"—a subject on which he did not live to complete his researches:—

One of his earliest letters on this subject was addressed in August, 1873, to Sir Joseph Hooker:²

"I want a little information from you, and if you do not yourself know, please to enquire of some of the wise men of Kew.

"Why are the leaves and fruit of so many plants protected by a thin layer of waxy matter (like the common cabbage), or with fine hair, so that when such leaves or fruit are immersed in water they appear as if encased in thin glass? It is really a pretty sight to put a pod of the common pea, or a raspberry, into water. I find several leaves are thus protected on the under surface and not on the upper.

"How can water injure the leaves, if indeed this is at all the case?"

On this latter point Darwin wrote to the late Lord Farrer:

"I am now become mad about drops of water injuring leaves. Please ask Mr. Payne³ whether he believes, *from his own experience*, that drops of water injure leaves or fruit in his conservatories. It is said that the drops act as burning-glasses; if this is true, they would not be at all injurious on cloudy days. As he is so acute a man, I should very much like to hear his opinion. I remember when I grew hothouse orchids I was cautioned not to wet their leaves; but I never then thought on the subject."

The next letter, though of later date than some which follow it, is printed here because it briefly sums his results and serves as guide to the letters dealing with the subject.

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.⁴

Letter 736

Down, Sept. 5th [1877].

One word to thank you. I declare, had it not been for your kindness, we should have broken down. As it is we have made out clearly that with some plants (chiefly succulent) the bloom checks evaporation—with some certainly prevents attacks of insects; with *some* sea-shore plants prevents injury from salt water, and, I believe, with a few prevents injury from pure water resting on the leaves. This latter

¹ *Id est*, because, the plant being grown from slips, one form alone usually occurs in any one garden. It is also arguable that it is grown by slips because only one form is common, and therefore seedlings cannot be raised.

² Published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 339.

³ Lord Farrer's gardener.

⁴ Published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 341.

Letter 736 is as yet the most doubtful and the most interesting point in relation to the movements of plants.

Modern research, especially that of Stahl on transpiration (*Bot. Zeitung*, 1897, p. 71) has shown that the question is more complex than it appeared in 1877. Stahl's point of view is that moisture remaining on a leaf checks the transpiration-current; and by thus diminishing the flow of mineral nutriment interferes with the process of assimilation. Stahl's idea is doubtless applicable to the whole problem of bloom on leaves. For other references to bloom see Letters 685, 689 (p. 368), 693.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 737

Down, Aug. 19th, 1873.

The next time you walk round the garden ask Mr. Smith,¹ or any of your best men, what they think about injury from watering during sunshine. One of your men—viz., Mr. Payne, at Abinger, who seems very acute—declares that you may water safely any plant out of doors in sunshine, and that you may do the same for plants under glass if the sashes are opened. This seems to me very odd, but he seems positive on the point, and acts on it in raising splendid grapes. Another good gardener maintains that it is only *cold* water dripping often on the same point of a leaf that ever injures it. I am utterly perplexed, but interested on the point. Give me what you learn when you come to Down.

I should like to hear what plants are believed to be most injured by being watered in sunshine, so that I might get such.

I expect that I shall be utterly beaten, as on so many other points; but I intend to make a few experiments and observations. I have already convinced myself that drops of water do *not* act as burning lenses.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 738

Dec. 20th [1873].

I find that it is no use going on with my experiments on the evil effects of water on bloom-divested leaves. Either I erred in the early autumn or summer in some incomprehensible manner, or, as I suspect to be the case, water is only injurious to leaves when there is a good supply of actinic rays. I cannot believe that I am all in the wrong about the movements of the leaves to shoot off water.

¹ Probably John Smith (1798-1888), for some years Curator, Royal Gardens, Kew.

The upshot of all this is that I want to keep all the plants Letter 738
from Kew until the spring or early summer, as it is mere
waste of time going on at present.

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Letter 739

Down, July 22nd [1877]

Many thanks for seeds of the *Malva* and information
about *Averrhoa*, which I perceived was sensitive, as *A. caram-*
bola is said to be; and about *Mimosa sensitiva*. The log-
wood [*Hæmatoxylon*] has interested me much. The wax is
very easily removed, especially from the older leaves, and
I found after squirting on the leaves with water at 95°, all the
older leaves became coated, after forty-eight hours, in an
astonishing manner with a black *Uredo*, so that they looked as
if sprinkled with soot and water. But not one of the younger
leaves was affected. This has set me to work to see whether
the "bloom" is not a protection against parasites. As soon as
I have ascertained a little more about the case (and generally
I am quite wrong at first) I will ask whether I could have
a very small plant, which should never be syringed with
water above 60°, and then I suspect the leaves would not be
spotted, as were the older ones on the plant, when it arrived
from Kew, but nothing like what they were after my squirting.

In an old note of yours (which I have just found) you say
that you have a sensitive *Schrankia*: could this be lent me?

I have had lent me a young Coral-tree (*Erythrina*), which is
very sickly, yet shows odd sleep movements. I suppose I could
buy one, but Hooker told me first to ask you for anything.

Lastly, have you any seaside plants with bloom? I find
that drops of sea-water corrode sea-kale if bloom is removed;
also the var. *littorum* of *Triticum repens*. (By the way, my
plants of the latter, grown in pots here, are now throwing up
long flexible green blades, and it is very odd to see, *on the*
same culm, the rigid grey bloom-covered blades and the green
flexible ones.) Cabbages, ill-luck to them, do not seem to be
hurt by salt water. Hooker formerly told me that *Salsola*
kali, a var. of *Salicornia*, one species of *Suaeda*, *Euphorbia*
peplis, *Lathyrus maritimus*, *Eryngium maritimum*, were all
glaucous and seaside plants. It is very improbable that you
have any of these or of foreigners with the same attributes.

God forgive me: I hope that I have not bored you greatly.

Letter 739 By all the rules of right the leaves of the logwood ought to move (as if partially going to sleep) when syringed with tepid water. The leaves of my little plant do not move at all, and it occurs to me as possible, though very improbable, that it would be different with a larger plant with perhaps larger leaves. Would you some day get a gardener to syringe violently, with water kept in a hothouse, a branch on one of your largest logwood plants and observe [whether?] leaves move together towards the apex of leaf?

By the way, what astonishing nonsense Mr. Andrew Murray has been writing about leaves and carbonic acid! I like to see a man behaving consistently. . . .

What a lot I have scribbled to you!

Letter 740

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

[Aug., 1877.]

There is no end to my requests. Can you spare me a good plant (or even two) of *Oxalis sensitiva*? The one which I have (formerly from Kew) has been so maltreated that I dare not trust my results any longer.

Please give the enclosed to Mr. Lynch.¹ The spontaneous movements of the *Averrhoa* are very curious.

You sent me seeds of *Trifolium resupinatum*, and I have raised plants, and some former observations which I did not dare to trust have proved accurate. It is a very little fact, but curious. The half of the lateral leaflets (marked by a cross) on the lower side have no bloom and are wetted, whereas the other half has bloom and is not wetted, so that the two sides look different to the naked eye. The cells

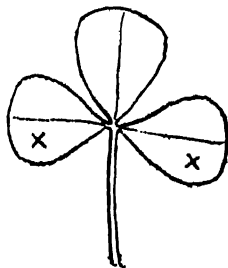


Fig. 13.—Leaf of *Trifolium resupinatum* (from a drawing by Miss Pertz). leaf [Fig. 13].

When we have drawings and measurements of cells made,

¹ Mr. Lynch, now Curator of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, was at this time in the R. Bot. Garden, Kew. Mr. Lynch described the movements of *Averrhoa bilimbi* in the *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. XVI., p. 231. See also *The Power of Movement in Plants*, p. 330.

and are sure of our facts, I shall ask you whether you know Letter 740
of any case of the same leaf differing histologically on the two
sides, for Hooker always says you are a wonderful man for
knowing what has been made out.

The biological meaning of the curious structure of the leaves of
Trifolium resupinatum remains a riddle. The stomata and (speaking
from memory) the trichomes differ on the two halves of the lateral
leaflets.

To L. Errera.

Letter 741

Professor L. Errera, of Brussels wrote, as a student, to Darwin, asking
permission to send the MS. of an essay by his friend S. Gevaert and
himself on cross and self-fertilisation, and which was afterwards published
in the *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.*, XVII., 1878. The terms xenogamy, geitonogamy,
and autogamy were first suggested by Kerner in 1876; their
definition will be found at p. 9 of Ogle's translation of Kerner's *Flowers
and their Unbidden Guests*, 1878. In xenogamy the pollen comes from
another *plant*; in geitonogamy from another *flower* on the same *plant*;
in autogamy from the andrœcium of the fertilised *flower*. Allogamy
embraces xenogamy and geitonogamy.

Down, Oct. 4th, 1877.

I have now read your MS. The whole has interested me
greatly, and is very clearly written. I wish that I had used
some such terms as autogamy, xenogamy, etc. . . . I entirely
agree with you on the *à priori* probability of geitonogamy
being more advantageous than autogamy; and I cannot
remember having ever expressed a belief that autogamy,
as a general rule, was better than geitonogamy; but the
cases recorded by me seem too strong not to make me
suspect that there was some unknown advantage in auto-
gamy. In one place¹ I insert the caution "if this be really
the case," which you quote. I shall be very glad to be proved
to be altogether in error on this point.

Accept my thanks for pointing out the bad *erratum* at

¹ See *Cross and Self-Fertilisation*, pp. 352, 386. The phrase referred
to occurs in both passages; that on p. 386 is as follows: "We have also
seen reason to suspect that self-fertilisation is in some peculiar manner
beneficial to certain plants; but if this be really the case, the benefit thus
derived is far more than counterbalanced by a cross with a fresh stock or
with a slightly different variety." Errera and Gevaert conclude (pp. 79-80)
that the balance of the available evidence is in favour of the belief that
geitonogamy is intermediate, in effectiveness, between autogamy and
xenogamy.

Letter 741 p. 301. I hope that you will experimentise on inconspicuous flowers¹; if I were not too old and too much occupied I would do so myself.

Finally let me thank you for the kind manner in which you refer to my work, and with cordial good wishes for your success. . . .

Letter 742

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, Oct. 9th, 1877.

One line to thank you much about *Mertensia*. The former plant has begun to make new leaves, to my great surprise, so that I shall be now well supplied. We have worked so well with the *Averrhoa* that unless the second species arrives in a very good state it would be superfluous to send it. I am heartily glad that you and Mrs. Dyer are going to have a holiday. I will look at you as a dead man for the next month, and nothing shall tempt me to trouble you. But before you enter your grave aid me if you can. I want seeds of three or four plants (not Leguminosæ or Cruciferae) which produce large cotyledons. I know not in the least what plants have large cotyledons. Why I want to know is as follows: The cotyledons of *Cassia* go to sleep, and are sensitive to a touch; but what has surprised me much is that they are in constant movement up and down. So it is with the cotyledons of the cabbage, and therefore I am very curious to ascertain how far this is general.

Letter 743

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, Oct. 11th [1877].

The fine lot of seeds arrived yesterday, and are all sown, and will be most useful. If you remember, pray thank Mr. Lynch for his aid. I had not thought of beech or sycamore, but they are now sown.

Perhaps you may like to see a rough copy of the tracing of movements of one of the cotyledons of red cabbage, and you can throw it into the fire. A line joining the two cotyledons stood facing a north-east window, and the day was

¹ See Miss Bateson, *Annals of Botany*, 1888, p. 255, "On the Cross-fertilisation of Inconspicuous Flowers." Miss Bateson showed that *Senecio vulgaris* clearly profits by cross-fertilisation; *Stellaria media* and *Capsella bursa-pastoris* less certainly,

uniformly cloudy. A bristle was gummed to one cotyledon, Letter 743 and beyond it a triangular bit of card was fixed, and in front a vertical glass. A dot was made in the glass every quarter or half hour at the point where the end of the bristle and the apex of card coincided, and the dots were joined by straight lines. The observations were from 10 a.m. to 8.45 p.m. During this time the enclosed figure was described; but between 4 p.m. and 5.38 p.m. the cotyledon moved so that the prolonged line was beyond the limits of the glass, and the course is here shown by an imaginary dotted line. The cotyledon of *Primula sinensis* moved in closely analogous manner, as do those of a *Cassia*. Hence I expect to find such movements very general with cotyledons, and I am inclined to look at them as the foundation for all the other adaptive movements of leaves. They certainly are of the so-called sleep of plants.

I hope I have not bothered you. Do not answer. I am all on fire at the work.

I have had a short and very prosperous note from Asa Gray,¹ who says Hooker is very prosperous, and both are tremendously hard at work.

To H. Müller.

Letter 744

Down, Jan. 1st [1878?].

I must write two or three lines to thank you cordially for your very handsome and very interesting review of my last book² in *Kosmos*, which I have this minute finished. It is wonderful how you have picked out everything important in it. I am especially glad that you have called attention to the parallelism between illegitimate offspring of heterostyled plants and hybrids. Your previous article in *Kosmos*³ seemed to me very important, but for some unknown reason the German was very difficult, and I was sadly overworked at the time, so that I could not understand a good deal of it. But I have put it on one side, and when I have to prepare a new edition of my book I must make it out. It seems that you attribute

¹ "Hooker is coming over, and we are going in summer to the Rocky Mountains together, according to an old promise of mine." Asa Gray to G. F. Wright, May 24th, 1877 (*Letters of Asa Gray*, II., p. 666).

² *Forms of Flowers*, 1877. H. Müller's article is in *Kosmos*, II., p. 286.

³ *Kosmos*, II., pp. 11, 128. See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 308.

Letter 744 such cases as that of the dioecious *Rhamnus* and your own of *Valeriana* to the existence of two forms with larger and smaller flowers. I cannot follow the steps by which such plants have been rendered dioecious, but when I read your article with more care I hope I shall understand.¹ If you have succeeded in explaining this class of cases I shall heartily rejoice, for they utterly perplexed me, and I could not conjecture what their meaning was. It is a grievous evil to have no faculty for new languages.

With the most sincere respect and hearty good wishes to you and all your family for the new year. . . .

P.S.—What interesting papers your wonderful brother has lately been writing!

Letter 745

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

This letter refers to the purchase of instruments for the Jodrell Laboratory in the Royal Gardens, Kew. "The Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, commonly spoken of as the Devonshire Commission, in its Fourth Report (1874), p. 10, expressed the opinion that 'it is highly desirable that opportunities for the pursuit of investigations in Physiological Botany should be afforded at Kew to those persons who may be inclined to follow that branch of science.' Effect was given to this recommendation by the liberality of the late T. J. Phillips-Jodrell, M.A., who built and equipped the small laboratory, which has since borne his name, at his own expense. It was completed and immediately brought into use in 1876." The above is taken from the *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1901, p. 102, which also gives a list of work carried out in the laboratory between 1876 and 1900.

Down, March 14th, 1878.

I have a very strong opinion that it would be the greatest possible pity if the Phys[iological] Lab., now that it has been built, were not supplied with as many good instruments as your funds can possibly afford. It is quite possible that some of them may become antiquated before they are much or even at all used. But this does not seem to me any argument at all against getting them, for the Laboratory cannot be

¹ See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., pp. 9 and 304. H. Müller's view is briefly that conspicuous and less conspicuous varieties occurred, and that the former were habitually visited first by insects; thus the less conspicuous form would play the part of females and their pollen would tend to become superfluous. See H. Müller in *Kosmos*, II.

used until well provided ; and the mere fact of the instruments being ready may suggest to some one to use them. You at Kew, as guardians and promoters of botanical science, will then have done all in your power, and if your Lab. is not used the disgrace will lie at the feet of the public. But until bitter experience proves the contrary I will never believe that we are so backward. I should think the German laboratories would be very good guides as to what to get ; but Timiriazeff of Moscow, who travelled over Europe to see all Bot. Labs., and who seemed so good a fellow, would, I should think, give the best list of the most indispensable instruments. Lately I thought of getting Frank or Horace to go to Cambridge for the use of the heliostat there ; but our observations turned out of less importance than I thought ; yet if there had been one at Kew we should probably have used it, and might have found out something curious. It is impossible for me to predict whether or not we should ever want this or that instrument, for we are guided in our work by what turns up. Thus I am now observing something about geotropism, and I had no idea a few weeks ago that this would have been necessary. In a short time we might earnestly wish for a centrifugal apparatus or a heliostat. In all such cases it would make a great difference if a man knew that he could use a particular instrument without great loss of time. I have now given my opinion, which is very decided, whether right or wrong, and Frank quite agrees with me. You can, of course, show this letter to Hooker.

To F. Ludwig.

Letter 746

Down, May 29th, 1878.

I thank you sincerely for the trouble which you have taken in sending me so long and interesting a letter, together with the specimens. Gradations are always very valuable, and you have been remarkably successful in discovering the stages by which the *Plantago*¹ has become gyno-dioecious. Your view of its origin, from being proterogynous, seems to me very probable, especially as the females are generally the later-flowering plants. If you can prove the reverse case with

¹ See F. Ludwig, *Zeitsch. f. d. Geo. Naturwiss.*, Bd. LII., 1879. Professor Ludwig's observations are quoted in the preface to *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. ix.

Letter 746 *Thymus* your view will manifestly be rendered still more probable. I have never felt satisfied with H. Müller's view¹ though he is so careful and admirable an observer. It is more than seventeen years since I attended to *Plantago*, and when nothing had been published on the subject, and in consequence I omitted to attend to several points; and now, after so long an interval, I cannot pretend to say to which of your forms the English one belongs; I well remember that the anther of the females contained a good deal [of] pollen, though not one sound grain.

P.S.—Delpino is Professor of Botany in Genoa, Italy²; I have always found him a most obliging correspondent.

Letter 747

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, Aug. 24th [1878].

Many thanks for seeds of *Trifolium resupinatum*, which are invaluable to us. I enclose seeds of a *Cassia*, from Fritz Müller, and they are well worth your cultivation; for he says they come from a unique, large and beautiful tree in the interior, and though looking out for years, he has never seen another specimen. One of the most splendid, largest and rarest butterflies in S. Brazil, he has never seen except near this one tree, and he has just discovered that its caterpillars feed on its leaves.

I have just been looking at fine young pods beneath the ground of *Arachis*.³ I suppose that the pods are not withdrawn when ripe from the ground; but should this be the case kindly inform me; if I do not hear I shall understand that [the] pods ripen and are left permanently beneath the ground.

If you ever come across heliotropic or apheliotropic aerial roots on a plant not valuable (but which should be returned), I should like to observe them. *Bignonia capreolata*, with its strongly apheliotropic tendrils (which I had from Kew), is now interesting me greatly. Veitch tells me it is not on sale in any London nursery, as I applied to him for some additional plants. So much for business.

I have received from the Geographical Soc. your lecture,

¹ See *Forms of Flowers*, Ed. II., p. 308. Also letter 744.

² Now at Naples.

³ *Arachis hypogaea*, cultivated for its "ground nuts."

⁴ "On Plant Distribution as a field for Geographical Research. *Geogr. Soc. Proc.*, XXII., 1878, p. 412.

and read it with great interest. But it ought not merely to be read; it requires study. The sole criticism which I have to make is that parts are too much condensed: but, good Lord, how rare a fault is this! You do not quote Saporta, I think; and some of his work on the Tertiary plants would have been useful to you. In a former note you spoke contemptuously of your lecture: all I can say is that I never heard any one speak more unjustly and shamefully of another than you have done of yourself!

To H. Müller.

Letter 747

Down, Sept. 20th, 1878.

I am working away on some points in vegetable physiology, but though they interest me and my son, yet they have none of the fascination which the fertilisation of flowers possesses. Nothing in my life has ever interested me more than the fertilisation of such plants as *Primula* and *Lythrum*, or again *Anacamptis*¹ or *Listera*.

To H. Müller.

Letter 749

Down, Feb. 12th [1879].

I have just heard that some misfortune has befallen you, and that you have been treated shamefully.² I grieve deeply to hear this, and as soon as you can find a few minutes to spare, I earnestly beg you to let me hear what has happened.

To A. Stephen Wilson.

Letter 750

The following letters refer to two forms of wheat cultivated in Russia under the names *Kubanka* and *Saxonka*, which had been sent to Mr. Darwin by Dr. Asher from Samara, and were placed in the hands of Mr. Wilson that he might test the belief prevalent in Russia that *Kubanka* "grown repeatedly on inferior soil," assumes "the form of

¹ *Orchis pyramidalis*.

² Hermann Müller was accused by the Ultramontane party of introducing into his school-teaching crude hypotheses ("unreife Hypothesen"), which were assumed to have a harmful influence upon the religious sentiments of his pupils. Attempts were made to bring about Müller's dismissal, but the active hostility of his opponents, which he met in a dignified spirit, proved futile. ("Prof. Dr. Hermann Müller von Lippstadt. Ein Gedenkblatt," von Ernst Krause. *Kosmos*, VII., p. 393, 1883.)

Saxonka." Mr. Wilson's paper of 1880 gives the results of his inquiry. He concludes (basing his views partly on analogous cases and partly on his study of the Russian wheats) that the supposed transformation is explicable in chief part by the greater fertility of the Saxonka wheat leading to extermination of the other form. According to Mr. Wilson, therefore, the Saxonka survivors are incorrectly assumed to be the result of the conversion of one form into the other.

Letter 750

Down, April 24th, 1878.

I send you herewith some specimens which may perhaps interest you, as you have so carefully studied the varieties of wheat. Anyhow, they are of no use to me, as I have neither knowledge nor time sufficient. They were sent me by the Governor of the Province of Samara, in Russia, at the request of Dr. Asher (son of the great Berlin publisher) who farmed for some years in the province. The specimen marked *Kubanka* is a very valuable kind, but which keeps true only when cultivated in fresh steppe-land in Samara, and in Saratoff. After two years it degenerates into the variety *Saxonica*, or its synonym *Ghirca*. The latter alone is imported into this country. Dr. Asher says that it is universally known, and he has himself witnessed the fact, that if grain of the *Kubanka* is sown in the same steppe-land for more than two years it changes into *Saxonica*. He has seen a field with parts still *Kubanka* and the remainder *Saxonica*. On this account the Government, in letting steppe-land contracts that after two years wheat must not be sown until an interval of eight years. The ears of the two kinds appear different, as you will see, but the chief difference is in the quality of the grains. Dr. Asher has witnessed sales of equal weights of *Kubanka* and *Saxonica* grain, and the price of the former was to that of the latter as 7 to 4. The peasants say that the change commences in the terminal grain of the ear. The most remarkable point, as Dr. Asher positively asserts, is that there are no intermediate varieties but that a grain produces a plant yielding either true *Kubanka* or true *Saxonica*. He thinks that it would be interesting to sow here both kinds in good and bad wheat soil and observe the result. Should you think it worth while to make any such trial, and should you require further information, Dr. Asher, whose address I enclose, will be happy to give any in his power.

To A. Stephen Wilson.

Letter 731

Basset, Southampton, April 29th [1878].

Your kind note and specimens have been forwarded to me here, where I am staying at my son's house for a fortnight's complete rest, which I required from rather too hard work. For this reason I will not now examine the seeds, but will wait till returning home, when, with my son Francis' aid, I will look to them.

I always felt, though without any good reason, rather sceptical about Prof. Buckman's experiment, and I afterwards heard that a most wicked and cruel trick had been played on him by some of the agricultural students at Cirencester, who had sown seeds unknown to him in his experimental beds. Whether he ever knew this I did not hear.

I am exceedingly glad that you are willing to look into the Russian wheat case. It may turn out a mare's nest, but I have often incidentally observed curious facts when making what I call "a fool's experiment."

To A. Stephen Wilson.

Letter 752

Down, March 5th, 1879.

I have just returned home after an absence of a week, and your letter was not forwarded to me; I mention this to account for my apparent discourtesy in not having sooner thanked you. You have worked out the subject with admirable care and clearness, and your drawings are beautiful. I suspected that there was some error in the Russian belief, but I did not think of the explanation which you have almost proved to be the true one. It is an extremely interesting instance of a more fertile variety beating out a less fertile one, and, in this case, one much more valuable to man. With respect to publication, I am at a loss to advise you, for I live a secluded life and do not see many periodicals, or hear what is done at the various societies. It seems to me that your paper should be published in some agricultural journal; for it is not simply scientific, and would therefore not be published by the Linnean or Royal Societies.

Would the Royal Agricultural Society be a fitting place? Unfortunately I am not a member, and could not myself present it. Unless you think of some better journal, there

Letter 752 is the *Agricultural Gazette*: I have occasionally suggested articles for publication to the editor (though personally unknown to me) which he has always accepted.

Permit me again to thank you for the thorough manner in which you have worked out this case; to kill an error is as good a service as, and sometimes even better than, the establishing a new truth or fact.

Letter 753

To A. Stephen Wilson.

Down, Feb. 13th, 1880.

It was very kind of you to send me the two numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*¹ with your two articles, which I have read with much interest. You have quite convinced me, whatever Mr. Asher may say to the contrary. I want to ask you a question, on the bare chance of your being able to answer it, but if you cannot, please do not take the trouble to write. The lateral branches of the silver fir often grow out into knobs through the action of a fungus, *Æcidium*; and from these knobs shoots grow² vertically instead of horizontally, like all the other twigs on the same branch. Now the roots of Cruciferae and probably other plants are said to become knobbed through the action of a fungus³: now, do these knobs give rise to rootlets? and, if so, do they grow in a new or abnormal direction?

Letter 754

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Down, June 18th, 1879.

The plants arrived last night in first-rate order, and it was very very good of you to take so much trouble as to hunt them up yourself. They seem exactly what I wanted, and if I fail it will not be for want of perfect materials. But a confounded painter (I beg his pardon) comes here to-night, and for the next two days I shall be half dead with sitting to him; but after then I will begin to work at the plants and see what I can do, and very curious I am about the results.

I have to thank you for two very interesting letters. I am

¹ *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1879, p. 652; 1880, pp. 108, 173.

² The well-known "Witches-Brooms," or "Hexen-Besen," produced by the fungus *Æcidium elatinum*.

³ The parasite is probably *Plasmodiophora*: in this case no abnormal rootlets have been observed, as far as we know.

delighted to hear, and with surprise, that you care about old Letter 754 Erasmus D. God only knows what I shall make of his life—it is such new kind of work to me.¹

Thanks for case of sleeping *Crotalaria*—new to me. I quite agree to every word you say about Ball's lecture²—it is, as you say, like Sir W. Thomson's meteorite.³ It is really a pity; it is enough to make Geographical Distribution ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Frank will be interested about the Auriculas⁴; I never attended to this plant, for the powder did [not] seem to me like true "bloom." This subject, however, for the present only, has gone to the dogs with me.

I am sorry to hear of such a struggle for existence at Kew; but I have often wondered how it is that you are all not killed outright.

I can most fully sympathise with you in your admiration of your little girl. There is nothing so charming in this world, and we all in this house humbly adore our grandchild, and think his little pimple of a nose quite beautiful.

To G. Bentham.

Letter 755

Down, Feb. 16th, 1880.

I have had real pleasure in signing Dyer's certificate.⁵ It was very kind in you to write to me about the Orchideæ, for it has pleased me to an extreme degree that I could have been of the least use to you about the nature of the parts. They are wonderful creatures, these orchids, and I sometimes think with a glow of pleasure, when I remember making out some little point in their method of fertilisation.⁶ With respect to terms, no doubt you will be able to improve them

¹ *Erasmus Darwin*. By Ernst Krause. Translated from the German by W. S. Dallas: with a preliminary notice by Charles Darwin. London, 1879. See *Life and Letters*, III., pp. 218–20.

² "On the Origin of the Flora of the European Alps," *Geogr. Soc. Proc.*, Vol. I., 1879, p. 564. See Letter 395, Vol. II.

³ In 1871 Lord Kelvin (Presidential Address Brit. Assoc.) suggested that meteorites, "the moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world," might have introduced life to our planet.

⁴ See Francis Darwin, on the relation between "bloom" on leaves and the distribution of the stomata. *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, Vol. XXII., p. 114.

⁵ As a candidate for the Royal Society.

⁶ Published in *Life and Letters*, III., p. 288,

Letter 755 greatly, for I knew nothing about the terms as used in other groups of plants. Could you not invent some quite new term for gland, implying viscosity? or append some word to gland. I used for cirripedes "cement gland."

Your present work must be frightfully difficult. I looked at a few dried flowers, and could make neither heads nor tails of them; and I well remember wondering what you would do with them when you came to the group in the *Genera Plantarum*. I heartily wish you safe through your work, . . .

Letter 756

To F. M. Balfour.¹

Down, Sept. 4th, 1880.

I hope that you will not think me a great bore, but I have this minute finished reading your address at the British Association²; and it has interested me so much that I cannot resist thanking you heartily for the pleasure derived from it, not to mention the honour which you have done me. The recent progress of embryology is indeed splendid. I have been very stupid not to have hitherto read your book,³ but I have had of late no spare time; I have now ordered it, and your address will make it the more interesting to read, though I fear that my want of knowledge will make parts unintelligible to me. In my recent work on plants I have been astonished to find to how many very different stimuli the same small part—viz., the tip of the radicle—is sensitive, and has the power of transmitting some influence to the adjoining part of the radicle, exciting it to bend to or from the source of irritation according to the needs of the plant⁴; and all this takes place without any nervous system! I think that such facts should be kept in mind when speculating on the genesis of the nervous system. I always feel a malicious pleasure when *a priori* conclusions are knocked on the head: and therefore I felt somewhat like a devil when I read your

¹ Professor of Animal Morphology at Cambridge. He was born 1851, and was killed, with his guide, on the Aiguille Blanche, near Courmayeur, in July 1882. See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 250.

² Presidential address delivered by Prof. F. M. Balfour before the Biological Section at the Brit. Assoc. meeting at Swansea (1880).

³ *A Treatise on Comparative Embryology*, 2 vols. London, 1880.

⁴ See Letter 757, p. 426.

remarks on Herbert Spencer.¹ . . . Our recent visit to Cam- Letter 796
bridge was a brilliant success to us all, and will ever be
remembered by me with much pleasure.

To James Paget.

Letter 757

During the closing years of his life, Darwin began to experimentise on the possibility of producing galls artificially. A letter to Sir J. D. Hooker (Nov. 3rd, 1880) shows the interest which he felt in the question :—

"I was delighted with Paget's essay²; I hear that he has occasionally attended to this subject from his youth. . . . I am very glad he has called attention to galls: this has always seemed to me a profoundly interesting subject; and if I had been younger would take it up."

His interest in this subject was connected with his ever-present wish to learn something of the causes of variation. He imagined to himself wonderful galls caused to appear on the ovaries of plants, and by these means he thought it possible that the seed might be influenced, and thus new varieties arise.³ He made a considerable number of experiments by injecting various reagents into the tissues of leaves, and with some slight indications of success.⁴

The following letter to the late Sir James Paget refers to the same subject.

Down, Nov. 14th, 1880.

I am very much obliged for your essay, which has interested me greatly. What indomitable activity you have! It is a surprising thought that the diseases of plants should illustrate human pathology. I have the German *Encyclopædia*, and a few weeks ago told my son Francis that the article on

¹ Prof. Balfour discussed Mr. Herbert Spencer's views on the genesis of the nervous system, and expressed the opinion that his hypothesis was not borne out by recent discoveries. "The discovery that nerves have been developed from processes of epithelial cells gives a very different conception of their genesis to that of Herbert Spencer, which makes them originate from the passage of nervous impulses through a track of mingled colloids. . . ." (*loc. cit.*, p. 644.)

² An address on "Elemental Pathology," delivered before the British Medical Association, August 1880, and published in the *Journal of the Association*.

³ There would have been great difficulties about this line of research, for when the sexual organs of plants are deformed by parasites (in the way he hoped to effect by poisons) sterility almost always results. See Molliard's "Les Cécidies Florales," *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, 1895, Vol. I., p. 228.

⁴ The above passage is reprinted, with alterations, from *Life and Letters*, III., p. 346.

Letter 757 the diseases of plants would be well worth his study; but I did not know that it was written by Dr. Frank,¹ for whom I entertain a high respect as a first-rate observer and experimenter, though for some unknown reason he has been a good deal snubbed in Germany. I can give you one good case of regrowth in plants, recently often observed by me, though only externally, as I do not know enough of histology to follow out details. It is the tip of the radicle of a germinating common bean. The case is remarkable in some respects, for the tip is sensitive to various stimuli, and transmits an order, causing the upper part of the radicle to bend. When the tip (for a length of about 1 mm.) is cut transversely off, the radicle is not acted on by gravitation or other irritants, such as contact, etc., etc., but a new tip is regenerated in from two to four days, and then the radicle is again acted on by gravitation, and will bend to the centre of the earth. The tip of the radicle is a kind of brain to the whole growing part of the radicle!²

My observation will be published in about a week's time, and I would have sent you the book, but I do not suppose that there is anything else in the book which would interest you. I am delighted that you have drawn attention to galls.

¹ Albert Bernhard Frank (1839-1900) began his botanical career as Curator of the University Herbarium, Leipzig, where he afterwards became Privatdocent and finally "Ausserordentlicher Professor." In 1881 Frank was appointed Professor of Plant-Physiology in the Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin. In 1899 he was appointed to the Imperial Gesundheits-Amt in Berlin, and raised to the rank of Regierungsrath. Frank is chiefly known for his work on "The Assimilation of Free Nitrogen, etc.," and for his work on "The Diseases of Plants" (*Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen*, 1880). It was his brilliant researches on growth-curvature (*Beiträge zur Pflanzen-physiologie*, 1868, and *Die Natürlichen wagerechte Richtung von Pflanzen-theilen*, 1870) which excited Darwin's admiration.

² We are indebted to Mr. Archer-Hind for the translation of the following passage from Plato (*Timæus*, 90A): "The reason is every man's guardian genius (*δαίμων*), and has its habitation in our brain; it is this that raises man (who is a plant, not of earth but of heaven) to an erect posture, suspending the head and root of us from the heavens, which are the birthplace of our soul, and keeping all the body upright." On the perceptions of plants, see *Nature*, Nov. 14th, 1901—a lecture delivered at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association by Francis Darwin. See also Bonitz, *Index Aristotelicus*, s.v. *φύσις*.

They have always seemed to me profoundly interesting. Letter 757
Many years ago I began (but failed for want of time, strength, and health, as on infinitely many other occasions) to experimentise on plants, by injecting into their tissues some alkaloids and the poison of wasps, to see if I could make anything like galls. If I remember rightly, in a few cases the tissues were thickened and hardened. I began these experiments because if by different poisons I could have affected slightly and differently the tissues of the same plant, I thought there would be no insuperable difficulty in the fittest poisons being developed by insects so as to produce galls adapted for them. Every character, as far as I can see, is apt to vary. Judging from one of your sentences you will smile at this.

To any one believing in my pangenesis (if such a man exists) there does not seem to me any extreme difficulty in understanding why plants have such little power of regeneration¹; for there is reason to think that my imaginary gemmules have small power of passing from cell to cell.

Forgive me for scribbling at such unreasonable length; but you are to blame for having interested me so much.

P.S.—Perhaps you may remember that some two years ago you asked me to lunch with you, and proposed that I should offer myself again. Whenever I next come to London, I will do so, and thus have the pleasure of seeing you.

To W. Thiselton-Dyer.

Letter 758

The Power of Movement in Plants was published early in November, 1880. Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, in writing to thank Darwin for a copy of the book, had (Nov. 20th) compared a structure in the seedling *Welwitschia* with the "peg" of *Curcubita* (see *Power of Movement*, p. 102). Dyer wrote: "One peculiar feature in the germinating embryo is a lateral hypocotyledonary process, which eventually serves as an absorbent organ, by which the nutriment of the endosperm is conveyed to the seedling. Such a structure was quite new to me, and Bower and I were disposed to see in it a representative of the foot in *Selaginella*, when I saw the account of Flahault's 'peg.'" Flahault, it should be

¹ On regeneration after injury, see Massart, *La Cicatrisation chez les Végétaux*, in Vol. 57 (1898) of the *Mémoires Couronnés*, published by the Royal Academy of Belgium. An account of the literature is given by the author.

explained, was the discoverer of the curious peg in *Cucurbita*. Prof Bower wrote a paper "On the Germination and Histology of the seedling of *Welwitschia mirabilis*" in the *Quart. Journ. Microscop. Sc.* XXI., 1881, p. 15.

Down, Nov. 28th [1880].

Letter 758 Very many thanks for your most kind note, but you think too highly of our work—not but what this is very pleasant.

I am deeply interested about *Welwitschia*. When at work on the pegs or projections I could not imagine how they were first developed, before they could have been of mere mechanical use. Now it seems possible that a circle between radicle and hypocotyl may be permeable to fluids, and thus have given rise to projections so as to expose larger surface. Could you test *Welwitschia* with permanganate of potassium; if, like my pegs, the lower surface would be coloured brown like radicle, and upper surface left white like hypocotyl.

Such an idea as yours, of an absorbing organ, had ever crossed my mind, I would have tried many hypocotyls in weak citrate of ammonia, to see if it penetrated on line of junction more easily than elsewhere. I daresay the projection in *Abronia* and *Mirabilis* may be an absorbent organ. It was very good fun bothering the seeds of *Cucurbita* by planting them edgeways, as would never naturally occur, and then the peg could not act properly. Many of the Germans are very contemptuous about making out use of organs; but they may sneer the souls out of their bodies, and I for one shall think the most interesting part of natural history. Indeed, you are greatly mistaken if you doubt for one moment on the very great value of your constant and most kind assistance to me. I have not seen the pamphlet, and shall be very glad to keep it. Frank, when he comes home, will be much interested and pleased with your letter. Pray give my kindest remembrance to Mrs. Dyer.

This is a very untidy note, but I am very tired with dissecting worms all day. Read the last chapter of our book and then you will know the whole contents.

To H. Vöchting.

Letter 759

Down, Dec. 16th, 1880.

Absence from home has prevented me from sooner than writing you for your kind present of your several publications.

I procured some time ago your *Organbildung*¹ etc., but it was too late for me to profit by it for my book, as I was correcting the press. I read only parts, but my son Francis read the whole with care and told me much about it, which greatly interested me. I also read your article in the *Bot. Zeitung*. My son began at once experimenting, to test your views, and this very night will read a paper before the Linnean Society on the roots of *Rubus*,² and I think that you will be pleased to find how well his conclusions agree with yours. He will of course send you a copy of his paper when it is printed. I have sent him your letter, which will please him if he agrees with me; for your letter has given me real pleasure, and I did not at all know what the many great physiologists of Germany, Switzerland, and Holland would think of it [*The Power of Movement*, etc.]. I was quite sorry to read Sachs' views about root-forming matter, etc., for I have an unbounded admiration for Sachs. In this country we are dreadfully behind in Physiological Botany.

To A. De Candolle.

Letter 760

Down, Jan. 24th, 1881.

It was extremely kind of you to write me so long and valuable a letter, the whole of which deserves careful consideration. I have been particularly pleased at what you say about the new terms used, because I have often been annoyed at the multitude of new terms lately invented in all branches of Biology in Germany; and I doubted much whether I was not quite as great a sinner as those whom I have blamed. When I read your remarks on the word "purpose" in your *Phytographie*, I vowed that I would not use it again; but it is not easy to cure oneself of a vicious habit. It is also difficult for any one who tries to make out the use of a structure to avoid the word purpose. I see that I have probably gone beyond my depth in discussing plurifoliate and unifoliate leaves; but in such a case as that of *Mimosa albida*, where

¹ *Organbildung im Pflanzenreich*, 1878.

² Francis Darwin, "The Theory of the Growth of Cuttings" (*Linn. Soc. Journ.*, XVIII.). [I take this opportunity of expressing my regret that at p. 417, owing to neglect of part of Vöchting's facts, I made a criticism of his argument which cannot be upheld.—F. D.]

Letter 760 rudiments of additional leaflets are present, we must believe that they were well developed in the progenitor of the plant. So again, when the first true leaf differs widely in shape from the older leaves, and resembles the older leaves in all its species, is it not the most simple explanation that such leaves have retained their ancient character, as in the case of the embryos of so many animals?

Your suggestion of examining the movements of verticillate leaves with an equal number of stomata on both sides, with reference to the light, seems to me an excellent one, and I hope that my son Francis may follow it up. But I will not trouble you with any more remarks about our book. My son will write to you about the diagram.

Let me add that I shall ever remember with pleasure your visit here last autumn.

Letter 761

To J. Lubbock (Lord Avebury).

Down, April 16th [1881].

Will you be so kind as to send and lend me the *Desmodium gyrans* by the bearer who brings this note.

Shortly after you left I found my notice of the seeds in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,¹ which please return hereafter, as I have no other copy. I do not think that I made enough about the great power of absorption of water by the corolla-like calyx or pappus. It seems to me not unlikely that the pappus of other Compositæ may be serviceable to the seeds, while lying on the ground, by absorbing the dew which would be especially apt to condense on the fine points and filaments of the pappus. Anyhow, this is a point which might be easily investigated. Seeds of *Tussilago*, or groundsel,² enclose worm-like masses of mucus, and it would be curious to ascertain whether wetting the pappus alone would suffice to cause such secretion.³

¹ "Note on the Achenia of *Pumilio argyrolepis*." *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1861, p. 4.

² It is not clear whether *Tussilago* or groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) is meant; or whether he was not sure which of the two plants becomes slimy when wetted.

³ See Letter 707.

To G. J. Romanes.

Letter 742

Down, April 18th, 1881.

I am extremely glad of your success with the flashing light.¹ If plants are acted on by light, like some of the lower animals, there is an additional point of interest, as it seems to me, in your results. Most botanists believe that light causes a plant to bend to it in as direct a manner as light affects nitrate of silver. I believe that it merely tells the plant to which side to bend, and I see indications of this belief prevailing even with Sachs. Now it might be expected that light would act on a plant in something the same manner as on the lower animals. As you are at work on this subject, I will call your attention to another point. Wiesner, of Vienna (who has lately published a great book² on heliotropism) finds that an intermittent light, say of 20 minutes, produces the same effect as a continuous light of, say 60 m. So that Van Tieghem, in the first part of his book which has just appeared, remarks, the light during 40 m. out of the 60 m. produced no effect. I observed an analogous case described in my book.³

Wiesner and Van Tieghem seem to think that this is explained by calling the whole process "induction," borrowing a term used by some physico-chemists (of whom I believe Roscoe is one) and implying an agency which does not produce any effect for some time, and continues its effect for some time after the cause has ceased. I believe that photographic paper is an instance. I must ask Leonard⁴ whether an interrupted light acts on it in the same manner as on a plant. At present I must still believe in my explanation that it is the contrast between light and darkness which excites a plant.

I have forgotten my main object in writing—viz., to say that I believe (and have so stated) that seedlings vary much in their sensitiveness to light; but I did not prove this, for there are many difficulties, whether the time of incipient

¹ Romanes' paper on the effect of intermittent light on heliotropism was the *Proc. Royal Soc.*, Vol. LIV., p. 333.

² Wiesner's papers on heliotropism are in the *Denkschriften* of the Vienna Academy, Vols. 39 and 43.

Power of Movement, p. 459.

⁴ Mr. Darwin's son.

Letter 762 curvature or the amount of curvature is taken as the criterion. Moreover they vary according to age, and perhaps from vigour of growth, and there seems inherent variability, Strasburger (whom I quote) found with spores. If the curious anomaly observed by you is due to varying sensitiveness, ought not all the seedlings to bend if the flashes were longer intervals of time? According to my notion of contrast between light and darkness being the stimulus, I should expect that if flashes were made sufficiently slow it would be a powerful stimulus, and that you would suddenly arrive at a period when the result would *suddenly* become greater. On the other hand, as far as my experience goes, what one expects rarely happens.

Letter 763

To Julius Wiesner.

Down, Oct. 4th, 1881.

I thank you sincerely for your very kind letter, and for the present of your new work.¹ My son Francis, if he had been at home, would have likewise sent his thanks. I will immediately begin to read your book, and when I have finished it will write again. But I read German so very slowly that your book will take me a considerable time, for I cannot read for more than half an hour each day. I have also, been working too hard lately, and with very little success so that I am going to leave home for a time and try to forget science.

I quite expect that you will find some gross errors in my work, for you are a very much more skilful and profound experimentalist than I am. Although I always am endeavouring to be cautious and to mistrust myself, yet I know well how apt I am to make blunders. Physiology, both animal and vegetable, is so difficult a subject, that it seems to me to progress chiefly by the elimination or correction of ever-recurring mistakes. I hope that you will not have uprooted my fundamental notion that various classes of movements

¹ *Das Bewegungsvermögen der Pflanze*, 1881. One of us has given some account of Wiesner's book in the presidential address to Section of the British Association, 1891. Wiesner's divergence from Darwin's views is far-reaching, and includes the main thesis of the *Power of Movement*. See *Life and Letters*, III., p. 336, for an interesting letter to Wiesner.

result from the modification of a universally present movement of circumnutation. Letter 76a

I am very glad that you will again discuss the view of the turgescence of the cells being the cause of the movement of parts. I adopted De Vries' views¹ as seeming to me the most probable, but of late I have felt more doubts on this head.

To J. D. Hooker.

Letter 76a

Glenrhydding House, Patterdale, Penrith, June 15th, 1881.

It was real pleasure to me to see once again your well-known handwriting on the outside of your note. I do not know how long you have returned from Italy, but I am very sorry that you are so bothered already with work and visits. I cannot but think that you are too kind and civil to visitors, and too conscientious about your official work. But a man cannot cure his virtues, any more than his vices, after early youth; so you must bear your burthen. It is, however, a great misfortune for science that you have so very little spare time for the *Genera*. I can well believe what an awful job the palms must be. Even their size must be very inconvenient. You and Bentham must hate the monocotyledons, for what work the Orchideæ must have been, and Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ will be. I am rather despondent about myself, and my troubles are of an exactly opposite nature to yours, for idleness is downright misery to me, as I find here, as I cannot forget my discomfort for an hour. I have not the heart or strength at my age to begin any investigation lasting years, which is the only thing which I enjoy; and I have no little jobs which I can do. So I must look forward to Down graveyard as the sweetest place on earth. This place is magnificently beautiful, and I enjoy the scenery, though weary of it; and the weather has been very cold and almost always hazy.

I am so glad that your tour has answered for Lady Hooker. We return home on the first week of July, and should be truly glad to aid Lady Hooker in any possible manner which she will suggest.

I have written to my gardener to send you plants of

¹ See *Power of Movement*, p. 2. De Vries' work is published in the *Bot. Zeitung*, 1879, p. 830.

Letter 764 *Oxalis corniculata* (and seeds if possible). I should think so common a weed was never asked for before,—and with a poor return for the hundreds of plants which I have received from Kew! I hope that I have not bothered you by writing so long a note, and I did not intend to do so.

If Asa Gray has returned with you, please give him my kindest remembrances.

Letter 765

To J. D. Hooker.

Oct. 22nd, 1881

I am investigating the action of carbonate of ammonia on chlorophyll,¹ which makes me want the plants in my list. I have incidentally observed one point in *Euphorbia*, which has astonished me—viz. that in the fine fibrous roots of *Euphorbia*, the alternate rows of cells in their roots manifestly differ physiologically, though not in external appearance, their contents after the action of carbonate of ammonia differing most conspicuously. . . .

Wiesner of Vienna has just published a book² vivisecting me in the most courteous, but awful manner, about "Power of Movement in Plants." Thank heaven, he admits almost all my facts, after re-trying all my experiments; but he gives widely different interpretation of the facts. I think he proves me wrong in several cases, but I am convinced that he is utterly erroneous and fanciful in other explanations. No man was ever vivisected in so sweet a manner before as I am in this book.

¹ "The Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on Chlorophyll Bodies." *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, XIX., p. 262, 1882.

² See Letter 763, note 1.

CHAPTER XII

VIVISECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

I. VIVISECTION, 1875—1882

To Lord Playfair.

Letter 366

A Bill was introduced to the House of Commons by Messrs. Lyon Playfair, Walpole and Ashley, in the spring of 1875, but was withdrawn on the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question. Some account of the Anti-Vivisection agitation, the introduction of bills, and the appointment of a Royal Commission is given in the *Life and Letters*, III., p. 201, where the more interesting of Darwin's letters on the question are published.

Down, May 26th, 1875.

I hope that you will excuse my troubling you once again. I received some days ago a letter from Prof. Huxley, in Edinburgh, who says with respect to your Bill: "the professors here are all in arms about it, and as the papers have associated my name with the Bill, I shall have to repudiate it publicly, unless something can be done. But what in the world is to be done?"¹ Dr. Burdon Sanderson is in nearly the same frame of mind about it. The newspapers take different views of the purport of the Bill, but it seems generally supposed that it would prevent demonstrations on animals rendered insensible, and this seems to me a monstrous provision. It would, moreover, probably defeat the end desired; for Dr. B. Sanderson, who demonstrates to his class on animals rendered insensible, told me that some of his students had declared to him that unless he had shown them what he had, they would have experimented on live animals for themselves. Certainly I do not believe that any one could thoroughly understand the action of the heart without having seen it in action. I do not doubt that you wish to aid the progress of Physiology, and at the same time save

¹ The letter is published in full in Mr. L. Huxley's interesting chapter on the vivisection question in his father's *Life*, I., p. 438.

Letter 766 animals from all useless suffering ; and in this case I believe that you could not do a greater service than to warn the Home Secretary with respect to the appointment of Royal Commissioners, that ordinary doctors know little or nothing about Physiology as a science, and are incompetent to judge of its high importance and of the probability of its hereafter conferring great benefits on mankind.

Letter 767

To Lord Playfair.

Down, May 28th.

I must write one line to thank you for your very kind letter, and to say that, after despatching my last note, suddenly occurred to me that I had been rude in calling one of the provisions of your Bill "monstrous" or "absurd"—forget which. But when I wrote the expression it was addressed to the bigots who, I believed, had forced you to compromise. I cannot understand what Dr. B. Sanders could have been about not to have objected with respect to the clause of not demonstrating on animals rendered insensible. I am extremely sorry that you have had trouble and vexation on the subject. It is a most disagreeable and difficult one. I am not personally concerned, as I never tried an experiment on a living animal, nor am I a physiologist ; but I know enough to see how ruinous it would be to stop all progress so grand a science as Physiology. I commenced the agitation amongst the physiologists for this reason, and because I have long felt very keenly on the question of useless vivisection, as I believed, though without any good evidence, that there was not always, even in this country, care enough taken. Please forgive me this note, so much about myself. . . .

Letter 768

To G. J. Romanes.¹

Down, June 4th [1876].

Your letter has made me as proud and conceited as the peacocks.² I am inclined to think that writing against the bigots about vivisection is as hopeless as stemming a torrent with a reed. Frank, who has just come here, and who sputters with indignation on the subject, takes an opposi-

¹ Published in *Life of Romanes*, p. 61, under 1876-77.

² This may perhaps refer to Darwin being elected the only honorary member of the Physiological Society, a fact that was announced in a letter from Romanes June 1st, 1876, published in the *Life of Romanes*, p. 5. Dr. Sharpey was subsequently elected a second honorary member.

line, and perhaps he is right; anyhow, he had the best of *Letter 188* an argument with me on the subject. . . . It seems to me the physiologists are now in the position of a persecuted religious sect, and they must grin and bear the persecution, however cruel and unjust, as well as they can.

To T. Lauder Brunton.

Letter 189

In November, 1881, an absolutely groundless charge was brought by the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection against Dr. Ferrier for an infringement of the Vivisection Act. The experiment complained of was the removal of the brain of a monkey and the subsequent testing of the animal's powers of reacting to certain treatment. The fact that the operation had been performed six months before the case came into court would alone have been fatal to the prosecution. Moreover, it was not performed by Dr. Ferrier, but by another observer, who was licensed under the Act to keep the monkey alive after the operation, which was performed under anaesthetics. Thus the prosecution completely broke down, and the case was dismissed.¹ The sympathy with Dr. Ferrier in the purely scientific and medical world was very strong, and the British Medical Association undertook the defence. The prosecution did good in one respect, inasmuch as it led to the formation of the Science Defence Association, to which reference is made in some of Mr. Darwin's letters to Sir Lauder Brunton. The Association still exists, and continues to do good work.

Part of the following letter was published in the *British Medical Journal*, Dec. 3rd, 1881.

Down, Nov. 19th, 1881.

I saw in some paper that there would probably be a subscription to pay Dr. Ferrier's legal expenses in the late absurd and wicked prosecution. As I live so retired I might not hear of the subscription, and I should regret beyond measure not to have the pleasure and honour of showing my sympathy [with] and admiration of Dr. Ferrier's researches. I know that you are his friend, as I once met him at your house; so I earnestly beg you to let me hear if there is any means of subscribing, as I should much like to be an early subscriber. I am sure that you will forgive me for troubling you under these circumstances.

P.S.—I finished reading a few days ago the several physiological and medical papers² which you were so kind as to send me. I was much interested by several of them,

¹ From the *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 19th, 1881. See also *Times*, Nov. 18th, 1881.

² Some of Lauder Brunton's publications.

Letter 769 especially by that on night-sweating, and almost more than others on digestion. I have seldom been made to realize more vividly the wondrous complexity of our whole system. How any one of us keeps alive for a day is a marvel!

Letter 770

T. Lauder Brunton to C. Darwin.

50, Welbeck Street, London, Nov. 21st, 1881.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind letter and your offer of assistance to Dr. Ferrier. There is at present no subscription list, as the British Medical Association has taken up the case, and ought to pay the expenses. Should these make such a call upon the funds of the Association as to interfere with its other objects, the whole or part of the expenses will be paid by those who have subscribed to the guarantee fund. To this fund there are already a number of subscribers, whose names are taken by Professor Gerald Yeo, one of the secretaries of the Physiological Society. Those who have not subscribed a definite sum, but have simply fixed a maximum which they will subscribe, if necessary, on the understanding that only so much as is required shall be asked from each subscriber in proportion to his subscription. It is proposed to send by-and-by a list of the most prominent members of this guarantee fund to the *Times* and other papers, and not only every scientific man, but every member of the medical profession, will rejoice to see your name in the list. Dr. Ferrier has been quite worn out by the worry of this prosecution or, as it might well be called, persecution, and has gone down to Shanklin for a couple of days. He returns this afternoon, and I have sent on your letter to await his arrival, knowing as I do that it will be to him like cold water to a thirsty soul.

Letter 771

To T. Lauder Brunton.

Down, Nov. 22nd, 1881.

Many thanks for your very kind and interesting letter. . .

I write now to beg a favour. I do not in the least know what others have guaranteed in relation to Dr. Ferrier

¹ In a letter dated Nov. 27th, 1881, Sir Lauder Brunton wrote in reply to Mr. Darwin's inquiry as to the amount of the subscriptions: "When I ascertain what they intend to give under the new conditions—viz., that the subscriptions are not to be applied to Ferrier's defence, but to the defence of others who may be attacked and to a diffusion of knowledge regarding the nature and purposes of vivisection, I will let you know. . .

Would twenty guineas be sufficient? If not, will you kindly take the trouble to have my name put down for thirty or forty guineas, as you may think best. If, on the other hand, no one else has guaranteed for as much as twenty guineas, will you put me down for ten or fifteen guineas, though I should like to give twenty best. Letter 771

You can understand that I do not wish to be conspicuous either by too little or too much; so I beg you to be so very kind as to act for me. I have a multitude of letters which I must answer, so excuse haste.

To T. Lauder Brunton.

Letter 772

The following letter was written in reply to Sir T. Lauder Brunton's suggestion that Mr. Darwin should be proposed as President of the Science Defence Association.

4, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, Dec. 17th, 1881.

I have been thinking a good deal about the suggestion which you made to me the other day, on the supposition that you could not get some man like the President of the College of Physicians to accept the office. My wife is strongly opposed to my accepting the office, as she feels sure that the anxiety thus caused would tell heavily on my health. But there is a much stronger objection suggested to me by one of my relations—namely, no man ought to allow himself to be placed at the head (though only nominally so) of an associated movement, unless he has the means of judging of the acts performed by the association, after hearing each point discussed. This occurred to me when you spoke to me, and I think that I said something to this effect. Anyhow, I have in several analogous cases acted on this principle.

Take, for instance, any preliminary statement which the Association may publish. I might feel grave doubts about the wisdom or justice of some points, and this solely from my not having heard them discussed. I am therefore inclined to think that it would not be right in me to accept the nominal Presidency of your Association, and thus have to act blindly.

As far as I can at present see, I fear that I must confine my assistance to subscribing as large a sum to the Association as any member gives.

I am sorry to trouble you, but I have thought it best to tell you at once of the doubts which have arisen in my mind.

Letter 773

To Lauder Brunton.

Sir T. Lauder Brunton had written (Feb. 12th) to Mr. Darwin explaining that two opinions were held as to the constitution of the proposed Science Defence Association: one that it should consist of a small number of representative men; the other that it should, if possible, embrace every medical practitioner in the country. Sir Lauder Brunton adds: "I should be very greatly obliged if you would kindly say what you think of the two schemes."

Down, Feb. 14th, 1882.

I am very much obliged for your information in regard to the Association, about which I feel a great interest. It seems to me highly desirable that the Association should include as many medical and scientific men as possible throughout the whole country, who could illumine those capable of illumination on the necessity of physiological research; but that the Association should be governed by a council of powerful men, not too many in number. Such a council, as representing a large body of medical men, would have more power in the eyes of vote-hunting politicians than a small body representing only themselves.

From what I see of country practitioners, I think that their annual subscription ought to be very small. But would it not be possible to add to the rules some such statement as the following one: "That by a donation of £ . . . , or of any larger sum, from those who feel a deep interest in the progress of medical science, the donor shall become a life member." I, for one, would gladly subscribe £50 or £100. If such a plan were approved by the leading medical men of London, two or three thousand pounds might at once be collected; and if any such sum could be announced as already subscribed, when the programme of the Association is put forth it would have, as I believe, a considerable influence on the country, and would attract the attention of country practitioners. The Anti-Corn Law League owed much of its enormous power to several wealthy men laying down £1,000 for the subscription of a good sum of money is the best proof of earnest conviction. You asked for my opinion on the above points, and I have given it freely, though well aware that from living so retired a life my judgment cannot be worth much.

Have you read Mr. Gurney's articles in the *Fortnightly* and

Cornhill?¹ They seem to me very clever, though obscurely written; and I agree with almost everything he says, except with some passages which appear to imply that no experiments should be tried unless some immediate good can be predicted, and this is a gigantic mistake contradicted by the whole history of science.

P.S.—That is a curious fact about babies. I remember hearing on good authority that very young babies when moved are apt to clutch hold of anything, and I thought of your explanation; but your case during sleep is a much more interesting one. Very many thanks for the book, which I much wanted to see; it shall be sent back to-day, as from you, to the Society.

II. MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS, 1867—1882.

To Canon Farrar.

The lecture which forms the subject of this letter was one delivered by Canon Farrar at the Royal Institution, "On Some Defects in Public School Education."

Down, March 5th, 1867.

I am very much obliged for your kind present of your lecture. We have read it aloud with the greatest interest, and I agree to every word. I admire your candour and wonderful freedom from prejudice; for I feel an inward conviction that if I had been a great classical scholar I should never have been able to have judged fairly on the subject. As it is, I am one of the root and branch men, and would leave classics to be learnt by those alone who have sufficient zeal and the high taste requisite for their appreciation. You have indeed done a great public service in speaking out so boldly. Scientific men might rail for ever, and it would only be said that they railed at what they did not understand. I was at school at Shrewsbury under a great scholar, Dr. Butler; I learnt absolutely nothing, except by amusing myself by reading and experimenting in chemistry. Dr. Butler somehow found this out, and publicly sneered at me before the whole school for such gross waste of time; I remember he called me

¹ *Fortnightly Review*, XXX., p. 778; *Cornhill Magazine*, XLV., p. 191. The articles are by the late Edmund Gurney, author of *The Power of Sound*, 1880.

Letter 774 a Pococurante,¹ which, not understanding, I thought was dreadful name. I wish you had shown in your lecture how science could practically be taught in a great school; I have often heard it objected that this could not be done, and never knew what to say in answer.

I heartily hope that you may live to see your zeal and labour produce good fruit.

Letter 775

To Herbert Spencer.

Down, Dec. 9th [1867].

I thank you very sincerely for your kind present of your *First Principles*.² I earnestly hope that before long I may have strength to study the work as it ought to be studied, for I am certain to find or re-find much that is deeply interesting. In many parts of your *Principles of Biology*³ I was fairly astonished at the prodigality of your original views. Most of the chapters furnished suggestions for whole volumes of future researches. As I have heard that you have changed your residence, I am forced to address this to Messrs. Williams Norgate; and for the same reason I gave some time ago the same address to Mr. Murray for a copy of my book on variation etc., which is now finished, but delayed by the index-maker.

Letter 776

To T. H. Huxley.

This letter refers to a movement set on foot at a meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Nov. 16th, 1872, of which an account is given in the *Times* of Nov. 23rd, 1872, at which Mark Pattison, Mr. Henry Sidgwick, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Professors Rolleston, Seeley, Huxley etc., were present. The *Times* says that the meeting was held "for the purpose of discussing the promotion of mature study and scientific research in England." One of the headings of the "Programme of Discussion" was "The Abolition of Prize Fellowships."

Sevenoaks, Oct. 22nd [1872].

I have been glad to sign and forward the paper, for I have very long thought it a sin that the immense funds of the Universities should be wasted in Fellowships, except a few for paying for education. But when I was at Cambridge I would have been an unjustifiable snigger to have spoken of the place as one for education, always excepting the men who

¹ Told in *Life and Letters*, I., p. 35.

² "This must have been the second edition." (Note by Mr. Spencer)

³ See *Life and Letters*, III., pp. 55, 56.

went in for honours. You speak of another resolution "for the interest of the anti-letter-writing association"—but alas, this never arrived! I should like a society formed so that every one might receive pleasant letters and never answer them.

We return home on Saturday, after three weeks of the most astounding dullness, doing nothing and thinking of nothing. I hope my Brain likes it—as for myself, it is dreadful doing nothing.¹

To Lady Derby.

Down, Saturday [1874?].

Letter 777

If you had called here after I had read the article² you would have found a much perplexed man. I cannot disbelieve Mr. Crooke's statement, nor can I believe in his result. It has removed some of my difficulty that the supposed power is not an anomaly, but is common in a lesser degree to various persons. It is also a consolation to reflect that gravity acts at any distance, in some wholly unknown manner, and so may nerve-force. Nothing is so difficult to decide as where to draw a just line between scepticism and credulity. It was a very long time before scientific men would believe in the fall of aerolites; and this was chiefly owing to so much bad evidence, as in the present case, being mixed up with the good. All sorts of objects were said to have been seen falling from the sky. I very much hope that a number of men, such as Professor Stokes, will be induced to witness Mr. Crooke's experiments.

The two following extracts may be given in further illustration of Darwin's guiding principle in weighing evidence. He wrote to Robert Chambers, April 30th, 1861: "Thanks also for extract out of newspaper about rooks and crows; I wish I dared trust it. I see in cutting the pages [of Chambers' book, *Ice and Water*] . . . that you fulminate against the scepticism of scientific men. You would not fulminate quite so much if you had had so many wild-goose chases after facts stated by men not trained to scientific accuracy. I often vow to myself that I will utterly disregard every statement made by any one who has not shown the

¹ Darwin returned to Down from Sevenoaks on Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1872, which fixes the date of the letter.

² Probably Sir W. Crookes' *Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism* (reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Science*), London, 1874. Other papers by Crookes are in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*.

world he can observe accurately." In a letter to Dr. Dohrn, of Naples Jan. 4th, 1870, Darwin wrote: "Forgive me for suggesting one caution as Demosthenes said, 'Action, action, action,' was the soul of eloquence so is caution almost the soul of science."

Letter 778

To J. Burdon Sanderson.

Down, July 16th, 1875.

Some little time ago Mr. Simon¹ sent me the last Report and your statements about contagion deeply interested me. By the way, if you see Mr. Simon, and can remember it will you thank him for me; I was so busy at the time that I did not write. Having been in correspondence with Page lately on another subject, I mentioned to him an analogy which has struck me much, now that we know that sheep pox is fungoid; and this analogy pleased him. It is that of fairy rings, which are believed to spread from a centre and when they intersect the intersecting portion dies out, and the mycelium cannot grow where it has grown during previous years. So, again, I have never seen a ring within a ring this seems to me a parallel case to a man commonly having the smallpox only once. I imagine that in both cases the mycelium must consume all the matter on which it can subsist.

Letter 779

To A. Gapitche.

The following letter was written to the author (under the pseudonym of Gapitche) of a pamphlet entitled *Quelques mots sur l'Eternité du Corps Humain* (Nice, 1880). Mr. Gapitche's idea was that man might, by perfect adaptation to his surroundings, indefinitely prolong the duration of life. We owe Mr. Darwin's letter to the kindness of Herr Vette, editor of the well-known journal *Kosmos*.

Down, Feb. 24th, 1880.

I suppose that no one can prove that death is inevitable but the evidence in favour of this belief is overwhelmingly strong from the evidence of all other living creatures. I do not believe that it is by any means invariably true that the higher organisms always live longer than the lower ones. Elephants, parrots, ravens, tortoises, and some fish live longer than man. As evolution depends on a long succession of generations, which implies death, it seems to me in the highest degree improbable that man should cease to follow

¹ Now Sir John Simon: he was for many years medical officer of the Privy Council, and in that capacity issued a well-known series of Reports

the general law of evolution, and this would follow if he were ~~to be~~ to be immortal.

This is all that I can say.

To J. Popper.

Letter 740

Mr. Popper had written about a proposed flying machine in which birds were to take a part.

Down, Feb. 15th, 1881.

I am sorry to say that I cannot give you the least aid, as I have never attended to any mechanical subjects. I should doubt whether it would be possible to train birds to fly in a certain direction in a body, though I am aware that they have been taught some tricks. Their mental powers are probably much below those of mammals. It is said, and I suppose truly, that an eagle will carry a lamb. This shows that a bird may have great power for a short distance. I cannot remember your essay with sufficient distinctness to make any remarks on it. When a man is old and works hard, one subject drives another out of his head.

To T. H. Huxley.

Letter 781

Worthing, Sept. 9th, 1881.

Mr. Anthony Rich left his house at Worthing as a legacy to Mr. Huxley. See Huxley's *Life and Letters*, II., pp. 286, 287.

We have been paying Mr. Rich¹ a little visit, and he has often spoken of you, and I think he enjoyed much your and Mrs. Huxley's visit here. But my object in writing now is to tell you something, which I am very doubtful whether it is worth while for you to hear, because it is uncertain. My brother Erasmus has left me half his fortune, which is very considerable. Therefore, I thought myself bound to tell Mr. Rich of this, stating the large amount, as far as the executors as yet know it roughly. I then added that my

¹ Anthony Rich (1804?-1891). Educated at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards an Honorary Fellow. Author of *Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon*, 1849, said to be a useful book on classical antiquities. Mr. Darwin made his acquaintance in a curious way—namely, by Mr. Rich writing to inform him that he intended to leave him his fortune, in token of his admiration for his work. Mr. Rich was the survivor, but left his property to Mr. Darwin's children, with the exception of his house at Worthing, bequeathed to Mr. Huxley.

Letter 78: wife and self thought that, under these new circumstances, I was most fully justified in altering his will and leaving his property in some other way. I begged him to take a week to consider what I had told him, and then by letter to inform me of the result. But he would not, however, hardly allow me to finish what I had to say, and expressed a firm determination not to alter his will, adding that I had five sons to provide for. After a short pause he implied (but unfortunately he here became very confused and forgot a word, which on subsequent reflection I think was probably "reversionary"—he implied that there was a chance, whether good or bad I know not, of his becoming possessed of some other property and he finished by saying distinctly, "I will bequeath this to Huxley." What the amount may be (I fear not large) and what the chance may be, God only knows; and I cannot cross-examine a man about his will. He did not bid me to secrecy, so I think I am justified in telling you what I have passed, but whether it is wise on my part to send so vague a story, I am not at all sure; but as a general rule it is best to tell everything. As I know that you hate writing letters, I do not trouble yourself to answer this.

P.S.—On further reflection I should like to hear that you receive this note safely. I have used up all my black-edged paper.

Letter 782

To Anthony Rich.

Down, Feb. 4th, 1882.

It is always a pleasure to me to receive a letter from you. I am very sorry to hear that you have been more troubled than usual with your old complaint. Any one who looks at you would think that you had passed through life with few evils, and yet you have had an unusual amount of suffering. As a turnkey remarked in one of Dickens' novels, "Life is a rum thing."¹ As for myself, I have been better than usual until about a fortnight ago, when I had a cough, and that pulled me down and made me miserable to a strange degree, but my dear old wife insisted on my taking quinine, a

¹ This we take to be an incorrect version of Mr. Roker's remark (reference to Tom Martin, the Butcher), "What a rum thing this ain't it, Neddy?" (*Pickwick*, Chap. XLII.). A careful student finds that women are also apostrophised as "rum": see the remarks of the disfigured man (*Pickwick*, Chap. XIV.).

though I have very little faith in medicine, this, I think, has done me much good. Well, we are both so old that we must expect some troubles : I shall be seventy-three on Feb. 12th. I have been glad to hear about the pine-leaves,¹ and you are the first man who has confirmed my account that they are drawn in by the base, with a very few exceptions. With respect to your Wandsworth case, I think that if I had heard of it before publishing, I would have said nothing about the ledges ;² for the Grisedale case,³ mentioned in my book and observed whilst I was correcting the proof-sheets, made me feel rather doubtful. Yet the Corniche case⁴ shows that worms at least aid in making the ledges. Nevertheless, I wish I had said nothing about the confounded ledges. The success of this worm book has been almost laughable. I have, however, been plagued with an endless stream of letters on the subject ; most of them very foolish and enthusiastic, but some containing good facts, which I have used in correcting yesterday the "sixth Thousand."

Your friend George's work about the viscous state of the earth and tides and the moon has lately been attracting much attention,⁵ and all the great judges think highly of the work. He intends to try for the Plumian Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Cambridge, which is a good and honourable post of about £800 a year. I think that he will get it⁶ when Challis is dead, and he is very near his end. He has all the great men—Sir W. Thomson, Adams, Stokes, etc.—on his side. He has lately been chief examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, which was tremendous work ; and the day before yesterday he started for Southampton for a five-

¹ *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms*, 1881, p. 71.

² "Ledges of Earth on Steep Hill-sides" (*ibid.*, p. 278).

³ "The steep, grass-covered sides of a mountainous valley in Westmorland, called Grisedale, were marked in many places with innumerable, almost horizontal, little ledges. . . . Their formation was in no way connected with the action of worms (and their absence is an inexplicable fact) . . . (*ibid.*, p. 282).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 281.

⁵ Published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, 1879, 1880, 1881.

⁶ He was elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in 1883.

Letter 782 weeks' tour to Jamaica for complete rest, to see the Blue Mountains, and escape the rigour of the early spring. I believe that George will some day be a great scientific worker. The War Office has just offered Leonard a post in the Government Survey at Southampton, and very civilly to him to go down and inspect the place, and accept or not as he liked. So he went down, but has decided that it would not be worth his while to accept, as it would entail his giving up his expedition (on which he had been ordered) to Queensland, in Australia, to observe the Transit of Venus.¹ De old William² at Southampton has not been very well, but is now better. He has had too much work—a willing horse is always overworked—and all the arrangements for receiving the British Association there this summer have been thrown on his shoulders.

But, good Heavens! what a deal I have written about my sons. I have had some hard work this autumn with the microscope; but this is over, and I have only to write out the papers for the Linnean Society.³ We have had good many visitors; but none who would have interested you, except perhaps Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of Thackeray who is a most amusing and pleasant person. I have not seen Huxley for some time, but my wife heard this morning from Mrs. Huxley, who wrote from her bed, with a bad account of herself and several of her children; but none, I hope, are all dangerously ill. Farewell, my kind, good friend.

Many thanks about the picture, which if I survive you and this I do not expect, shall be hung in my study as perpetual memento of you.

The concluding chapter of the *Life and Letters* gives some account of the gradual failure in health which was perceptible in the last year of Mr. Darwin's life. He died on April 19th, 1882, in his 74th year.

¹ Major Leonard Darwin, late R.E., served in several scientific expeditions, including the Transits of Venus of 1874 and 1882.

² Mr. Darwin's eldest son.

³ (i) "The Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of Certain Plants." [Read March 16th, 1882.] *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, Vol. XI, 1882, p. 239. (ii) "The Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on Chlorophyll bodies." [Read March 6th, 1882.] *Ibid.*, p. 262.

INDEX

[The German ä, ö, ü are treated as a, o, u, not as ae, oe, ue.]

ABERRANT GENERA, Darwin's work on, i. 82-4, 86
 Abich, on Vesuvius, ii. 131
 Abinger, excavations of Roman villa at, ii. 213; plants from, ii. 407
 Abinger Hall, Darwin visits, i. 360; ii. 392, 394; Lord Farrer's recollections of Darwin at, ii. 392
 Abiogenesis, Huxley's address on Biogenesis and, i. 322, 323
 Abortion, Romanes on, i. 352
 Abrolhos, plants from the, i. 9, 410
Abromia, ii. 428.
Abus precatorius, dispersal of seeds, ii. 349
 Abstract, Darwin's dislike of writing papers in, ii. 279
 Abstract, the name applied by Darwin to the *Origin*, i. 447
Abutilon, F. Müller's experiments on, ii. 356, 357, 359, 360
 Abyssinia, flora of, i. 447, 465, 477; ii. 5, 25
Academy, Darwin's opinion of the, i. 317
 Acanthaceæ, i. 108
 Acceleration of development, Cope and Hyatt on retardation and, i. 338-48; reference in the *Origin* to, i. 340
 Accumulation, of deposits in relation to earth-movements, ii. 122; of specific differences, i. 171; of sterility, i. 292, 293, 297, 299; of varieties, i. 207, 290, 293, 294
 Accuracy, difficult to attain, ii. 324; the soul of Nat. History, ii. 323
Aceras, fertilisation of, ii. 263, 265; monstrous flower, ii. 317
Acineta, Darwin unable to fertilise, ii. 347
Aconitum, peloria and reversion, ii. 335
Acropera, atrophy of ovules, ii. 304, 305, 308; Darwin's mistake over, ii. 306, 307, 309, 346, 347; fertilisation of, ii. 273, 303, 304, 307, 312, 316, 318, 336, 337; relation to *Gongora*, ii. 282; J. Scott's work on, ii. 302

Acropera Loddigii, abnormal structure of ovary, ii. 304; Darwin's account of flower, ii. 280, 307; artificial fertilisation, ii. 305, 306, 336; relation to *A. luteola*, ii. 309; J. Scott's observations, 302-6; two sexual conditions of, ii. 305; *A. luteola*, Darwin's observations on, ii. 303; fertilisation of, ii. 305, 306; flowers of, ii. 280, 282, 305; structure of ovary, ii. 304, 307
 Adaptation, Darwin's difficulty in understanding, i. 213; hybrids and, i. 292; not the governing law in Geographical Distribution, i. 406; more clearly seen in animals than plants, i. 152; Natural Selection and, i. 161; in orchids, i. 156; resemblances due to, i. 306; in Woodpecker, i. 156.
Adenanthera pavonina, seed-dispersal by Parrots, ii. 349
Adenocarpus, a Mediterranean genus in the Cameroons, ii. 6
Adumia, i. 100; ii. 335, 342, 343
Adoxa, difference in flowers of same plant, ii. 376
Acididium elatum, Witches'-Broom fungus, ii. 422
Aegialitis Sanctae-helenae, i. 484
Aegilops triticoides, hybrids, ii. 285
 Affaiblissement, A. St. Hilaire on, i. 415
 Africa, connection with Ceylon, ii. 15; connection with India, ii. 16; continent of Lemuria and, ii. 15; considered by Murchison oldest continent, ii. 37; plants of equatorial mountains of, ii. 26
 Africa (East), coral reefs on coast, ii. 194
 Africa (South), plants of, i. 163; relation of floras of Western Europe to, i. 379
 Africa (West), botanical relation to Java, i. 412, 415
 Agassiz, Alex., *Three Cruises of the Blake*, ii. 147; his belief in evolution

- the result of F. Müller's writings, ii. 358; account of Florida Coral-reefs, ii. 147; letters to, ii. 147, 197, 198; visits Down, ii. 357, 358
- Agassiz, L., biographical note on, ii. 175; attack on *Origin*, i. 159; Darwin's criticism of book on Brazil, i. 305; Darwin's opinion of, i. 104, 264, 459; views on creation of species, i. 262; on geographical distribution, i. 309; *Methods of Study* by, i. 258; misstatement of Darwin's views, i. 258; Walsh on, i. 258; *Études sur les Glaciers*, i. 476; ii. 148; Darwin on glacier work of, ii. 148, 159; on glaciers in Ceara Mts., ii. 161; glacier-ice-lake theory of Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 151, 172, 175, 181, 187; on glacier moraines, ii. 148; on rock-cavities formed by glacier-cascades, ii. 148, 149; on Darwin's theory, ii. 160; on Geology of the Amazons, ii. 159, 160; doubts recent upheaval of Patagonia, ii. 164; mentioned, i. 68, 422; ii. 358
- Age of the world, i. 164; ii. 7, 211, 212
- Aggressive plants, introduction of, ii. 23
- Agricultural Society, experiments on potatoes, i. 373
- Airy, H. letter to, ii. 107, 108.
- Albemarle Island, Darwin's coll. of plants from, i. 402; volcanoes of, ii. 127
- Aldrovanda*, ii. 284
- Alerce ("Alerce"), occurrence in Chiloe, i. 400
- Algæ, movement of male-cells to female organ, ii. 344
- Alisma*, F. Müller's observations on, ii. 357, 363; submerged flowers of, ii. 375
- Alisma macrophylla*, circumnutation of, ii. 345, 346
- Allbutt, Prof. Clifford, on sperm-cells, ii. 76
- Allen, Grant, review by Romanes of his *Physiological Aesthetics*, i. 368
- Allen, J. A., on colours of birds, i. 357; on mammals and birds of Florida, i. 384
- Allogamy, use of term, ii. 413
- Almond, seedling peaches resembling, i. 279
- Alopecurus pratensis*, fertilisation of, ii. 291
- Alpine floras, Arctic and, i. 409; of Azores, Canaries and Madeira, i. 407; absence of, in southern islands, i. 410; Ball on origin of flora, i. 423; Darwin's work on, i. 9; of United States, i. 433, 443; existence prior to Glacial period, ii. 23
- Ice-action in New Zealand, and, i. 154; Ball on origin of, ii. 20, 21
- Alpine insects, i. 262
- Alpine plants, i. 47, 63; change due to transplanting, i. 197; slight change in isolated forms, i. 456; as evidence of continental land at close of Glacial period, i. 461
- Alps, Australian, i. 95; Murchison's structure of, ii. 229; submergence, 90; Tyndall's book on, i. 252
- Alternate generations, in Hydrozoa, 262
- Amazonia, Insects of, ii. 282
- Amazons, L. Agassiz on glacial phenomena in valley of, i. 476; i. Agassiz on geology of, ii. 159, 160
- Bates on lepidoptera of, i. 258, 466
- sedimentation off mouth of, ii. 146
- Amber, extinct plants preserved in, 409
- Amblyopsis*, a blind cave-fish, effect conditions on, i. 143
- Ameghino, Prof., discovery of *Naomiodon listai*, ii. 361
- America (North), are European birds blown to? i. 486; Falconer on elephants, i. 205-7; fauna and flora Japan and, i. 170, 423, 434, 442, 456
- flora of, i. 423, 428-30; mammalian fauna, i. 227, 228; introduction of European weeds, i. 450; subsidence during Glacial period, i. 467; western European plants and flora of, i. 42; contrast during Tertiary period between South and, ii. 16; form greater distinction between fauna South and, ii. 18; glaciation of South and, ii. 162; Rogers on coal-field ii. 217
- America (South), Bollaert's *Antiquités* of, i. 227; Arucarian fossil wood from, i. 453; Carabi of, i. 200; elevation of coast, i. 419; fauna of i. 227-8; floras of Australia and, 405, 406; geology of, i. 55; Darwin *Geological Observations* on, ii. 144
- deposition of sediment on coast, 123; European plants in, i. 446
- frequency of earthquakes, ii. 114
- D. Forbes on geology of, ii. 141
- W. Jameson on geology of, ii. 141
- d'Orbigny on, ii. 117; volcanic eruptions, ii. 113; Wallace opposed to continent uniting N. Zealand, Australia and, ii. 14.

- American War, i. 203, 214
 Ammonia, Darwin's work on effect on roots of carbonate of, ii. 369, 370
 Ammonites, degeneration of, i. 343, 344; reversion, i. 341; of S. America, i. 22, 26
Amsinckia, ii. 384
Amsinckia spectabilis, dimorphism of, ii. 282
Anacamptis (= *Orchis pyramidalis*), fertilisation of, ii. 419
Anacharis (= *Elodea Canadensis*), spread of, i. 115, 149
 Analogy, difference between homology and, i. 104
 Anamorphism, Huxley on, i. 73
Anatifa, illustrating difficulty in nomenclature, i. 69
Anatomy of Vertebrata, Owen's attack on Darwin and Lyell in, ii. 377
Ancient Sea Margins, by R. Chambers, ii. 172
 Anderson-Henry, I., biographical note, i. 280; letter to, i. 280; in 297-9
 Andes, Darwin on geology of, i. 15, 18, 19; high-road for European plants, ii. 26; comparatively recent origin, ii. 145
 Anemophilous plants, Delpino's work on, ii. 392
 Angiosperms, origin of, ii. 20, 21, 239, 240
Angræcum sesquipedale, Duke of Argyll on, i. 281-2
 Animal Intelligence, Romanes on, ii. 48, 51
 Animals, difference between plants and, i. 197; resemblance to plants, i. 398
 Annuals, adapted to short seasons, i. 492; Hildebrand on percentages of, i. 493
Anoplotherium, occurrence in Eocene of S. America, i. 314, 315
 Ansted, D.T., biographical note, i. 175; letter to, i. 175
 Antarctic continent, Darwin on existence of Tertiary, ii. 13; hypothetical, ii. 26
Antarctic Flora, Sir J. D. Hooker's, i. 93, 425, 426; ii. 223, 242
 Antarctic floras, i. 65, 95, 405, 410; Darwin at work on, i. 427
 Antarctic islands, plants of, i. 490
 Antarctic Land, i. 116, 491
Anti-Jacobin, quiz on Erasmus Darwin in, i. 175
Antiquity of Man, Sir Charles Lyell's, i. 185, 186, 193, 241, 243; cautious views on species, i. 241; ii. 32; Darwin's criticism of, i. 193; Extract on Nat. Selection from, i. 154; Falconer on, i. 239; Owen's criticism on, i. 238, 239
Antirrhinum, peloric flowers, i. 216
 Ants, account in *Origin of Species*, i. 197; Forel's work on, ii. 11, 19; Moggridge on Harvesting, i. 337; ii. 389-91; F. Mitter's observations on neuter, ii. 346; storing leaves for plant-culture, ii. 368
Apathus, living in nests of *Bombus*, i. 262
 Apes, comparison as regards advance in intellect between man and, ii. 331; ears of anthropoid, ii. 38
 Aphides, absence of wings in viviparous, i. 103
Aphis, Huxley on, i. 102
Apostasia, morphology of flowers, ii. 279
 Appalachian chain, Rogers on cleavage of, ii. 201
Apteryx, Owen on, i. 178; wings of, i. 171
Aquilegia, Hooker and Thomson on, i. 86; variation in, i. 219; peloria and reversion, ii. 335
Arachis hypogæa, Darwin on, ii. 418
 Arachnida, i. 19
Araucaria, abundant in Secondary period, i. 453
 Araucarian wood, fossil in S. America, i. 23
Arca, Morse on, i. 383
Archaeopteryx, i. 234
 Archer-Hind, R. D., translation of passage from Plato by, ii. 426
 Archetype, Owen's book on, 246, 247; Owen's term, i. 73
 d'Archiac's *Histoire des Progrès de la Géologie*, ii. 125; candidate for R. Soc. Foreign list, ii. 229
 Arctic animals, protective colours, i. 391; ii. 87
 Arctic climate, cause of present, ii. 22
 Arctic expeditions, Darwin on, i. 58
 Arctic floras, i. 95; relation between Alpine and, i. 409; relation between Antarctic and, i. 405; Hooker's Essay on, i. 155, 209, 465, 466; Darwin's admiration of Hooker's Essay, i. 465; migration of, i. 440
 Arctic regions, few plants common to Europe and N. America not ranging to, i. 430; range of plants, i. 430-33; northern limit of vegetation formerly lower, i. 443; ii. 239, 240; ice piled up in, ii. 167; previous existence of plants in, ii. 239, 240
Arenaria verna, range, i. 431

- Argus pheasant, colour, i. 330; ii. 87; unadorned head, ii. 14, 15
- Argyll, Duke of, attack on Romanes in *Nature*, i. 395; rejoinder by Romanes in *Nature*, i. 395; Hooker on, i. 302; Letter to, i. 377, 378; *Reign of Law* by, i. 277, 281
- Aristolochia*, i. 94; fertilisation of, ii. 262
- Aristotle, reference to, ii. 426
- Ark, Fitz-Roy on extinction of *Mastodons* owing to construction of, i. 129
- Armadillo, i. 12
- Army, measurement of soldiers of U.S.A., ii. 35
- Artemia*, Schrankewitsch's experiments on, i. 391
- Ascension Island, plants of, i. 401, 414; earth-movements, ii. 127; volcanic rocks, ii. 205
- Ascidians, budding of, i. 362
- Asclepiadaceæ, fertilisation of, ii. 262
- Ash, comparison of peat and coal, ii. 219
- Asher, Dr., sends Russian wheat to Darwin, ii. 419-22
- Ashley, ii. 435
- Ashley Heath, Mackintosh on boulders of, ii. 168
- Askenasy, E., on Darwinism, ii. 387
- Aspicarpa*, i. 142
- Ass, hybrids between mare and, i. 320; ii. 359
- Asterias*, i. 116
- Astragalus hypoglottis*, range of, i. 431
- Astronomical causes, crust-movements due to, ii. 140, 141
- Asturian plants in Ireland, i. 54
- Atavism, use of term by Duchesne, i. 217; Kollmann on, i. 363
- Athenæum Club, Huxley's election, i. 90
- Athenæum*, correspondence on Darwin's statements on rate of increase of elephants, i. 336; Darwin's opinion of, i. 186, 304; ii. 356; abuse of Darwin, ii. 356
- Atlantic islands, peculiar genera and their origin, i. 494; ii. 1
- Atlantis, America and, i. 485; Canary I. and, i. 428; Darwin's disbelief in, i. 480; Heer's map, i. 461; Wollaston's, i. 167
- Atolls, Darwin's wish for investigation by boring of coral, ii. 198; Darwin on Murray's theory, ii. 197, 198; Darwin's work on, ii. 226
- Atomogenesis, term suggested as substitute for pangenesis, i. 281
- Atriplex*, buried seeds found in sandpit near Melrose, ii. 244-6
- Attica, Gaudry on fossil animals, ii. 1
- Auckland Island, flora, i. 404
- Audubon, J. J., on antics of birds during courtship, ii. 68; *Ornithological Geography*, ii. 68
- Aurelia*, Romanes on, ii. 408
- Auricula*, dimorphism of, ii. 328; periments on, ii. 323; ii. 423
- Austen, Godwin, on changes of life on English coast, i. 482
- Australia, caves of, i. 132; character fauna, i. 117; flora of, i. 125; Hoo on flora, ii. 9; relation of flora to America, i. 405, 406; relation of flora to S. Africa, i. 447, 448; European plants in, i. 446; local plants in S. i. 446, 447; naturalised plants, i. 4; plants on mountains, i. 404; for plants, ii. 26; dichogamy of trees i. 445; as illustrating rate and progress of evolution, i. 173; *Mastodon* from, i. 211, 228; products of, compared with those of Asia, i. 1 submergence, i. 448
- Australian savages and Natural Selection, ii. 33
- Australian species, occurrence in the Archipelago and Philippines, i. 44
- Autobiographical recollections, Charles Darwin's, i. 1-5
- Autobiography, extract from Darwin, i. 30
- Autogamy, Kerner's term, ii. 413
- Automatism, Huxley's Essay, i. 398
- Avebury, Lord, i. 159, 178, 184; dress at Brit. Assoc. meeting at V (1881), i. 394; ii. 169; on the Fl and Kjökken möddings, i. 4 letters to, i. 204, 205, 232, 233, 332; ii. 169, 170, 256, 285, 286, 4 on the *Origin*, i. 119; *Prehistoric Times*, i. 263; on the Progress of Science, i. 394; on Seedlings, i. 1 story of Darwin told by, i. 38; I win regrets his entrance into politics ii. 156, 157; on Ramsay's life theory, ii. 170
- Azerrhoa*, Darwin's work on, ii. 412, 414
- Axell, Severin, book on fertilisation plants, ii. 384
- Axon, W. E., letter from Darwin Mrs. E. Talbot published by, ii. 5
- Aye Aye, Owen on the, i. 242, 243
- Azara, ii. 63
- Azores, organic relation with America i. 427; birds, i. 484; ii. 3; European birds as chance wanderers to, i. erratic blocks, i. 427, 486, 487; fl. i. 411, 483, 486, 489; ii. 3; European

- plants in, i. 419; Miocene beds in, i. 54; relation to Madeira and Canaries, i. 427; Watson on the, i. 407; Orchids from, ii. 24; mentioned i. 419
- BABIES, habit of clutching objects, ii. 44
- Babington, Prof. Charles C., at the British Association (Manchester, 1861), i. 195; *British Flora*, i. 99; Darwin sends seeds of *Atriplex* to, ii. 245
- Baden-Powell, Prof., i. 174-5
- Baer, ii. 27
- Bagehot, W., article in *Fortnightly Review* on Physics and Politics, i. 298; ii. 46, 47
- Bahia Blanca, collection of plants from, i. 13
- Bailey, on *Heterocentron roseum*, ii. 292
- Baillon, on pollen-tubes of *Helianthemum*, ii. 313
- Baker's Flora of the Mauritius and Seychelles, i. 10
- Balancement, G. St. Hilaire's law of, i. 57
- Balanidae, Darwin's work on, i. 254
- Balanus*, questions of nomenclature, i. 68-70
- Balfour, F. M., note on, ii. 424; letter to, ii. 424; mentioned, ii. 44
- Ball, J., on origin of Alpine flora, ii. 20-22, 423
- Ball, P., *The Effects of Use and Disuse*, i. 87
- Balsaminaceæ, genera of, i. 83
- Banks' Cove, volcano of, ii. 127
- Barber, C., on graft-hybrids of sugarcane, i. 389
- Barber, Mrs., on *Papilio nireus*, ii. 403
- Barberry, abundance in N. America, i. 431; dispersal of seeds by birds, i. 431; Lord Farrer and H. Müller on floral mechanism, ii. 383; movement of stamens, ii. 383
- Barbs: see Pigeons
- Bardfield Oxlip (*Primula elatior*), i. 252; ii. 372
- Barnacles, Darwin's work on, i. 38, 61, 64, 65, 94; ii. 125, 229; metamorphosis in, i. 332; F. Müller on, i. 312; nomenclature, i. 68-70; of Secondary Period, i. 97; advance in, ii. 234; complementary males compared with plants, ii. 344
- Barnéoud, on irregular flowers, i. 98
- "Baronne Prévost," Rivers on the rose, i. 279
- Barrande, J., biographical note, i. 81; candidature for R. medal, i. 81; candidate for R. Society foreign list, ii. 229; work on Colonies, i. 81, 83; Lyell on work of, ii. 229
- Barriers to plant distribution in America, i. 446
- Barrow, on *Emberiza longicauda*, ii. 64; *Travels in S. Africa*, ii. 64
- Barrow, Sir J., connection with naval expeditions, i. 58
- Barrow, germination of seeds from a, ii. 246
- Bartlett, A. D., ii. 49; letters to, ii. 57, 101, 102; note on, ii. 57
- Barton, on trees of N. America, i. 424
- Basalt, association with granite, ii. 125, 145; separation of trachyte and, ii. 125
- Basques, H. Christy on the, i. 470; Hooker on Finns and, i. 467
- Bastian, *The Beginnings of Life*, i. 321
- Bat, natural selection and increase in size of wings, i. 353, 354
- Bates, H. W., biographical note, i. 176; *A Naturalist on the Amazonas*, i. 214, 243; ii. 282, 352; Darwin's opinion of his work, i. 181-3, 214, 243; ii. 282, 352; on insect fauna of Amazon Valley, i. 177, 181; on lepidoptera of Amazonas, i. 258; letter from Hooker to, i. 197; letters to, i. 176, 177, 181-3, 196, 197, 200, 201, 214, 215, 240, 241, 464, 465; letter to Hooker from, i. 199; Darwin reviews paper by, i. 232; on flower of *Monochatum*, ii. 297; on insects of Chili, ii. 159; supplies Darwin with facts for sexual selection, ii. 68
- Bateson, Miss A., on cross fertilisation in inconspicuous flowers, ii. 414
- Bateson, W., on breeding lepidoptera in confinement, ii. 96; Mendel's *Principles of Heredity*, ii. 340
- Batrachians, Kollmann on rudimentary digits, i. 363
- Bauer, F., drawings by, ii. 273, 278
- Bauhinia*, sleep-movements of leaves, ii. 367
- Beaches, S. American raised, ii. 119
- Beagle (H.M.S.), circumstance of Darwin joining, i. 247; Darwin's views on species when on, i. 367; FitzRoy and voyage of, i. 247; return of, i. 28; voyage, i. 8-27
- Beans, holes bitten by bees in flowers, ii. 255; extra-floral nectaries of, ii. 399
- Bear, comparison with whale, i. 179; modification of, i. 162, 392
- Beaton, D., biographical note, ii. 268, 269; Darwin on work of, ii. 268, 269; on *Pelargonium*, ii. 297

- Beatson, on land birds in S. Helena, i. 484
- Beaufort, i. 247
- Beaufort, Capt., asks Darwin for information as to collecting, i. 409
- Beaumont, Elie de, biographical note, ii. 128; on lines of elevation, i. 84; on elevation in Cordilleras, ii. 221, 224; elevation-crater theory, ii. 124; Darwin's disbelief in views and work of, ii. 116, 128, 130; on lava and dykes, ii. 129; Lyell's refutation of his theory, ii. 137; measurement of natural inclination of lava-streams, ii. 116
- Beauty, criticism by J. Morley of Darwin's phraseology in regard to, i. 324, 325; discussion on, i. 144, 145; ii. 382; lepidoptera and display of, i. 357; Wallace on, ii. 74; Darwin's discussion on origin, ii. 382; in female animals, ii. 74, 77; in plumage of male and female birds, ii. 73, 74; of seeds and fruits, ii. 348; Shaw on, ii. 56; standards of, ii. 33-6
- Bedford, flint implements found near, ii. 190
- Beech, in Chonos I., i. 400; in T. del Fuego and Chili, i. 401; Miquel on distribution, ii. 8
- Bee-*Ophrys* (*Ophrys apifera*): see Bee-Orchis
- Bee-Orchis, Darwin's experiments on crossing, ii. 250; fertilisation, ii. 261-3, 337; self-fertilisation, ii. 283; intermediate forms between *Ophrys arachnites* and, ii. 283
- Bees, combs, i. 121-4, 153; ii. 96, 288; Haughton on cells of, i. 245; and instinct, i. 105; referred to in *Descent of Man*, i. 329; New Zealand clover and, i. 475, 493; ii. 255-6; acquisition of power of building cells, ii. 96; Darwin's observations on, ii. 97; agents in fertilisation of papilionaceous flowers, ii. 255, 256; as pollen collectors, ii. 367; difference between sexes, ii. 97; H. Müller on, ii. 96; and parthenogenesis, ii. 42; regular lines of flight at Down, ii. 97
- Beet, graft-hybrids, i. 359
- Beete-jukes, alluded to in De la Beche's presidential address, i. 65
- Beetles, bivalves distributed by, ii. 28, 29; Forel's work on, ii. 19; nest-inhabiting, ii. 11, 12; stag-, ii. 90; stridulating organs, ii. 83
- Befruchtung der Blumen*, H. Müller's, the outcome of Darwin's *Fertilisation of Orchids*, ii. 382
- Begonia*, monstrous flowers, i. 198; ii. 356; *B. frigida*, Hooker on, i. 219
- Begoniaceae, genera of, i. 83
- Behring Straits, spreading of pla from, i. 449, 450
- Belize, coral reefs near, ii. 194
- Bell, i. 88; on Owen's *Edinburgh* view article, i. 183
- Bell, Sir C., *Anatomy of Expressions*, ii. 98
- Belt, T., on conspicuously colored animals distasteful to birds, i. 35; letter to, ii. 399; *The Naturalist Nicaragua*, i. 357
- Ben Nevis, Ice-barrier under, ii. 193
- Benson, Miss, on Chalazogamy Amentiferæ, ii. 333
- Bentham, G., biographical note, i. 449; mentioned, i. 87, 101, 200; ii. 253, 282, 408; address to Linnean Society, i. 298, 299, 316, 317, 349; 339, 340; Darwin's criticism on address, i. 378-81; letters to, i. 379-448-51; ii. 279, 280, 283, 293, 371-73, 423, 424; extract from letter to, ii. 272; views on species and *Origin*, i. 134, 184, 185, 243, 35; on fertilisation mechanism in *Goniaceae*, ii. 258; on hybridism, 339, 340; ruins too many forms together, ii. 374; on Scott's *Primum* paper, ii. 326
- Berberis*, Pfeffer on stamens, ii. 400
- Berkeley, M. J., biographical note i. 309; address by, i. 309; experiments on saltwater and seed-dispersal, i. 417, 419; letter to, i. 310; mentioned, i. 40, 101; not of Darwin's work by, i. 310
- Bermudas, American plants in, i. 48
- coral-reefs, ii. 194
- Berzelius, on flints, i. 35
- Bhootan, *Rhododendron Boothii* from, ii. 297
- Bible, chronology of, ii. 31
- Biffen, R., potato grafts, i. 280
- Bignonia*, ii. 83; F. Muller's paper on, ii. 353; *B. capreolata*, tendrils of, ii. 418
- Binney, E. W., biographical note i. 151; on marshes of Coal-pan, i. 151; ii. 217-20; on coal and coral plants, 217-20
- Biogenesis, Huxley's address on abiogenesis and, i. 322, 323
- Biology, Huxley's *Course of Practical Instruction* in, i. 362
- Biology of plants, Hooker's scheme of a Flora, with notes on, ii. 373-4

- Birds, as agents of dispersal of plants, i. 284, 285, 436, 441, 442, 483, 484, 487; ii. 251, 348, 349; blown to Madeira, i. 488; climate and effect on American, i. 356, 357; coloration of, i. 261; ii. 61, 63, 68, 71, 79; comparison with mammals, i. 168; as isolated groups, i. 229, 234; of Madeira, i. 488; modification in, i. 162; Andrew Murray on Wallace's theory of nests, i. 304; Wallace's theory of nests, i. 283, 304; ii. 72-4; agents in dispersal of land-molluscs, ii. 13; antics during courtship, ii. 68; courtesy towards own image, ii. 56; expression of fear by erection of feathers, ii. 103; means of producing music, ii. 82; spurs on female, ii. 62; pairing, ii. 65, 66, 70; polygamy, ii. 65; proportion of sexes, ii. 67; sexual selection and colour, ii. 61, 63, 68, 71, 79; attracted by singing of bullfinch, ii. 81; tameness in Brazilian species, ii. 353; occurrence of unpaired, ii. 66, 70; Weir's observations on, ii. 83
- Bird of paradise, ii. 63, 89; and polygamy, ii. 69
- Birmingham, British Assoc. meeting (1849), i. 66
- Bivalves, means of dispersal of freshwater, ii. 28, 29
- Bizzacha, burrowing animal of Patagonia, ii. 361
- Blackbird, variation in tufted, i. 262
- Blair, Rev. R. II., observations on the blind, ii. 109
- Blake, paper on Elephants in *Geologist*, i. 227
- Blanford, II. F., on an Indo-oceanic continent, ii. 15
- Blanford, W. T., obituary notice of Neumayr by, i. 375
- Blind, expression of those born, ii. 109
- Blomefield, L.: see Jenyns, L.
- Bloom, Darwin's work on, i. 369; ii. 361, 362, 368, 392, 398 409-13, 423; F. Darwin on connection between stomata and, ii. 370 (see also Darwin, F.); effect of rain on, ii. 370; on leaf of *Trifolium resupinatum*, ii. 371; protection against parasites, ii. 411; on seashore plants, ii. 411
- Blow-fly, Lowne on the, ii. 94
- Blyth, E., biographical note, i. 62, 63; reference to letter from, i. 155; visits Down, i. 309; on Callinaceæ, ii. 80
- Blytt, A., biographical note, ii. 11; essay on immigration of Norwegian flora during alternating rainy and dry periods, ii. 11, 17; letter to, ii. 11
- Bog-Mammoth, i. 207
- Boiler, comparison with volcano, ii. 134, 135
- Boissier, on plants of S. Spain, i. 481
- Boissiera*, crossing experiments on, ii. 354
- Bolbophyllum*, Darwin's account of, ii. 320
- Bolivia, geology of, i. 27; ii. 141, 144
- Bollaert's *Antiquities of S. America*, i. 227
- Bombus*, diversity in generative organs, i. 251; *Prithyrus* in nests of, i. 262; pollen-collecting apparatus of male, ii. 97
- Bombycilla*, protective colours, ii. 87
- Bombyx*, sexes in, ii. 66, 70
- Bonaparte, L., on Basque and Finnish language, i. 467
- Bonatea speciosa*, F. Müller on, ii. 91; structure of flower, ii. 278
- Bonney's Edition of Darwin's *Coral Reefs*, ii. 197; *Charles Lyell and Modern Geology*, ii. 118
- Bonnier, G., on alpine plants, i. 47
- Boraginæ, dimorphism in, ii. 280, 282
- Borneo, New Zealand and Australian plants in, i. 490; temperate plants in lowlands, i. 491; possible region for remains of early man, ii. 37
- Bory's Flora of Bourbon, i. 407
- Bosquet, cirripede monograph sent by Darwin to, i. 75; gives Darwin note on fossil *Chthamalus*, i. 97
- Botanical collections (national), consolidation at Kew, i. 110
- Botanist, Darwin as, i. 234, 400; ii. 278, 307, 308
- Botany, ii. 242-434; philosophical spirit in study of, i. 430
- Boulders, transport of erratic, i. 64; ii. 166-8 (see also Erratic blocks); Darwin on Ashley Heath, ii. 168; in Glen Roy, ii. 179; on Moel Tryfan, ii. 166, 167
- Bourbon, Bory's Flora of, i. 407
- Bournemouth, Darwin's visit to, ii. 288
- Bovey Tracey, Heer on fossil plants of, ii. 279
- Bower, Prof. F. O., on *Welwitschia*, ii. 427, 428
- Bower-bird, Bartlett's experiments on, ii. 57; colours discriminated by, ii. 57
- Bowman, W., Letters to, i. 372; ii. 98, 99; supplies Darwin with facts on Expression, ii. 98, 99
- Brachiopods, Morse on, i. 350; Silurian i. 116

- Brackish-water plants, i. 116
 Bradshaw, H., translation of Hebrew letter by, i. 365
 Brain, Owen on, i. 238; evolution in man, ii. 39, 40; Wallace on Natural Selection and Evolution of, ii. 39
Branchipus, Schrankewitsch's experiments on, i. 391
Branta, mentioned in reference to nomenclature of Barnacles, i. 69
Brassica sinapistrum, germination at Down of old seeds, ii. 245
 Braun, A., convert to Darwin's views, i. 259
 Bravais, on lines of old sea-level in Fimmark, ii. 176, 183
 Brazil, L. Agassiz's book on, i. 305; Agassiz on glacial phenomena in, i. 476; F. Müller's residence in, i. 382; plants on mountains of, i. 478; basalt in association with granite, ii. 125; Darwin on origin of lakes in, ii. 155; dimorphism of plants in S., ii. 350
 Bree, Dr., on Celts, i. 174; misrepresents Darwin, i. 174
 Breeders, views on Selection held by, i. 193
 Breeding, chapter in *Origin* on, i. 130
 Brehm, on birds, i. 173, 174
 Breitenbach, Dr., ii. 369
 Brewster, Sir D., on Glen Roy, ii. 176
 Bridgeman, ii. 314
 Brinton, Dr., attends Darwin, ii. 338
 British Association meetings, Belfast (1874), ii. 398, 402; Birmingham (1849), i. 66; Cambridge (1862), ii. 155; Ipswich (1851), i. 66; Leeds (1858), i. 178; Liverpool (1870), i. 322; Manchester (1861), i. 194; Norwich (1868), i. 309; Nottingham (1866), i. 480; Oxford (1847), ii. 218, 247, 248; Oxford (1860), i. 156, 158, 160; Southampton (1846), i. 55, ii. 175; Swansea (1880), ii. 424; York (1881), ii. 24; Addresses—Berkeley, i. 309; Fawcett, i. 194, 195; Hooker, i. 297, 299, 302, 304, 309; ii. 398, 402; Hooker on Insular Floras, i. 480 (see also Hooker, Sir J. D.); Huxley on Abiogenesis, i. 322, 323; Lord Kelvin, i. 329, 330; Wallace on Birds' Nests, i. 283
 British Association, Committee for investigation of Coral Atoll by boring, ii. 198, 199
 British Medical Association, undertakes defence of Dr. Ferrier, ii. 437, 438
 British Museum, disposal of Botanical Collections, i. 109-13
 Brodie, Sir Benjamin, ii. 442
 Brongniart, Ad., on *Sigillaria*, ii. 220
 Bronn, H. G., Letter to, i. 172-4; German translation of *Origin*, i. 138 reference in his transl. of *Origin* to tails of mice as difficulty opposed to Natural Selection, i. 358; on Natural Selection, i. 387; *Entwickelung*, i. 234; *Morphologische Studien*, ii. 232 *Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche*, i. 223
 Brougham, Lord, on Structure of Bee cells, i. 123; habit of writing every thing important three times, ii. 323
 Brown, H. T., and F. Escombe, on vitality of seeds, ii. 245; on influence of varying amounts of CO₂ on plant, ii. 21
 Brown, R., accompanies Flinders on Australian voyage, i. 444; meet Darwin, i. 408; dilatoriness over King's collection, i. 39; illness, i. 109 on course of vessels in orchid flowers ii. 273-5; mentioned, ii. 156; on pollen-tubes, ii. 313; seldom indulges in theory, ii. 323
 Brullé, G. A., biographical note, i. 257; reference to work by, i. 97, 98 his pupils' eagerness to hear Darwin's views, i. 257
Brunonia, Hamilton on fertilisation mechanism, ii. 258
 Brunton, Sir T. Lauder, letters to, ii. 437, 441; letter to Darwin from, ii. 438
 Brydges and Anderson, collection of S. American plants, i. 400
Bryophyllum calycinum, Duval-Jouve and F. Müller on movements of leaves, ii. 365
 Bryozoa, specimens found during voyage of *Reule*, i. 16
 Buch, von, on craters of A. Lemarle I., ii. 127; Darwin's disbelief in his views, ii. 116; mentioned, ii. 200; *Travels in Norway*, ii. 201
 Buckland, W., biographical note, ii. 150, 151; on Glen Roy, ii. 172, 175, 187; mentioned, ii. 149
 Buckle, Darwin reads book by, ii. 156
 Buckley, Miss, ii. 238
 Buckman, on N. American plants, i. 451
 Buckman, Prof., experiments at Cirencester, ii. 421
 Bud, propagation by, i. 280, 296; Hooker's use of term, i. 197; fertilisation in, ii. 254, 255
 Bud-variation, i. 213, 220, 275-7; ii. 314
 Buenos-Ayres, fossils sent by Darwin from, i. 17
 Bull-dog, as example of Design, i. 282

- Bullfinch, experiment on colouring, ii. 64; attracted by German singing-bird, ii. 74; Weir on pairing, ii. 70
- Bunbury, Sir C. J. F., biographical note, ii. 224; Darwin's opinion of, i. 132; views on Evolution, i. 317; on Agassiz's statements on glaciation of Brazil, i. 476, 478; on plants of Madeira, i. 480; illness, ii. 221; mentioned, ii. 224
- Bunsen, Copley medal awarded to, ii. 231; mentioned, ii. 229
- Burbidge, F. W., on *Malaxis*, i. 474
- Burleigh, Lord, i. 135
- Burnett, ii. 119
- Busk, G., visit to the Continent with Falconer, i. 253; on caves of Gibraltar, ii. 105
- Butler, A. G., identification of butterflies, ii. 358
- Butler, Dr., Darwin at Shrewsbury School under, i. 4; ii. 441, 442; mentioned, i. 6
- Butterflies, attracted by colours, i. 183, 348; and mimicry, i. 266; tameness of, i. 348; colour and sexual selection, ii. 56, 67, 68, 94; description by Darwin of ticking, ii. 358
- Butterfly-orchis, ii. 276 (see also *Habenaria*)
- CABBAGE, Darwin's work on, i. 218; effect of salt water on, ii. 411; *Pinguicula* and seeds of, ii. 401; sleep-movements of cotyledons, ii. 414; waxy secretion on leaves, ii. 361, 409
- Caddis-flies, F. Müller on abortion of hairs on legs of, i. 382
- Canonympha*, breeding in confinement, ii. 96
- Caird, on Torbitt's potato experiments, i. 373, 374
- Calcutta, J. Scott's position in Botanic Garden, i. 217
- Callidryas philea*, and *Hedychium*, ii. 400
- Callithrix Sciureus*, wrinkling of eyes during screaming, ii. 102
- Calluna vulgaris*, in Azores, i. 483
- Cambrian, piles of unconformable strata below, i. 398
- Cambridge, Darwin and Henslow, i. 151, 189; Honorary LL.D. given to Darwin, i. 371-2; mentioned, i. 18; Darwin's recollections of, i. 13; Owen's address, i. 178, 211; Philosophical Soc. meeting, i. 149, 150; Darwin visits, ii. 425; specimens of Darwin's plants in Botanical Museum, ii. 290
- Camel, Cuvier's statement on teeth, i. 210, 211; in N. America, ii. 18
- Cameroons, commingling of temperate and tropical plants, i. 472; Hooker on plants of, ii. 5, 6; plants of, ii. 25
- Campanula*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 257, 260; *C. perfoliata*, note by Scott on, ii. 319
- Campanulaceae, crossing in, ii. 250
- Campbell Island, flora, i. 404, 405
- Campodea*, Lord Avebury on, i. 331
- Canada, Sir William Dawson's work, i. 209
- Canaries, fertility of hybrids, ii. 71; plumage, ii. 81; wildness of hybrids, ii. 75
- Canary Islands, flora, i. 407; Humboldt on, i. 494; insects of, i. 167; Madeira formerly connected with, i. 480; relation to Azores and Madeira, i. 427, 483; d'Urville on, i. 409; African affinity of eastern, ii. 1; elevation of, ii. 136; von Buch on, ii. 27; trunks of American trees washed on shores of, ii. 3
- Candolle, A. L. P. de, biographical note, i. 233; on influence of climate, i. 380; on Cupuliferæ, i. 233; on extinction of plants in cultivated land, i. 423; *Géographie botanique*, i. 444; letters to, i. 233, 234, 348, 368-9; ii. 429, 430; on introduced plants, i. 434; on naturalised plants and variation, i. 424; review by Asa Gray of, i. 242; on relation of size of families to range of species, i. 424; on social plants, i. 424; mentioned, i. 93, 105, 116, 162; ii. 250
- Candolle, C. de, on latent life in seeds, ii. 245
- Canestrini, on proportion of sexes in *Bombyx*, ii. 70
- Canua*, fertilisation of, ii. 273
- Cape of Good Hope (see also Africa), i. 27, 117, 167; Australian flora compared with that of, i. 447; flora, i. 415, 447; ii. 24; variable heaths of, i. 41; Darwin's geological observations on metamorphism at, ii. 203; European element in flora, ii. 26; Meyer and Doëge on plants of, ii. 251
- Cape Tres Montes, the *Beagle's* southern limit, i. 20
- Caprifigation, F. Müller in *Kosmos* on, ii. 366
- Capsella bursa-pastoris*, cross-fertilisation of, ii. 414
- Carabus*, origin of, i. 200; in Chili, ii. 159; A. Murray on, ii. 3

- Carbon dioxide, percentage in atmosphere, ii. 20, 21
- Carboniferous period, glacial action, i. 173; subsidence during, ii. 136
- Cardamine*, quasi-bulbs on leaves, ii. 374
- Carduelis elegans*, length of beak, ii. 66-7
- Carex*, ii. 401, 402
- Caricus*, of Greenland, i. 470
- Carlisle, Sir A., on *Magatharium*, ii. 219
- Carlyle, Mrs., remark on Owen, i. 309
- Carmichael, on Tristan d'Acunha, i. 401
- Carmichaelia*, ii. 255
- Carnarvonshire, Darwin on glaciers of, ii. 151, 190
- Caroline Islands, want of knowledge on flora, i. 458
- Carpenter, Dr., on influence of blood in crossing, i. 319, 320
- Carrier-pigeon (see Pigeon), preference for certain colours in pairing, ii. 71
- Carrot, flowers of, i. 355
- Carruthers, W., on potato experiments, i. 373
- Carter, H. J., on reproduction of lower animals and foreshadowing of Chemo-taxis, ii. 343, 344
- Carus, V., letters to, i. 272; ii. 145, 146; translator of *Origins*, etc., i. 335; ii. 145
- Casarea*, a snake peculiar to Round Island, ii. 10
- Case, G., Darwin at school of, i. 3, 4
- Cassia*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 414-15, 418; sleep-movements of leaves, ii. 362, 364, 367, 368, 399; two kinds of stamens, ii. 284; Todd on flowers of, ii. 292
- Cassini, observations on pollen, ii. 254; on ovaries of Compositæ, ii. 376
- Cassiope hypnoides*, i. 433
- Castes, Galton on, ii. 43
- Catalpa*, ii. 400
- Catasetum*, fertilisation of, ii. 282, 312, 316; Huxley's scepticism as to mechanism of, ii. 341, 373; morphology of flower, ii. 275, 276, 305; aerial roots, ii. 350; sexual forms of, ii. 305, 316, 339; *C. sacratum*, flower of, ii. 276; *C. tridentatum*, three sexual forms, ii. 280
- Caterpillars, colour and protection, ii. 60, 69, 71, 91, 92; experiments by Weir, i. 357
- Cats, Belgian society to encourage homing of, i. 385; habits of, ii. 110
- Cattell, on crossing sweet peas, ii. 257
- Cattleya*, Darwin suggests experiments on, ii. 312; self-fertilisation, ii. 315
- Caucasus, wingless insects of, i. 262
- Cauquenes, baths of, i. 19
- Cave-fish, reference in the *Origins* blind, i. 143
- Cave-rat, i. 169
- Caves, animals in Australian, i. 132
- Cavia*, specimens collected by Dar i. 10, 11
- Ceara Mountains, L. Agassiz on ciera of, ii. 160
- Cobus*, expression when astonished 98
- Ceratomyia*, ancestor of, i. 261
- Cedars, Hooker on, ii. 8
- Celebes, geographical distribution i. 267; ii. 15
- Cellaria*, i. 16
- Celosia*, experiment on, i. 219
- Celts, Bree on, i. 174
- Centipedes, luminosity of, i. 307
- Centradenia*, two sets of stamens i. 293; position of pistil, ii. 294
- Cephalanthus*, flower, ii. 273; stamens, ii. 270; *C. grandis* fertilisation mechanism, ii. 265
- Cephalopods, Hyatt on embryology i. 338; Hyatt on fossil, i. 338
- Cephalotus*, ii. 403
- Cervus campestris*, of La Plata, i. 272
- Cetacea, Lyell on, i. 272
- Ceylon, Malayan types in, i. plants, i. 145, 260; former connection with Africa, ii. 15; dimorphic p of, ii. 351
- Chaffinch, courtship of, ii. 70
- Chalazal fertilisation, Miss Benson ii. 333; foreshadowed by Darwin 333; Treub on, ii. 333
- Chalk, occurrence of Angiosperm ii. 239; as oceanic deposit, ii. 1
- Challenger* (H.M.S.), reports revised by Huxley, i. 388; account of mentation in, ii. 146
- Challis, Prof., ii. 447
- Chambers, R., biographical note 177; announced as author of *Ve of Creation*, i. 48; on derivative marine from land and fresh-water ganisms, i. 49; Darwin visits, i. on Glen Roy, ii. 172, 177, 187 land-glaciation of Scotland, ii. letters to, ii. 177-80, 443; letter Milne-Home from, ii. 177; on criticism of scientific men, ii. 443; tioned, ii. 228
- Chance, use of term, i. 395
- Chandler, S. E. (see Farmer, J. ii. 21
- Changed conditions, Schmankeiwil experiments on effect of, i. 391
- Charles Island, Darwin's plants i. 402

- Charlock, germination of old seeds, ii. 245
- Chatham Island, Darwin's collection of plants from, i. 402; Travers on, i. 475
- Checks, use of artificial, ii. 50
- Chemotaxis, foreshadowed by Carter, ii. 343
- Chiasognathus Grantii*, i. 17
- Childhood, Charles Darwin's, i. 1-5
- Children, Darwin on, i. 202; experiment on emotions of, i. 287; colour-sense, ii. 47; coloured compared with white, ii. 55; comparison between those of educated and uneducated parents, ii. 55; expression, ii. 108; development of mind, ii. 54; intelligence of monkeys and, ii. 49
- Chili, elevation of coast, i. 18; ii. 135, 144; geology of, i. 21, 27; plants common to New Zealand and, i. 426; *Carabus* of, ii. 159; Darwin on earthquakes and terraces in, ii. 113, 114, 119
- Chillingham cattle, Darwin and Hindmarsh on, i. 187, 188
- Chiloe, description of, i. 17; forests, i. 42; geology, i. 22, 23, 476; plants on mountains, i. 400; boulders, ii. 149
- China, expedition to, i. 155
- Chinese, explanation of affinities with Mexicans, i. 467
- Chips from a German Workshop*, Max Müller's, ii. 45
- Chloron dimidiatum*, Lord Avelbury on, i. 232, 331
- Chlorite, segregation of, ii. 204, 205
- Chlorophyll, Darwin's work on action of carbonate of ammonia on, ii. 370
- Chonos Islands, Darwin's collections of plants from, i. 40, 400; Darwin's account of, i. 20; geology of, ii. 208; potato, i. 25
- Christy, H., i. 470
- Christy, Miller, on oslip, ii. 372
- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, i. 431
- Chthamalus*, in the chalk, i. 97
- Cicada*, experiments on eggs, ii. 89; Müller on rivalry of, ii. 82; Walsh on, ii. 89; *C. septendecim*, Sharp's account of, ii. 89
- Cinchona*, Hooker on different rates of growth in seedlings, ii. 296
- Circumnutation, F. Müller's observations on, ii. 345, 363
- Cirripedes: see Barnacles
- Cistus*, hybridism of, ii. 285
- Citrus*, unequal cotyledons, ii. 365; polyembryonic seeds, ii. 365
- Civilisation, effect on savages, ii. 46, 47
- Claparède, convert to Darwin's views, i. 259; and Mdlle. Royer, ii. 288
- Clapperton's *Scientific Meliorism*, letter of Gaskell in, ii. 49
- Clark, on classification of sponges, i. 335
- Clark, Sir James, biographical note, ii. 184; on Glen Roy, ii. 184
- Clarke, W. B., *Wreck of the Favourite*, ii. 2
- Clarkia*, two kinds of stamens, ii. 299; *C. elegans*, ii. 301
- Classification, Bentham on, i. 184; Cuvier on, i. 284; Dana on mammalian, i. 236; Darwin on, i. 140; ii. 220, 379; Darwin and Huxley on, i. 104, 105, 220; genealogy and, i. 284; value of reproductive organs in, ii. 379
- Clay-slate, metamorphism of, ii. 209
- Cleavage and foliation, ii. 199-210; Darwin on his work on, ii. 200-1; history of work on, ii. 199; parallelism of foliation and, ii. 204, 208; relation to stratification, ii. 200, 202, 206, 208; relation to rock-curves, ii. 208; Rogers on, ii. 201; Sedgwick on, ii. 200; uniformity of foliation and, ii. 203; result of chemical action ii. 202; metamorphic schists, ii. 207; lines of incipient tearing form planes of, ii. 202; Tyndall on Sorby's observations, ii. 200
- Cleistogamic flowers, fertilisation, ii. 317; of grass, ii. 362; of *Oxalis* and *Viola*, ii. 308; pollen of, ii. 300, 308; comparison with Termites, ii. 360
- Clematis*, Darwin's error in work on, ii. 330; Darwin's experiments on, irritability, ii. 341, 342
- Clematis glandulosa*, identified at Down by power of feeling, ii. 330
- Cleodora*, specific differences in, i. 74
- Clethra*, absence in Azores, i. 484; remnant of Tertiary Flora, i. 481
- Clanthus*, ii. 255
- Clift, W., on fossil bones from Australia, i. 133; Owen assistant to, i. 59
- Climate, changes in, i. 456; ii. 140, 157; effect on species, i. 42; effect on species of birds, i. 356, 357; migration of organisms and change in, i. 453; relation to distribution and structure of plants, i. 198, 380; ii. 251; extinct mammals as evidence of change in, i. 457; and sexual differentiation, i. 357; variation and, i. 198; Lyell on former, ii. 157; mild Miocene, ii. 22

- Climbing Plants, Darwin's work on, i. 259; ii. 341-3, 348; circumnutation of, ii. 345, 363, 374; F. Müller's work on, ii. 345, 350
- Clivia*, Scott's work on, ii. 311
- Clodd's memoir of Bates, i. 197
- Close species, absence of intermediate forms between, i. 367, 368; definition of, i. 420; Asa Gray on, i. 421; in warm temperate lands of N. and S. hemispheres, i. 439; relation to flora of N. America, i. 421
- Clover, i. 449; relation between bees and, i. 493; ii. 255, 256, 285, 286
- Club, dinner at Linnean, i. 185; Philosophical, i. 131, 135
- Coal, Darwin on origin of, i. 63, 64; ii. 217-20; Lesquereux on the flora of, i. 260; marine marshes and plants of, i. 151; ii. 217, 218; ash of, ii. 219
- Coal period, higher percentage of CO₂ during, ii. 20, 21
- Coast-lines, parallelism with lines of volcanoes, ii. 142
- Cobbe, Miss, article in *Theological Review* on *Descent of Man*, i. 329
- Cockburn Island, boulders from, i. 407
- Cochin hen, experiments on, i. 224
- Cockle*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 258
- Coffea arabica*, seeds with two embryos, ii. 365
- Cohn, F., notice in *Cornhill* of his botanical work, i. 216
- Coldstream, Dr., i. 409
- Colenso, on Maori races of New Zealand, i. 313
- Coleoptera, apterous form of Madeira, ii. 67; colonisation of ants' nests by, ii. 11
- Colias edusa*, wings of, ii. 67
- Collecting, Darwin's early taste for, i. 3
- Collier, Hon. J., Art primer by, i. 398, 399; letter to, i. 398, 399; portrait of Darwin by, i. 399
- Collingwood, Dr., on mimetic forms, i. 183, 197
- Colonies, Barrande's, i. 83
- Colonisation, conditions of, i. 379
- Coloration, Walsh on unity of, i. 261
- Colour, butterflies attracted by, i. 348; mimicry in butterflies by means of, i. 266; ii. 68, 86; of dioecious flowers, i. 354, 355, and fertilisation of flowers, i. 138; in grouse, and Natural Selection, i. 143; in birds, ii. 57, 58, 60, 61, 67, 68, 71-5, 78, 79, 85; in male birds, not simply due to Natural Selection, ii. 72-5, Darwin's work on, ii. 60, 61; Dar. differs from Wallace in views on, 84; evolution of, ii. 59; experiments on birds, ii. 58, 59; Hæckel on in animals and, ii. 62; Krantz on, 47; Magnus on, ii. 47; proteo and, ii. 85; relation to sex, ii. in seeds and fruits, ii. 348; Sexual Selection, ii. 57-9, 72-8, 96; sense of, in children, ii. Wallace on, ii. 72-4, 84, 92, 93
- Columba aenas*, habits of, i. 167; *Nota*, descent of pigeons from, 168; ii. 382
- Combratum*, ii. 342
- Combs, bees', i. 180 (see also Bees)
- Comparative anatomy, Huxley's t on, i. 246
- Compensation, belief of botanists i 56
- Compiler, Darwin's opinion of a, i. 444
- Compositæ, Harvey on, i. 163; Mas reference to, i. 147; monostyles i. 148; morphological characters 273; ii. 374, 376; Schleiden on 77; Darwin on crossing, ii. 2 fertilisation mechanism, ii. 2 Hildebrand on dispersal of se ii. 387; viscid threads of seeds 374
- Comte, i. 192; Huxley on, i. 313, 323; Darwin's account of earthquakes ii. 114
- Conchoderma*, in reference to non clature, i. 69
- Concretions, origin of, ii. 206
- Conditions of life, effect on animals plants, i. 198, 299, 406; effect elephants, i. 207; effect on reductive system, i. 218; hybrids i. 290, 292; importance in maintaining number of species, i. 297; spe and changes in, i. 293; and sterility i. 137; variability depends more nature of organisms than on, i. 3
- Conserve and sexuality, i. 190
- Coniferæ, abundant in humid temperate regions, i. 492
- Connecting links, i. 82, 83; Gau on, ii. 236
- Conscience, Morley on Darwin's treatment of, i. 327, 328
- Conspectus crustaceorum*, Dana's, ii.
- Constancy, in abnormally developed organs, i. 353
- Contemporaneity, Darwin on, ii. 233

- Continental elevation, volcanic eruptions and, ii. 113, 135
- Continental extension, Darwin on, i. 234, 427; ii. 135; evidence in favour of, i. 475; Hooker on, i. 93, 480, 485-7; Lyell on, i. 90, 91, 426, 427; and means of distribution, i. 461; New Zealand and, i. 418
- Continental forms, *versus* insular, i. 481
- Continents, inhabitants of islands and, i. 241, 242; movements of, i. 90-3, 463; Wallace on sinking imaginary, ii. 12
- Controversy, Darwin's hatred and avoidance of, i. 396; ii. 119
- Convallaria majalis*, in Virginia, i. 433
- Convolvulus*, supposed dimorphism of, ii. 351
- Cooling of crust, disagreement among physicists as to rate, ii. 5, 7
- Cope, E. D., biographical note, i. 338; style of, i. 344; and Hyatt, theories of, i. 338-48
- Copley medal, Darwin and the, i. 247, 258; ii. 338; Falconer, and Darwin's, i. 252-7; Lindley considered for the, i. 88; awarded to Lyell, i. 80, 113; ii. 231; awarded to Bunsen, ii. 231; Darwin describes letter from Hooker as a, ii. 338
- Coquimbo, Darwin visits, i. 25; up-raised shells, i. 384
- Coral islands, and subsidence, i. 134; ii. 195; plants of, i. 483
- Coral reefs, Darwin's work on, i. 254; ii. 193-8; Bonney's edition of Darwin's book on, ii. 147; A. Agassiz on, ii. 147; Dana on, ii. 226, 227; fossil, ii. 194, 197; Murray on, ii. 197, 198; conditions of life of polyps, ii. 195; solution by CO₂ of, ii. 198 subsidence of, ii. 195
- Coral tree, ii. 411 (see *Erythrina*)
- Corallines, nature of, i. 16
- Cordiaceae, dimorphism in, ii. 349
- Cordilleras, i. 18, 20, 21, 25, 26; glaciers of, i. 476; ii. 153, 162; high-road for plants, i. 405; plants of, i. 478; birds of, ii. 159; comparison between Glen Roy and terraces of, ii. 152; Darwin on earth-movements of, ii. 124, 141; Forbes on, ii. 144; submarine lava-streams, ii. 136; volcanic activity and elevation, ii. 135, 221-222
- Coronilla*, Lord Farrer on, ii. 388, 392-394; *C. emerus*, ii. 393; *C. varia*, ii. 392, 393
- Coryanthes*, "beats everything in orchids," ii. 339
- Corydalis*, Hildebrand shows falsity of idea of self-fertilisation of, ii. 372; *C. cava*, Hildebrand on self-sterility of, ii. 347; *C. claviculata*, tendrils of, ii. 259; ii. 343; *C. tuberosa*, possible case of reversion in floral structure, ii. 334, 335
- Cottage Gardener*, Darwin offers reward for Hyacinth grafts, i. 276
- Cotyledons, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 414-5
- Counterbalance, Watson on divergent variation and, i. 286
- Cowslips, Primroses and, i. 252, 296, 420; ii. 324; Darwin's experiments on artificial fertilisation, ii. 311; homomorphic seedlings, ii. 316; loss of dimorphism, ii. 327, 328
- Craig Dhu, shelves of, ii. 193
- Craters, in Galapagos Island, ii. 129; of denudation, Lyell on, ii. 125, 127, 128, 137; of elevation, ii. 116; Darwin on, ii. 124
- Crawford, J., i. 89
- Creation, acts of, i. 154, 173, 312; doctrine of, i. 172; of species as eggs, i. 163; Owen on, i. 178; Romanes on individual, i. 370
- Creation-by-variation, doctrine of, i. 135
- Creed of Science*, Graham's, ii. 171
- Cresy, E., i. 33; letters to, i. 58; ii. 268
- Cretaceous flora, Heer on Arctic, ii. 239
- Crick, W. D., letter to, ii. 28-9
- Crinum*, crossing experiments on, i. 219; *C. passiflora*, fertility of, ii. 309
- Crocker, W. work on hollyhocks, i. 218; ii. 261
- Croll, J., biographical note, ii. 161; Darwin on his theory, ii. 158, 211; on icebergs as grinding agents, ii. 161; letters to, ii. 161-4, 211, 212; Lyell on his theory, ii. 158; on sub-aerial denudation, ii. 212; on time, ii. 211
- Crookes, Sir W., on spiritualism, ii. 443
- Cross and Self-fertilisation*, Darwin's book on, i. 349, 361
- Cross-fertilisation, Darwin's experiments on self- and, ii. 352, 372, 373, 384, 406; check to endless variability, ii. 314; Darwin states that as a rule flowers described as adapted to self-fertilisation are really adapted to, ii. 372; of inconspicuous flowers, ii. 414; all plants require occasional, ii. 344; small advantages when confined to same plant, ii. 386

- Crosses, fertility and sterility of, i. 166
 Crossing, agreement between Darwin's and breeders' views, i. 222; counter-balance of, i. 286; Darwin's views on, i. 94, 95, effects of, i. 128, 212, 213, 287, 288-94; experiments on, i. 51, 52, 94, 101, 147, 168, 212, 219, 223, 224, 280, 335; ii. 253-5; Hooker's views, i. 94; in animals and plants, i. 230, 231; ii. 249, 250; influence of blood in, i. 319, 320; intermediate character of results, i. 362; Natural Selection and disinclination towards, i. 295; offspring of, i. 290; of primroses and cowslips, i. 252; ii. 325; and sterility, i. 289; Westphalian pig and English boar, i. 320; botanists' work on, ii. 372; importance of, ii. 253; pains taken by Nature to ensure, ii. 384; in *Asium*, ii. 389; in *Primula*, ii. 325, 372; in individuals of same species, ii. 257; F. Müller compliments Darwin on his chapter on, ii. 360; and separate sexes in trees, ii. 250
Crotalaria, ii. 371, 423
Crotalus, i. 12
 Cruciferae, action of fungus on roots, ii. 422
 Cruciferous flower, morphology, ii. 286-9
 Crüger, Dr., on cleistogamic fertilisation of *Epidendrum*, ii. 317; death of, ii. 262; on fertilisation of figs, ii. 366; on pollinia of *Acropera*, ii. 318; on Melastomaceae, ii. 301; on fertilisation of orchids, ii. 315, 338, 339
 Crustacea, comparison of classification of mammals and, i. 236; Darwin on, ii. 228; F. Müller on, ii. 357; sex in, ii. 82
 Crying, action of children in, ii. 108; physiology of, ii. 98, 99; wrinkling of eyes in, ii. 40
 Crystal Palace, Darwin's visit to, i. 78, 81
 Crystals, separation in lava-magmas, ii. 125
Cucurbita, i. 387; seeds and seedlings of, ii. 427, 428
 Cucurbitaceae, Dr. Wight on, i. 101
 Cudham Wood, i. 34, 36
 Cultivated plants, Darwin's work on, i. 472
 Cultivation and self-sterility, ii. 336
 Cuming, on Galapagos Islands, i. 52
 Cupuliferae, A. de Candolle on, i. 233
 Curculionidae, i. 82; Schoenherr's catalogue, i. 82
 Currents, as means of dispersal, i. 52, 53, 90, 93, 241
 Cuvier, on camels' teeth, i. 211; classification, i. 211; mentioned, i. 100
 Cybele, H. C. Watson's, i. 100
 Cycadaceae, supposed power to withstand excess of CO₂, ii. 21
Cycas cornea, ii. 29
Cyclops (H.M.S.), dredging by, 232
Cynips, dimorphism in, i. 262; Ws on, i. 250, 258
Cypripedium, fertilisation mechanism i. 469; ii. 269, 270; *C. hirsutum*, i. 469
Cyrena, range and variability, i. 96
Cytisus Adamsi, Darwin on, ii. 4406; note on, ii. 248; *C. alpinus* ii. 404-6; *C. laburnum*, graft-hybrids between *C. purpureus* and, ii. 2. J. J. Weir on, ii. 404-6
 Cyttarogenesis, suggested substitute pangenesis, i. 281
 DALLAS, W. S., translator of F. Müller *Für Darwin*, ii. 353
Dampiera, Hamilton on fertilisation mechanism, ii. 258
 Dana, J. D., biographical note, i. 23
 Darwin's opinion of, i. 81; health 460; ii. 267; letters to, i. 159, 160; 227, 228; mentioned, i. 75, 91, 1, 258, 260; on classification of mammals, i. 236; Darwin's criticism of, 225, 226; on Kilauea, ii. 134; Lyell his claims for R. Soc. foreign list, 230; volume on geology in Wilk Reports, ii. 225, 228
 Daresté, C., letter to, i. 318
 Darwin, Annie, i. 414
 Darwin, B., observations on, as a child ii. 49
 Darwin, Caroline, Charles Darwin's early recollections of, i. 1; letter i. 7, 8
 Darwin, Catherine, i. 2, 3; death, 477; letter to, i. 31-3
 Darwin, Charles, boyhood, i. 1-5; 441, 442; went to Mr. Case's school, i. 3, 4; went to Shrewsbury School, i. 4; abused as an atheist, i. 2; Collier's picture of, i. 399; complaint of little time for reading, i. 30; contribution to Henslow's biography, i. 188; Copley medal awarded to, 252-6; engagement to Miss Emily Wedgwood, i. 28; Falconer's list of scientific labours of, i. 254; first meeting with Hooker, i. 39; ii. 15; friendship with Huxley, i. 72; Gray's work on distribution, i. 43; growth of his evolutionary view

i. 37; health, i. 240, 247, 250, 375, 456, 477; ii. 157, 326, 338; honorary degree at Cambridge, i. 371, 372; intimacy with Hooker, i. 38, 39; Judd's recollections of, i. 376; Lamarck and, i. 125; letters to *Nature*, i. 362, 388, 389; ii. 28, 368; marriage, i. 29; friendship with F. Müller, i. 382; prefatory note to Meldola's translation of Weismann, i. 397; recollections of Cambridge, i. 310; relation between J. Scott and, i. 217; review on Bates, i. 232; attends meeting of Royal Society, i. 257; ii. 408; slowness in giving up old beliefs, i. 234; tendency to restrict interest to Natural History, i. 216; and the *Vestiges*, i. 203; visits London, i. 435, 437; ii. 5, 219, 232, 408; Wallace and, ii. 40, 61, 88, 92, 93; and Weismann, i. 381; working hours, i. 158; book on S. American Geology, ii. 118; pleasure in angling, ii. 215; on making blunders, ii. 191; slight knowledge of Botany, ii. 307, 308; visits Cambridge, ii. 236; love of children, ii. 423; on cleavage and foliation, ii. 199-200, 201; on origin of coal, ii. 217, 218; his theory of Coral reefs supported by Fumafuti boring, ii. 199; large correspondence, ii. 312; on danger of trusting in science to principle of exclusion, ii. 173; death of his child from scarlet fever, ii. 281; on difficulty of writing good English, ii. 116; feels need of stimulus in work, ii. 300; subscribes to Dr. Ferrier's defence, ii. 437-40; on flaws in his reasoning, ii. 208; follows golden rule of putting adverse facts in strongest light, ii. 324; *Geological Instructions*, ii. 228; geological work on Lochaber, ii. 172, 187, 188, 192, 193; visit to Glen Roy, ii. 186; bad handwriting, ii. 312; idleness a misery, ii. 433, 443; on immortality and death, ii. 444, 445; on lavas, ii. 125; letter to *Scotsman* on Glen Roy, ii. 181; indebtedness to Lyell, ii. 117; on Lyell as a geologist, ii. 118; on Lyell's *Second Visit to the U.S.A.*, ii. 225; work on Man and Sexual Selection, ii. 359; on mountain-chains, ii. 121; offer of help to F. Müller, ii. 363; never afraid of his facts, ii. 333; an honorary member of the Physiological Society, ii. 436; pleasure in discussing Geology with Lyell, ii. 173; reads paper before Linn. Society, ii. 193; A.

Rich leaves his fortune to, ii. 445, 446; on satisfaction of aiding fellow-workers in Science, ii. 240; reminiscences of school-days, ii. 441, 442; visits Sedgwick, ii. 236, 237; sits to an artist, ii. 422; on speculation, ii. 133; style in writing, ii. 322; gives testimonial in support of Hooker's candidature for Botanical Chair in Edinburgh, ii. 247; theological abuse in the *Three Barriers*, ii. 341; visits to Abinger, ii. 392, 412; visit to Patterdale, ii. 433; on vitality of seeds, ii. 243-6; on volcanic phenomena, ii. 113, 114, 121; on Welsh glaciers, ii. 190; work on action of carbonate of ammonia on plants, ii. 434, 438

Darwin, Mrs. Charles, impressions of Down, i. 33; letter to, i. 29, 30; passage from Darwin's autobiography on, i. 30; mentioned, ii. 117, 150, 188; illness, ii. 285

Darwin, Emma: see Mrs. Charles Darwin.

Darwin, Erasmus A., i. 4, 5, 8, 33, 252; death of, i. 395; letters to, i. 247, 248; mentioned, ii. 445; visit to, ii. 10

Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, Charles Darwin's preliminary notice to Krause's memoir of, ii. 423; Charles Darwin and evolutionary views of, i. 124

Darwin, Francis, i. 362, 365; ii. 361, 395, 397, 417, 421, 425, 430; on bloom and stomata, i. 369; ii. 370, 423; on *Dipsacus* i. 369; on Huxley's speech at Cambridge, i. 371, 372; on the Knight-Darwin law, i. 51; ii. 250; on lobing of leaves, i. 387; experiments on nutrition, i. 369; experiments on plant-movements, ii. 370; lecture at Glasgow (Brit. Assoc., 1901) on perceptions of plants, ii. 426; suggestion for Romanes' experiments on intelligence, ii. 49; on vivisection, ii. 436; on Vöchting's work, ii. 429; on Wiesner's work, ii. 432

Darwin, George, i. 313, 315; ii. 6, 98, 212, 235, 384; success at Cambridge, i. 287; ii. 9; criticism of Wallace, i. 293, 296; elected Plumian Professor at Cambridge, ii. 447; suggested experiments with magnetic needles and insects, i. 386; on Galton's work on heredity, ii. 41, 42; article in *Contemporary Review* on origin of language, ii. 45

Darwin, Henrietta (Mrs. Litchfield),

- i. 178; ii. 2, 4, 351; criticism of Huxley, i. 216, 238
 Darwin, Horace, remark as a boy on Natural Selection, i. 204, 205; mentioned, ii. 417
 Darwin, Leonard, ii. 100, 288, 431, 448
 Darwin, Robert W., i. 55; letter to, ii. 5-7
 Darwin, Susan, alluded to in early recollections of Charles Darwin, i. 3; illness, i. 477; sends Wedgwood ware to Hooker, ii. 338
 Darwin, W. E., i. 359; on fertilisation of *Epipactis palustris*, ii. 264; letter to, ii. 291
Darwin and after Darwin, Romanes', i. 352
Darwiniana, Asa Gray's, i. 166, 169; extract from Huxley's, i. 367
 "Darwinsche Theorie," Wagner's book, i. 311
Darwinism, Wallace's, i. 288, 291, 299
 Darwinismus, at the Brit. Assoc. meeting at Norwich (1868), i. 297, 299
 Daubeny, C. G. B., Prof., biographical note, ii. 248; invites Darwin to attend Brit. Assoc. at Oxford, ii. 248; mentioned, ii. 243
 David, Prof. Edgeworth, and the Funnafuti boring, ii. 199
 Dawn of life, oldest fossils do not mark the, i. 398
 Dawson, Sir William, antagonism to Darwinism, i. 466, 468; criticism of *Origin* by, i. 210, 468; criticism of Hooker's arctic paper, i. 466, 467, 470, 471; Hooker on, i. 209; note on, i. 209
 Dayman, Capt., on soundings, ii. 232
 De la Beche, Sir H., biographical note i. 65
 Death, Darwin on immortality and, ii. 444, 445
 Decaisne, ii. 387
 Decapods, Zoea stage of, i. 342, 345, 347
 Dedication of Hückel's *Generelle Morphologie* to Darwin, i. 278
 Dédoublement, theory of, ii. 286
 Deep-sea soundings, Huxley's work on, ii. 232
 Degeneration, in ammonites, i. 343, 344; of culinary plants, i. 222; and parasitism, i. 164
 Degradation, i. 114, 115, 343
 Deification of Natural Selection, i. 154, 192
Deimosaurus, and free-will, i. 155
 Delbœuf's, *La Psychologie*, etc., ii. 48
 Delpino, F., on Asclepiadæ and Apocynæ, ii. 372; on crossing, ii. 372; on dichogamy, ii. 257; on fertilisation mechanism, ii. 257-9, 388; to, ii. 391-2; praises Axel's b. ii. 384; mentioned, ii. 388, 418
 Demosthenes, quoted by Darwin, 444
 Denudation, Dana on, ii. 227; 1 win on marine, ii. 211; comparison of subaerial and marine, ii. 2
 Ramsay and Jukes overestimate subaerial, ii. 156
 Deodar, Hooker on the, ii. 8
 Deposition and denudation as measures of time, ii. 23
 Derby, Lady, letter to, ii. 443-4
 Descent, Falconer on intermedial forms, i. 211; from single pair 378; Owen's belief in doctrine 202, 203, 304; resemblance due i. 306
 Descent of Man, ii. 30-112
Descent of Man, reference in, to effect of climate on species, i. 357; viewed by John Morley, i. 32
 transmission of characters dealt in, i. 351; Darwin's work on, i. ii. 384; Sir W. Turner supplies for, ii. 37; Wallace on, ii. 92
 Descent with modification, Wallace on, i. 384
 Desert animals, and protective coloring, ii. 87
 Design, Darwin on, i. 395; example of, i. 282; Lord Kelvin on, i. 3; Deslongchamps, L., on fertilisation of closed flowers, i. 95
Desmodium gyrans, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 289, 362, 396, 397, leaf movements, ii. 367, 368
 Development, acceleration and retardation in, i. 338-48; floral, i. 98; importance of, in classification, i. 284; of, i. 173; sudden changes during 166
 Devonshire Commission, report physiological investigation at i. ii. 416
 Devonshire, flora of, i. 461
 Dewar, Prof., and Sir Wm. Thistle Dyer, on vitality of seeds in liquid hydrogen, ii. 245
 Diapheliotropism, F. Müller's observations, ii. 366, 367
 Dialogue, title of paper by Asa C. i. 169
 Diatomaceæ, beauty of, i. 144; cultivation in, i. 103, 144
Dicentra thalictriformis, morphology tendrils, ii. 343
Dichaa, fertilisation mechanism, ii.

- Dichogamy, i. 94; Delpino on, ii. 257; ignorance of botanists of, prior to publication of *Fertilisation of Orchids*, ii. 254
- Dick, Sir T. Lauder, Survey of Glen Roy by, ii. 175
- Dickens, quotation from, ii. 446
- Dickson, Dr., ii. 56
- Dickson, W. K., i. 6
- Dicotyledons, Heer on oldest known, ii. 239; sudden appearance, ii. 239
- Didalphys*, i. 86
- Digestion, beneficial effect on plants, ii. 407
- Dillwyn, paper in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ii. 248
- Diluvium, tails of, ii. 149
- Dimorphism, in *Cynips*, i. 249, 250; Darwin on, i. 222, 224, 229, 267, 274, 298; difficult to explain, i. 356; and mimicry, i. 265; in parasitic plants, i. 262; Wallace on, i. 265; Walsh on, i. 259; Weismann on Sexual, i. 356; in Cicadas, ii. 90; flowers illustrating, ii. 280, 282, 299, 347-52; Darwin knows no case in very irregular flowers, ii. 351; in Melastomaceae, ii. 292, 293; in *Linum*, ii. 320; in eight Natural Orders, ii. 282; in *Primula*, ii. 320, 321, 323, 327, 328; apparent cases due to mere variability, ii. 384; explanation of, ii. 373
- Dingo, i. 167
- Diodia*, ii. 272
- Dioeciousness, origin of, ii. 416
- Dionaea*, experiments on, i. 349; ii. 381, 384, 401, 403; response to stimuli, ii. 51, 394, 395; Curtis' observations on, ii. 384
- Dipsacus*, F. Darwin on, i. 369
- Diptercarpus*, survival during glacial period, i. 473
- Direct action, i. 181, 212, 213, 235, 389; ii. 235; arguments against, i. 222, 306; Darwin led to believe more in, i. 214; Darwin's desire not to underestimate, i. 108; Darwin's underestimates, i. 235, 300; facts proving, i. 356, 389; Falconer on, i. 207; and hybridity, i. 319; importance of, i. 391-2; of pollen, i. 286; variation and, i. 300
- Direction, sense of, in animals, i. 385
- Disease, Dobell on *Germs and Festiges* of, i. 235
- Dispersal (see also Distribution), of seeds, i. 40, 416-19, 436, 440, 444, 445; of shells, i. 52
- Distribution, Forbes on, i. 52, 53, 95, 461; Hooker on Arctic plants, i. 155; of land and sea in former times, i. 374, 375; of plants, i. 51-4, 436; factors governing, i. 380; of shells, i. 96; Thiselton-Dyer on plant-, ii. 418, 419; Wallace on, i. 118; ii. 17-20; Blytt's work on, ii. 11, 17
- Disuse, Darwin on, i. 352; effect of, i. 87; Owen on, i. 203
- Divergence, Hooker on, i. 134; principle of, i. 99, 101, 109, 153, 199
- Diversification, Darwin's doctrine of the good of, i. 199
- Dobell, H., letter to, i. 234-5
- Dogs, i. 127, 128, 138, 167, 168; descent of, i. 387; experiment in painting, ii. 72; Expression, ii. 101; habits, ii. 102; rudimentary tail inherited in certain sheep-, ii. 382
- Dohrn, Dr., visits Darwin, i. 323; serves in Franco-Prussian war, ii. 92; extract from letter to, ii. 444
- Dolomit Riffe*, Darwin on Mojsisovics', i. 374; ii. 197
- Domestic animals, crossing in, i. 232; Darwin's work on, i. 493; ii. 37; Settegast on, i. 324; variability of, i. 137, 182, 191; treatment in *Variation of Animals and Plants*, i. 168
- Domestication, effects of, i. 131, 134, 137, 192, 232; and loss of sterility, i. 274
- Domeyko, on Chili, ii. 144
- Dominant forms, i. 165, 207
- Don, D., on variation, i. 102; mentioned, i. 403
- Donders, F. C., on action of eyelids, ii. 100; letters to, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109
- Dorkings, power of flight, ii. 54
- Down, description of house and country, i. 316; Darwin's satisfaction with his house, ii. 244; instances of vitality of seeds recorded from, ii. 245; method of determining plants at, ii. 330; Darwin on geology of, ii. 165; observations on regular lines of flight of bees at, ii. 97
- Down (lanugo), on human body, ii. 39
- Droptmore, i. 66
- Drosera*, F. Darwin's experiments, i. 369; "a disguised animal," ii. 267; Darwin's observations on, ii. 266, 267, 284, 289, 320, 381, 384, 385, 395, 396, 401, 406-8; Darwin's pleasure on proving digestion in, ii. 398; effect of inorganic substance on, ii. 402; experiments on absorption of poison, ii. 290; Pfeffer on, ii. 400; J. Scott's

paper on, ii. 313, 319; response to stimuli, ii. 51; *D. filiformis*, experiments on, ii. 385; *D. rotundifolia*, experiments on, ii. 385, 406, 407
Drosophyllum, veneration of, i. 316;
 Darwin's work on, ii. 397; *Drosophyllum lusitanicum*, sent by Tait to Darwin, ii. 381; used in Portugal to hang up as fly-paper, ii. 381
 Druidical mounds, seeds from, ii. 244
 Drummond, J., on fertilisation in *Leschaeaultria formosa*, ii. 259
 Duchesne, on stavism, i. 217
 Ducks, period of hatching, i. 155; skeletons, i. 87; hybrids between fowls and, ii. 223
 Dufrenoy, geological work of, ii. 126
 Duncan, Rev. J., encourages J. Scott's love for plants, i. 217
 Dung, plants germinated from locust-, ii. 4
 Dutrochet, on climbing plants, ii. 342
 Duval-Jouve, on leaf-movement in *Bryophyllum*, ii. 365
 Dyer: see Thiselton-Dyer
Dytiscus, as means of dispersal of bilvalves, ii. 28, 29

EARS, loss of voluntary movement, ii. 107; in man and monkeys, ii. 53; rudimentary muscles, ii. 38; Wallis's work on, ii. 53
 Earth, age of the, ii. 7
 Earth-movements, ii. 113-47; cause of, ii. 382; in England, ii. 167; relation to sedimentation, ii. 122; subordinate part played by heat in, ii. 133
 Earthquakes, coincidence of shocks in S. America and elsewhere, ii. 114, 115; connection with elevation, ii. 167, 221; connection with state of weather, ii. 114; Darwin on, ii. 113, 136; in England, ii. 167; frequency of, ii. 114; Hopkins on, ii. 133; in Scotland, ii. 115
 Earthworms, Darwin's book on, ii. 367; geological action of, ii. 212-17; influence of sea-water on, ii. 215; F. Müller gives Darwin facts on, ii. 362; *Typhlops* and true, i. 114, 115
Echidna, anomalous character of, i. 86
 Edentata, migration into N. America, ii. 18
 Edgeworth, mentioned, i. 184
 Edinburgh, Darwin's student-days in, i. 58; Hooker's candidature for Chair of Botany, i. 409; ii. 247
Edinburgh Review, article on Lyell's *Antiquity of Man*, i. 243; reference to Huxley's R. Institution Lectures,

i. 147; Owen's article, i. 145, 149, 185, 196
 Education, effect of, ii. 54, 55; influence on children of parents, ii. 54
Edwardsia, seeds possibly floated to Chili to New Zealand, i. 475
 Sandwich Is. and India, i. 426, 256
 Egerton, Sir P. de M., note on, i. 1
 Eggs, creation of species as, i. 163, 1 means of dispersal of molluscan, i. Ehrenberg, Ascension I. plants sent i. 414; on rock-building by infus i. 164; Darwin's wish that he should examine underclays, ii. 219
 Eichler, A. W., on morphology: cruciferous flower, ii. 287; on oo of vessels as guide to floral morphology, ii. 273; reference to *Blüthendiagramme*, ii. 293
 Eildon Hills, need of examination ii. 192
 Elateridæ, luminous thorax of, i. 38
 Elective affinity, i. 161
 Electric organs of fishes, the result external conditions, i. 306, 307
 Electricity, and plant-movements 394, 395
Elements of Geology, Wallace's review of Lyell's, ii. 39
 Elephants, i. 129; Falconer's work i. 168, 169, 205, 226, 227; rate of increase of, i. 336; and variation, i. 1 found in gravel at Down, ii. 1 manner of carrying tail, ii. 101, 1 shedding tears, ii. 99
Elephas Columbi, Falconer on, i. 2
 Owen's conduct in regard to Falconer's work on, i. 227, 228, 232
primigenius, as index of climate i. 457; woolly covering of, i. 2
F. levianus, Owen and nomenclature of, i. 227
 Elevation, in Chili, i. 18-21, 419; 1 of, i. 84; New Zealand and, i. continental extension, subsidence and, i. 427; connection with earthquakes, ii. 167; equable nature movements of subsidence and, ii. 1 evidence in Scandinavia and Pan of equable, ii. 173; Hopkins on 133; large areas simultaneously affected by, ii. 138; d'Orbigny sudden, ii. 119; rate of, ii. 1 Rogers on parallelism of cleavages and axes of, ii. 204; sedimentary deposits exceptionally preserved during, ii. 122; subsidence and 123, 136, 147; vulcanicity and 135, 137

- Elodea canadensis*, successful American immigrant, i. 115, 149
- Emberiza longicauda*, long tail-feathers and Sexual Selection, ii. 64
- Embryology, argument for, i. 145; succession of changes in animal, i. 221; Darwin's explanation of, i. 140; of flowers, i. 98; of *Peneus*, i. 264; Balfour's work on comparative, ii. 424
- Embryonic stages, obliteration of, i. 342
- Endlicher's *Genera Plantarum*, ii. 364
- Engelmann, on variability of introduced plants in N. America, i. 431
- England, former union with Continent, i. 418; men of science of Continent and, ii. 156
- Entada scandens*, dispersal of seeds, i. 93
- Entomologists, evolutionary views of, i. 176
- Entstehung und Begriff der naturhistorischen Art*, Nägeli's Essay, i. 272; ii. 206, 207; Darwin on, ii. 375, 376
- Environment, and colour protection, ii. 87-8
- Eocene, *Anoplotherium* in S. America, i. 315; monkeys, i. 206; mammals, co-existence with recent shells, ii. 222
- Eosoon*, illustrating difficulty of distinguishing organic and inorganic bodies, ii. 171
- Ephemera dimidiatum*, Lord Avebury on, i. 331
- Epidendrum, closely related to *Malaxace*, ii. 281
- Epidendrum*, Crüger on fertilisation of, ii. 317; self-fertilisation of, ii. 315, 351
- Epiontology, De Candolle's term, i. 234
- Epipactis*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 263-6; F. Müller on, ii. 375; pollinia of, ii. 270; *E. palustris*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 264
- Epithecia*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 270
- Equatorial refrigeration, i. 177
- Equus*, Marsh's work on, i. 377; geographical distribution, ii. 63; in N. and S. America, ii. 18
- Erica tetralix*, Darwin on, ii. 402
- Erigeron canadense*, successful immigrant from America, i. 115
- Erodium cicutarium*, introduced from Spain to America, i. 432; range in U.S.A., i. 432
- Erratic blocks, in Azores, i. 427, 486, 487; in S. America, ii. 150; Darwin on transport, ii. 153; of Jura, ii. 148, 149; Mackintosh on, ii. 168; on Moel Tryfan, ii. 166, 167
- Errera, Prof. L., letter to, ii. 413-4; and S. Gevaert, on cross and self-fertilisation, ii. 413
- Eruptions, parallelism of lines of, with coast-lines, ii. 142
- Eryngium maritimum*, bloom on, ii. 411
- Erythrina*, MacArthur on, ii. 255; of New S. Wales, ii. 254; sleep movements of, ii. 411
- Erythroxylon*, i. 83, 88; dimorphism of sub-genus of, ii. 351
- Eschscholtzia*, crossing and self-fertility, ii. 352, 356, 358; Darwin's experiments on self-sterility, ii. 347; F. Müller's experiments in crossing, ii. 355
- Eschricht, on lanugo on human embryo, ii. 53
- Escombe, F., on vitality of seeds, ii. 245; see Brown, H. T., ii. 21
- Esquimaux, Natural Selection and, ii. 33
- Essays and Reviews*, attitude of laymen towards, i. 186
- Eternity, Gapitche on, ii. 444
- Etheridge, R., President of Geological Soc. (1880-81), ii. 169
- Etna, Sir Charles Lyell's work on, i. 125; ii. 137; map of, ii. 131
- Eucalyptus*, species setting seed, i. 445; mentioned, ii. 398
- Euonymus europaeus*, dispersal of seeds, ii. 349, 350
- Euphorbia*, Darwin on roots of, ii. 434; *E. peplus*, bloom on, ii. 411
- Euphrasia*, parasitism of, ii. 374
- Europe, movement of, ii. 138, 140
- Eurybia argophylla*, musk-tree of Tasmania, an arborescent Composite, i. 163
- Evergreen vegetation, connection with humid and equable climate, i. 493
- Evolution, i. 37-399; Darwin's early views, i. 37; fossil Cephalopods used by Hyatt as test of, i. 340; Huxley's lectures on, i. 129-31; of mental traits, i. 351; F. Müller's contributions to, i. 383; Nägeli's Essay, *Entstehung und Begriff der Naturhistorischen Art*, i. 272, 273; ii. 206, 207, 375, 376; Palaeontologists illustrating, i. 375; Romanes' lecture on, i. 370; Saporita's belief in, i. 392; unknown law of, i. 208; of Angiosperms, ii. 239; of colour, ii. 59; and death, ii. 444, 445; Heer opposed to, ii. 239; of language, ii. 45; Lyell's views, ii. 39 (see also Lyell); Turner on man and, ii. 105; Wallace on, ii. 31, 93

- Ewart, Prof. C., on Teleology, ii. 359
Eracus, dimorphism of, ii. 295
 Experiments, botanical, i. 218, 219;
 ii. 154; Tegetmeier's on pigeons, i.
 223-6; time expended on, i. 201
 Expression, queries on, i. 287; ii. 98-
 112; Bell on anatomy of, ii. 98;
 Darwin at work on, ii. 332
Expression of the Emotions, Wallace's
 review, ii. 110
 External conditions, Natural Selection
 and, i. 300. See also Direct Action
 Extinction, behaviour of species verging
 towards, i. 344; contingencies con-
 cerned in, i. 117; Hooker on, i.
 167; races of man and, i. 168; Pro-
 boecidea verging towards, i. 207;
 St. Helena and examples of, i. 167
 Eyebrows, use of, i. 356
 Eyes, behaviour during meditation, ii.
 104; contraction in blind people of
 muscles of, ii. 109; children's habit
 of rubbing with knuckles, ii. 108;
 gorged with blood during screaming,
 ii. 98-100; contraction of iris, ii.
 104, 105; wrinkling of children's,
 ii. 40
- FABRE, J. H., letters to, i. 385, 386
Facts and Arguments for Darwin,
 translation of F. Müller's *Für Dar-
 win*, i. 264, 312; delay in publica-
 tion, ii. 353; sale, ii. 356; un-
 favourable review in *Athenaeum*, ii.
 356
 Fairy rings, Darwin compares with
 fungoid diseases in man and animals,
 ii. 445
 Falconer, Hugh, biographical note, i.
 252, 253; article in *Nat. Hist. Review*,
 i. 206, 207, 232; Darwin's Copley
 medal and, i. 247; Darwin's criti-
 cism of his elephant work, i. 207;
 Darwin's regard for, i. 206, 253;
 Forbes attacked by, i. 414; his
 opinion of Forbes, 412; goes to
 India, i. 414; Hooker's regard for,
 i. 253; letter to Darwin, i. 205-6;
 letter to Sharpey, i. 252-6; letters
 to, i. 206-11, 227-9, 244, 256-8,
 454, 455; letter to *Athenaeum*, i.
 239-40; Lyell and, 239-41, 473;
 on *Mastodon andium*, i. 227; on
Mastodon of Australia, i. 228; on
 elephants, i. 168, 205; Owen and,
 210, i. 226, 227; on phyllotaxis, i.
 208; on *Plagiaulax*, i. 210; speech
 at Cambridge, i. 211; *Memoirs*,
 ii. 9
 Falkland Islands, Darwin visits, i. 15,
 19; *Polyborus sp.* in, i. 408; bright
 coloured female hawk, ii. 60; *ed.*
 of subsidence, ii. 195; streams
 stones, i. 169
 Fanciers, use made of Selection by,
 194
 Fantails: see Pigeons
 Faraday, i. 90; memorial to, i. 315
Faramea, dimorphism, ii. 335, 354
 Farmer, Prof. J. B., and S. E. Chandle
 on influence of excess of CO₂ on an-
 tomy of plants, ii. 21
 Faroe Islands, *Polygala vulgaris*,
 i. 102
 Farrar, Canon, lecture on defects
 Public School Education, ii. 441, 44;
 letter to, ii. 441-2;
 Farrer, Lady, ii. 394
 Farrer, Lord, biographical note, i. 39
 394; interest in Torbitt's pota-
 experiment, i. 373; letters to, i. 393-
 ii. 212, 213, 373, 379-81, 383, 38
 388, 392-4, 409; on earthworms,
 213; observations on fertilisation
Passiflora, ii. 357, 358; recollection
 of Darwin, ii. 392; seeds sent t
 ii. 91, 358
 Fawcett, H., biographical note, i. 180
 defends Darwin's arguments, i. 196
 letter to, i. 194-6; letter to Darwin
 i. 189-90
 Fear, expression of, ii. 103
Felis, range, i. 402, 403
 Fellowships, discussion on abolition
 Prize-, ii. 442
 Felspar, segregation of, ii. 204, 205
 Females, modification for protectio
 ii. 85
Fenland, Past and Present, by Mill
 and Skerthley, ii. 241
 Fergusson on Darwinism, i. 207
 Fernando Po, plants of, i. 465, 477; i.
 5, 25
 Ferns, Scott on spores, i. 219; Darwin
 ignorance of, ii. 381; variability
 "passes all bounds," ii. 381
 Fernier, Dr., groundless charge brougl
 against, for infringement of Viv
 section Act, ii. 437-9
 Fertilisation, articles in *Gardener
 Chronicle*, i. 100; of flowers, ii. 25;
 266, 283-6, 302-28; H. Müller's wor
 on, i. 383; ii. 383; and sterility, i. 224
 Darwin fascinated by study of, ii. 419
 different mechanisms in same genus
 ii. 393; travelling of reproductiv
 cells in, ii. 76
 Fertilisation of orchids, Darwin's wor
 on, i. 281, 282; paper by Darwin i.
Gardeners' Chronicle on, i. 154

- Fertilisation of Orchids*, Asa Gray's review, ii. 313; Hooker's review, ii. 290, 291; description of *Acropera* and *Catastium* in, ii. 306, 307; H. Müller's *Befruchtung der Blumen*, the outcome of Darwin's, ii. 382
- Fertility, Natural Selection and, i. 295; and sterility, i. 137, 138, 295; *Primula*, ii. 310; Scott on varieties and relative, ii. 329
- Festuca*, ii. 278
- Figs, F. Müller on fertilisation of, ii. 366
- Finmark, Bravais on sea-beaches of, ii. 176, 183
- Fir (Silver), Witches' brooms of, ii. 422
- First Principles*, Spencer's, ii. 442
- Fish, Pictet and Humbert on fossil, ii. 160
- Fiske, J., letter to, i. 333-4
- Fissure-eruptions, ii. 227
- Fitton, reference to his work, ii. 231
- FitzRoy, Capt., and the *Beagle* voyage, i. 8, 11; writes preface to account of the voyage, i. 39; Darwin nearly rejected by, i. 194; letter to *Times*, i. 129
- Flagellaria*, as a climber, ii. 342
- Flahault, on the peg in *Cucurbita*, ii. 427, 428
- Fleeming Jenkin, review of *Origin* by: see Jenkin
- Flinders, M., voyage to *Terra Australis* by, i. 444
- Flint implements found near Bedford, ii. 190
- Flints, abundance and derivation of, at Down, i. 34, 35; ii. 165; Darwin on their upright position in gravel, ii. 165-6
- Floating ice, Darwin on agency of, ii. 168; J. Geikie underestimates its importance, ii. 170; transporting power of, ii. 148-9, 153, 168
- Flora, Darwin's idea of an Utopian, ii. 374; Hooker's scheme for a, ii. 279, 373-5; Hooker's work on Tasmanian, i. 199
- Flora antarctica*, Hooker's, i. 46, 67, 404, 405, 410, 426
- Flora fossilis arctica*, Heer's, ii. 239
- Floras: N. American, i. 170, 429-35; Arctic, i. 155; British, i. 99; Colonial, i. 260; European, i. 170; French, i. 100; Greenland, i. 155; Holland, i. 100; India, i. 86; Japan, i. 170; New Zealand, i. 95, 100; distribution of, i. 53, 54; of islands, i. 241, 404-7; local, i. 105, 107; tabulation of, i. 99-100, 107
- Florida, A. Agassiz on Coral reefs, ii. 197; Coral reefs, ii. 147, 197
- Flourens, experiments on pigeons, ii. 110
- Flower, Sir William H., Letter to, i. 251; on muscles of the *os coccyx*, ii. 37
- Flowering plants, possible origin on a Southern Continent, ii. 22, 26; sudden appearance of, ii. 20, 21, 26
- Flowers, at Down, i. 36; Darwin's work on forms of, i. 369; monstrous, i. 142; morphological characters, i. 273; ii. 248, 249; regular and irregular, i. 98; cross-fertilisation in inconspicuous, ii. 414; ignorance of botanists on mechanism of, ii. 254
- Flowers and their unbidden Guests*, Dr. Ogle's translation of Kerner's *Schuttmittel des Pollens*, ii. 392, 413
- Flying machine, Darwin on Popper's proposed, ii. 445
- Folding of strata, ii. 145
- Foliation and cleavage, ii. 199-210; reference by A. Harker to work on, ii. 199
- Foliation, aqueous deposition and, ii. 207, 209; Darwin considers his observations on cleavage less deserving of confidence than those on, ii. 200; Darwin on, ii. 200, 204; parallelism with cleavage, ii. 203, 208, 209; relation to rock-curvature, ii. 208
- Food, as determining number of species, i. 295
- Foraminifera, ii. 232
- Forbes, D., ii. 201, 202; on the Cordilleras, ii. 144; on elevation in Chili, ii. 139; on nitrate of soda beds in S. America, ii. 141
- Forbes, E., biographical note, i. 52; on flora of Azores, i. 411; on Chambers as author of the *Vestiges*, i. 49; on continental extension, i. 484; Darwin opposed to his views on continental extension, i. 234; Darwin's opinion of, i. 78, 95; article on distribution, i. 51; ii. 223; on continuity of land, i. 172; on plant-distribution, i. 408, 461; introductory lecture as professor in Edinburgh, i. 78; on former lower extension of glaciers in Cordillera, i. 477; lecture by, i. 53, 78; letter to Darwin from, i. 52-5; on Madagascar insects, i. 282; on post-Miocene land, i. 411; Polarity theory, i. 77, 84, 128, 305; ii. 230; on British shells, i. 100; too speculative, i. 412; on subsidence, i. 56; visits Down,

- i. 65; mentioned, i. 414; ii. 119;
royal medal awarded to, ii. 131;
essay on connection between distribution of existing fauna and flora of the British Isles and geological changes, i. 51, 409; ii. 223
- Forbes, H. O., on *Melastoma*, ii. 292
- Force and Matter, Huxley on, i. 155
- Forel, Aug., on ants and beetles, ii. 17, 19; author of *Les Fourmis de la Suisse*, ii. 11; letter to, ii. 11, 12
- Forfarshire, Lyell on glaciers of, ii. 181
- Forms of Flowers*, De Candoille's criticism of Darwin's, i. 369; homomorphic and heteromorphic unions described in, ii. 310
- Forsyth-Major, zoological expedition to Madagascar, i. 454
- Fortnightly Review*, Huxley's article on Positivism, i. 313; Romanes on Evolution, i. 370, 371
- Fossil Cephalopods, Hyatt on, i. 338
- Fossil corals, ii. 194, 197
- Fossil plants, small proportion of, i. 135; of Australia, ii. 26; sudden appearance of Angiosperms indicated by, ii. 20, 21
- Fossil seeds, supposed vivification of, ii. 244
- Fossils as evidence of variability, i. 42
- Fournier, E., *De la Fécondation dans les Phanérogames*, ii. 375
- Fowls, difference in sexes, ii. 88; spurred female, ii. 62
- Fox, tails of, used by Esquimaux as respirators, i. 359
- Fox, Rev. W. Darwin, ii. 132
- Foxglove, use of hairs in flower, ii. 380
- France, edition of *Origin* in, i. 200; opinion favourable to Darwin's views in, i. 259; birth-rate, ii. 50
- Franco-Prussian war, opinion in England, i. 324; ii. 92; Science retarded by, ii. 92
- Frank, A. B., biographical note, ii. 426; Darwin's admiration for his work, ii. 426
- Franklin, Sir J., search expedition, i. 58
- Fraser, G., letter to, ii. 94-5
- Fraser's Magazine*, article by Hopkins, i. 153, 159; article by Galton on twins, i. 361; Huxley on review in, i. 156
- Freemasons' Tavern, meeting held at (1872), ii. 442
- Freewill, a preordained necessity, i. 192
- Freke, Dr., paper by, i. 175
- Freshwater, Bee-orchis at, ii. 263
- Freshwater fauna, ocean faunas compared with, i. 233; poverty of, 233; preservation of, i. 143
- Friendly Islands, rats regarded game, ii. 154
- Fringillidae, colour and sexual selectio ii. 71
- Frogs, article on spawn of, i. 284; Müller on, i. 382; salt water as spawn of, i. 418; frozen in glaciers ii. 16
- Fruits, bright colours of, ii. 348
- Fucus*, variation in, i. 102
- Fuegia, plants of, i. 405-8, 426 (see also *Tierra del Fuego*)
- Fumaria (Corydalis) claviculata*, Mo on tendrils, ii. 343
- Fumariaceæ, cross- and self-fertilisation ii. 372; morphology of tendrils, i. 343
- Funafuti, Darwin's theory supported by results of boring in coral island of, ii. 199
- Fungoid diseases, Darwin on, ii. 444
- Fungus, effect on roots and shoots, i. 422
- Fur Darwin*, F. Müller's, i. 263 (see *Facts and Arguments for Darwin*)
- Darwin quotes, ii. 263; Hooker opinion of, ii. 357; publication of ii. 92
- Furze, seeds and seedlings, i. 148
- GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, visited during the *Beagle* voyage, i. 26; birds of, i. 412; character of species of, the beginning of Darwin's evolutionary views, i. 37, 38, 119; distribution of animals, i. 40, 52; distribution of plants, i. 40; flora of, i. 401, 402
- Hooker on plants of, i. 426; ii. 9
- insects, ii. 122; craters, ii. 126-9
- fiatue eruptions in, ii. 227; restricted fauna, ii. 19; Sandwich Island and, ii. 227; subsidence in the, ii. 191
- Galapahs, terraces near, ii. 187
- Galaxias*, distribution of, ii. 16
- Gallinaceæ, Blyth on, ii. 80; colour of ii. 71, 86
- Galls, artificial production of, i. 250 ii. 425-7; *Cynips* and, i. 250; by birds and, i. 261; Walsh on willow-i. 261
- Gallus bankiva*, ii. 85, 88; colour of wings, ii. 68; colour and environment, ii. 87; wings of, ii. 80
- Galton, F., experiments on transfusion of blood, i. 319, 362; letters to, i. 360-62; ii. 41, 43, 44, 108, 214, 215; letter to Darwin from, i. 129; on twins, i. 361; on variation, i. 199

- on heredity, ii. 43; on human faculty and its development, ii. 108; on prayer, ii. 108; proposal to issue health certificates for marriage, ii. 50
- Game-cock and Sexual Selection, ii. 58
- Gamlingay, lilies-of-the-valley at, i. 67
- Ganoid fishes, preservation in fresh water, i. 143, 481; ii. 8
- Gapitche, A., letter to, ii. 444-5
- Gardeners' Chronicle*, Darwin's article on fertilisation, i. 100; Darwin's opinion of, i. 186; Darwin's experiment on immersion of seeds in salt water, i. 417, 419; article on Orchids, i. 154; Harvey on Darwin, i. 141; Rivers' articles, i. 279; Wallace on nests, i. 283; Darwin's index, ii. 378
- Gardner, G., *Travels in the Interior of Brasil*, i. 478
- Gärtner, on *Aquilegia*, i. 86; experiments on crossing and variation, i. 86, 101, 138, 218, 221, 287, 288, 450; ii. 271, 309, 325, 360; on *Primula*, ii. 325; on *Verbascum*, ii. 271, 309; Darwin's high opinion of his *Bastardernungung*, ii. 340; Beaton's criticism of, ii. 269; on self-fertilisation in flowers, ii. 314; mentioned, ii. 255, 308, 311, 324
- Gaskell, G. A., letter to, ii. 49, 50
- Gätko, on *Haligoland as an Ornithological Observatory*, i. 285
- Gaudry, A., *Géologie de l'Attique*, ii. 235; letter to, ii. 235.6; note on, ii. 235; on Pikermi fossils, ii. 236
- Gay, on lizards, i. 24
- Gaxania*, ii. 401
- Gegenbauer, as convert to Darwinism, i. 257; views on regeneration, i. 363
- Geikie, Sir A., on age of the Earth, ii. 163; edition of *Hutton's Theory of the Earth*, ii. 149; memoir of Sir A. C. Ramsay, ii. 170
- Geikie, Prof. J., *The Age*, ii. 240; on intercrossing of erratics, ii. 170; Letters to, ii. 165.9; *Prehistoric Europe*, ii. 167; Presidential address, Edinburgh Brit. Assoc. meeting (1892), ii. 167
- Geitonogamy, Kerner suggests term, ii. 413
- Gemmation and dimorphism, i. 262
- Gemmules, in reproductive organs, i. 362; and bud-variation, i. 361
- Genealogy and classification, i. 284
- Genera, aberrant, i. 82-4; range of large and small, i. 424, 433; variation of, i. 47, 98, 379; Wallace on origin of, i. 384
- Genera Plantarum*, work on the, i. 467; ii. 281, 284, 424, 433
- Generalisations, evil of, i. 39; easier than careful observation, ii. 252; importance, ii. 252
- Generelle Morphologie*, Darwin on Häckel's, i. 274, 277, 278
- Genesis of Species*, Mivart's, i. 332
- Geographical distribution, i. 400-404; ii. 1-29; L. Agassiz on, i. 309; Darwin on, i. 53, 54, 118; Darwin's high opinion of value of, i. 57; Darwin's interest in, ii. 7; E. Forbes on, i. 51, 53, 84; Huxley on birds and, i. 303; proposed work by Hooker on, i. 323; relation of genera an important element in, i. 423; Humboldt the founder of, ii. 26
- Geographical Distribution of Animals*, Darwin's criticism of Wallace's, ii. 16-19
- Geographical Distribution of Mammals*, A. Murray's, i. 3
- Geographical regions, Darwin on, ii. 13
- Geological Committee on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 174, 175
- Geological Gossip*, Ansted's, i. 175
- Geological Instructions*, Darwin's manual of, ii. 228
- Geological Observations in S. America*, Darwin's, i. 55, 384; ii. 144; Darwin on his, ii. 221, 222
- Geological record, imperfection of the, i. 135, 146, 151, 170, 196; Morse on the, i. 350
- Geological Society, award of medal to Darwin, i. 255; Darwin signs Hooker's certificate, i. 414; museum of, i. 454; Darwin attends Council meeting, ii. 219
- Geological Survey, foundation of, i. 65; investigation of the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 174, 175
- Geological Time, article in *N. British Review*, i. 313, 314
- Geologist, Darwin as, i. 254
- Geologists, evolutionary views of, i. 137, 187
- Geology, ii. 113-241; arguments in favour of evolution from, i. 187; chapter in *Origin* on, i. 134, 135; practical teaching of, i. 375; English work in, ii. 156; Hooker talks of giving up, ii. 152, 153; Lyellian school, ii. 117; progress of, ii. 241
- Geotropism, Darwin on, ii. 417
- German, Darwin's slight knowledge of, i. 355, 356
- Germany, converts to evolution in, i.

- 257; opinion on the *Origin* in, i. 196, 229, 259; Englishmen rejoice over victory of, ii. 92
- Germination of seeds, Darwin's experiments on effect of salt water, i. 416
- Germs and Vestiges of Disease*, Dobell's, i. 235
- Gesneria*, Darwin on dimorphism of, ii. 351
- Gestation of hounds, i. 154
- Gibraltar, elevation and subsidence of, i. 48
- Gilbert, Sir J. H., letter to, ii. 216-17; on nitrogen in worms' castings, ii. 216; and Sir J. Lawes, Rothamsted experiments, ii. 216
- Glacial period, absence of phanerogams near polar regions in N. America during, i. 443; Bates on, i. 464; climatic changes since, i. 457; ii. 191; conditions during, i. 116; continental changes since, i. 453; Darwin's views on geographical changes as cause of, i. 463; destruction of organisms during, i. 260; destruction of Spanish plants in Ireland, i. 461; distribution of organisms affected by, i. 173, 443, 447; duration of, i. 92, 201; effect on animals and plants, i. 54, 200, 205, 472; ii. 13, 22; and elephants, i. 205, 207; S.E. England dry land during, i. 482; Greenland depopulated during, i. 466, 468; introduction of Old World forms into New World subsequent to, i. 456; migration during, i. 177, 201, 452, 461; mundane character of, i. 428, 460-65, 477; subsidence of Alps during, i. 90; ii. 191; Croll on, ii. 158, 162, 163; existence of Alpine plants before, ii. 22; Hooker on, ii. 157, 158; Glen Roy and, ii. 190, 193; Lyell on, ii. 158; extinction of mammals during, ii. 13; Wallace on, ii. 22, 25; movement of Europe since and during, ii. 138, 139
- Glaciers, Agassiz on, i. 104, 476; Lyell on, i. 104; Tyndall's book on, i. 167; as agents in the formation of lakes, ii. 154, 155; Darwin on structure of, ii. 148; Hooker on Yorkshire, ii. 156; Moseley on motion of, ii. 163; physics of, ii. 210; Parallel Roads of Glen Roy formed by, ii. 172, 173; rock-cavities formed by cascades in, ii. 148, 149; in S. America, ii. 164, 165; in Wales, ii. 150, 151, 190
- Gladstone, Herbert Spencer on criticisms by, i. 351
- Glass, Dr., on grafting sugar-canes, i. 390
- Glen Collarig, absence of terminal moraines, ii. 186; terraces in, ii. 178, 182
- Glen Glaister, absence of terminal moraines, ii. 186; barriers of detritus, ii. 178; Milne on, ii. 181, 182 shelves of, ii. 185
- Glen Gluoy, shelves of, ii. 183, 187
- Glen Roy, Parallel Roads of, ii. 171, 93; L. Agassiz on, ii. 151; Darwin on, ii. 149, 174-6; Darwin's mistake over, ii. 156, 188, 192, 193; Darwin on ice-lake theory of Agassiz and Buckland, ii. 180, 181, 184-6, 190, 192; glacier theory of, ii. 149, 173, 175, 182, 185; history of work on, ii. 171, 172; Hooker on, ii. 152 marine theory of, ii. 150, 173 Milne-Home's paper on, ii. 177 investigated by Geological Survey, ii. 174-6; coincidence of shelves with watersheds, ii. 174, 179, 184, 185 measurement of terraces, ii. 183
- Glen Span, ii. 183, 192, 193
- Glen Turret, MacCulloch on, ii. 179
- Gloriosa*, Darwin's experiments on leaf-tendrils, ii. 342
- Glossotherium Listai*, ii. 361
- Glaxinia*, peloric forms of, i. 219; ii. 298
- Gnaphalium*, i. 47
- Gnells, Darwin on, ii. 206
- God, Darwin on existence of personal, ii. 171, 237
- Godron, on *Aegilops*, ii. 285
- Godron's *Floa of France* i. 100, 42
- Goethe, Darwin's reference to, i. 317 Owen on, i. 246
- Goldfinch, difference in beaks of male and female, ii. 66, 67
- Gongora*, ii. 315; and *Acropera*, ii. 282; Darwin on, ii. 313, 318; *G. fusca* (see *Acropera luteola*), ii. 280
- G. galeata* (see *A. Lockingtonii*), ii. 280
- Gondwana Land, ii. 15, 16
- Gondelia*, i. 413; Hamilton on fertilization of, ii. 258
- Goodeniacae, ii. 257-61
- Gordon, General, Huxley on Darwin and, i. 71
- Gosse, E., *Life of P. H. Gosse* by, ii. 335
- Gosse, P. H., biographical note, ii. 335-6; letter to, ii. 335-7
- Gould, on sex in nightingales, ii. 70
- Gower Street, Darwin's house in, i. 30
- Gradation in plants, i. 259

- Graft-hybrids, experiments on, i. 280; of *Cytisus*, ii. 404-6; Hildebrand on, i. 285; of potatoes, i. 286, 359; of sugar-canes, i. 390
- Grafting, Darwin on, i. 295; difficulty of, i. 294; in hyacinth bulbs, i. 276
- Graham's *Creed of Science*, i. 393, 394; ii. 171
- Gramineæ, Darwin on crossing, ii. 254
- Granite, explanation of association with basalt, ii. 125, 145
- Grasses, range of genera, i. 403; cleistogamous, ii. 362; fertilisation of, ii. 291; F. Müller on Brazilian, ii. 355
- Gratiolet, on behaviour of eyes in rage, ii. 104
- Gravity, comparison between variation and laws of, i. 194
- Gray, Prof. Asa, biographical note, i. 455, 456; articles by, i. 161, 166, 169, 170; as advocate of Darwin's views, i. 157, 159; Darwin's opinion of, i. 169, 170; on Hooker's Antarctic paper, i. 466, 468; on large genera varying, i. 99; letters to Darwin from, i. 214, 245, 421-2, 428-33, 442-4; ii. 160; letters to, i. 126, 127, 152-3, 202-3, 242, 419, 422-5, 430, 431, 433-5, 455-7, 459-60; ii. 252-5, 294-7, 299, 327, 328, 384; on Darwin's views, i. 126, 127, 160; plants of the Northern States, i. 432; on variation, i. 190-2; book for children by, ii. 390; on crossing, ii. 254; visits Down, ii. 354; on dimorphism, ii. 280; on Agassiz, ii. 160; extract from letter to G. F. Wright from, ii. 415; on fertilisation of *Cypripedium*, ii. 270; on *Gymnadenia tridentata*, ii. 311, 319; on *Habenaria*, ii. 277; on *Paviflora*, ii. 310; on relative ranges of U. States and European species, ii. 252; on *Sarracenia*, ii. 401; mentioned, ii. 282, 289, 300, 434
- Gray, Mrs., ii. 385
- Gray, J. E., biographical note, i. 84; and British Museum, i. 84
- Greatest Happiness principle, i. 327, 328
- Grebes, as seed-eaters, i. 116
- Greenland, absence of Arctic Leguminosæ, i. 469; connection with Norway, i. 471; flora of, i. 155, 465, 466, 469, 470; introduction of plants by currents, i. 468; as line of communication of alpine plants, i. 443; migration of European birds to, i. 487
- Greg, W. R., Darwin on his *Enigmas of Life*, ii. 41, 42, 44; letter to, ii. 41-42
- Grey, Sir G., on Australian Savages, ii. 33
- Grinnell expedition, reference to the second, i. 359
- Grisebach, A., i. 99, 100, 260
- Grisebach, A. W., i. 249
- Grossulariaceæ, i. 83
- Grouse, Natural Selection and colours of, i. 143; Owen describes as distinct creation, i. 178
- Gryotharium Darwini*, i. 11; *G. domesticum*, ii. 361
- Guiana, Bates on, i. 181
- Gulf-weed, Darwin on, i. 54, 56
- Gully, Dr., i. 66
- Günther, Dr., visit to Down, ii. 359
- Gurney, E., articles in *Fortnightly* and *Cornhill*, ii. 440, 441; *Power of Sound*, ii. 51
- Gymnadenia*, course of vessels in flower of, ii. 275; Asa Gray on, ii. 311, 312, 319; penetration by pollen of rostellum, ii. 313
- Gynodioecism in *Plantago*, ii. 417
- HAAST, SIR JULIUS VON, note on, ii. 154; on glacial deposits, ii. 154
- Habenaria*, Azorean species, ii. 24 (see also *Peristylus viridis*); course of vessels in flower, ii. 288; Lord Farrer on, ii. 373; morphology of flower, ii. 276-8; *H. bifolia*, flowers, ii. 283; a subspecies of *H. chlorantha*, ii. 283; *H. chlorantha*, considered by Bentham a var. of *H. bifolia*, ii. 283; structure of ovary, ii. 277
- Häckel, E., convert to Darwin's views, i. 259; *Generelle Morphologie*, i. 274; Die Kalkschwämme, i. 335; *Freedom in Science and Teaching*, i. 383; letters to, i. 277-8, 335-6; ii. 406; on pangenesis, i. 364; proposed translation of his book, i. 277, 278; on reviews of *Origin* in Germany, i. 304; on sponges, i. 335; substitutes a molecular hypothesis for pangenesis, i. 364; visits Down, i. 278; ii. 350; on absence of colour-protection in lower animals, ii. 62; on change of species, ii. 346; on *Lilops*, ii. 348; on medusæ, ii. 350
- Hamatoxylon*, bloom-experiments on, ii. 411; sleep-movements, ii. 367
- Haliotis*, Fabre's paper on, i. 386
- Halimeda*, Darwin's description of, i. 17
- Halleria*, woody nature of, i. 163

- Hallett, on varieties of wheat, i. 314
 Hamilton, on fertilisation of *Dampiera*, ii. 258
 Hamilton, Sir W. on Law of Parsimony, i. 370
 Hancock, A., on British shells, i. 100; and Royal medal, i. 80, 88, 113
 Hanley, Dr., Darwin's visit to, i. 6.
 Harker, A., note on Darwin's work on cleavage and foliation, ii. 199
 Hartman, Dr., on *Cicada septendecim*, ii. 90
Harvesting Ants and Trap-door Spiders, Moggridge's, i. 337; ii. 389
 Harvey, W. H., biographical note, i. 141; criticism of *Origin*, i. 141, 160-66; Darwin's opinion of his book, i. 96; letter to, i. 160-66; mentioned, i. 152; on variation in *Fucus*, i. 102
 Haughton, S., on Bees' cells, i. 245; on depth of ocean, i. 91; note on, i. 153; review by, i. 153; mentioned ii. 5
 Hawaiian Islands, Hillebrand's Flora, i. 459; plants, ii. 9
 Hawks and owls as agents in seed-dispersal, i. 440; bright colours in female, ii. 60
 Head, expression in movement of, ii. 111
 Hearne, on black bear, i. 179
 Heat, action on rocks, ii. 132, 133
 Heathcote, Miss, ii. 237
 Heaths, as examples of boreal plants in Azores, i. 483; and climate, ii. 251
 Heberden, Dr., mentioned, i. 49
 Hector, i. 467
 Hedgehog, movements of spines, ii. 105
Hedychium, Darwin's prediction as to fertilisation of, ii. 400; paraheliotropism, ii. 365
Hedyotis, dimorphism of, ii. 351
Hedysarum, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 249, 289 (see *Desmodium gyrans*)
 Heer, O., biographical note, ii. 239; on continental extension, i. 234, 462; on plants of Madeira, i. 143; on origin of species from monstrosities, i. 242; Darwin sends photograph to, ii. 240; *Flora fossilis arctica*, ii. 239; letter to, ii. 239-40
Heeria, ii. 292, 293 (see also *Heterocentron*); F. Müller on, ii. 367
 Heifers, and sterility, i. 226
Helianthemum, Baillon's observations on pollen, ii. 313
 Heligoland, birds alight on sea near, i. 285
 Heliotropism, experiments on, ii. 431, 432; of roots, ii. 418
 Hemaley, W. B., mentioned, i. 63
 Hennessey, ii. 5
 Henry, I. A. (see Anderson-Henry) letter to, ii. 297-9
 Henslow, Prof. J. S., life of, i. 188
 Darwin's affection for, i. 448; Darwin's Cambridge recollections of, i. 310; death of, i. 188, 189; letter to, i. 8-27, 61, 62, 66, 67, 149-51, 174, 175, 419, 420; ii. 245, 246 mentioned, i. 99, 100, 185; ii. 244, 248, 269, 289; on *Mus memorius*, i. 359; visits Down, i. 113; Darwin on his parish work, ii. 246; work on crossing, ii. 372
 Henslow, Miss, mentioned, i. 65
 Herbaceous orders, in relation to trees, i. 162, 163
 Herbert, Dean, on heaths of S. Africa, i. 41; on *Polygala*, i. 102; on *Cytisus Adami*, ii. 248; on self-sterility of *Hippastrum*, ii. 315; mentioned, 414; ii. 218
Hereditary Genius, Francis Galton's, ii. 41, 43
 Hereditary Improvement, Francis Galton on, ii. 43
 Heredity, Darwin's criticism of Galton's theory, i. 360-62
 Hermaphroditism, in trees, i. 445
 Weir on Lepidoptera and, i. 396; an nature of generative organs, i. 250
Herminium monorchis, ii. 337
 Heron, Sir R., on peacocks and colour, ii. 58
 Herons, as fruit feeders, i. 116
 Herschel, Sir J. F. W., edits *Manual of Scientific Enquiry*, i. 64; on Natural Selection, i. 330; on the *Origin*, i. 190-92; *Physical Geography*, i. 190, 191; on providential laws, i. 192; on heating of rock, ii. 133; on importance of generalising, ii. 252; on study of languages, ii. 225 versus Lyell on volcanic island, ii. 141, 142; mentioned, ii. 5
Heteranthera, two kinds of stamen, ii. 367; *H. reniformis*, ii. 368
Heterocentron, experiments on, ii. 302 seeds of, ii. 284; two kinds of stamens, ii. 293, 296; *H. vireum*, fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 292, 294
 Heterogeny, Owen on, i. 242
 Heteromorphic, use of term, ii. 310
Heterosmilax, de Candolle on, i. 369
 Heterostylism, ii. 296, 298, 360, 367
 Darwin's experiments on, ii. 368; ample in monocotyledons of, ii. 358

- Hewitt, on pheasant-hybrids, ii. 69; mentioned, ii. 72
- Hibiscus*, ii. 322
- Hicks, H., on pre-Cambrian rocks, ii. 169
- Hieracium*, American species, i. 444; Nägeli on, i. 348; variability of, i. 425
- Highness, lowness and, i. 76, 77, 114, 115, 142, 165, 413
- Hilaire, A. St.: see St. Hilaire
- Hildebrand, F., article in *Botanische Zeitung*, i. 285; experiments on direct action of pollen, i. 286; *Die Lebensdauer der Pflanzen*, i. 492; letter to, i. 285; ii. 344, 387; crossing work by, ii. 372; on Delpino's work, ii. 257; on dispersal of seeds, ii. 387; self-sterility in *Corydalis cava*, ii. 347; *Geschlechter-Vertheilung bei den Pflanzen*, ii. 375; on orchids, ii. 347; on ovules formed after pollination, ii. 307, 325; experiment on potatoes, ii. 354; on *Satiria*, ii. 344; mentioned, ii. 315
- Hilgendorf, i. 344, 358; controversy with Sandberger, i. 347
- Hillebrand, W., Flora of the Hawaiian Islands, i. 459
- Himalayan Journals*, dedicated by Hooker to Darwin, i. 70
- Himalayan Plants, Illustrations of*, i. 77
- Himalayas, British plants in, i. 102; commingling of temperate and tropical plants, i. 472; tortoise of, i. 170; ice-action in, ii. 152, 153; mixed character of the vegetation, ii. 6
- Hinde, Dr., examination of Funafuti coral-reef cores by, ii. 1991
- Hindmarsh, L., letter to, i. 187-8
- Hippeastrum*, Herbert on self-sterility of, ii. 315
- Hippopotamus*, fossil in Madagascar, i. 454
- Historic spirit, J. Morley's criticism of Darwin's lack of, i. 326
- Hitcham, collection of Azorean plants made near, i. 419, 420
- Holhouse, Sir A., Darwin meets, ii. 49
- Höchberg, K., letter to, ii. 50-51
- Hoffmann, A. W., receives royal medal, i. 79
- Holland, evolutionary opinions in, i. 196; flora of, i. 100
- Holland, Sir H., on pangenesis, i. 301; mentioned, i. 461; on influence of mind on circulation, ii. 106
- Holly, effective work of insects in fertilisation of, ii. 255
- Hollyhock, Darwin's crossing experiments, ii. 250
- Holmsdale, i. 34
- Home: see Milne-Home
- Homing experiments, i. 385
- Homo. Pithecus* compared with, i. 178, 237
- Homology, analogy and, i. 104, 145; course of vessels in flowers as guide to, ii. 273, 284, 289
- Homomorphic, use of term, ii. 310
- Honeysuckle, oak-leaved variety, i. 330
- Hooker, Mrs., i. 414; ii. 209, 210, 433; assists Sir J. D. Hooker, ii. 375
- Hooker, Sir J. D., addresses at Brit. Assoc. meetings, i. 302, 308, 309; ii. 24, 25, 402; on Arctic plants, i. 465-7; Australian Flora by, i. 133; botanical appointment, i. 55; C.B. conferred upon, i. 316; on coal plants and conditions of growth, i. 151; criticism on Lyell's work, i. 472; on Darwin's MS. on geographical distribution, i. 435; Darwin's admiration for letters of, i. 478; Darwin assisted in his work by, i. 200, 437; Darwin on good gained by "squabbles" with, i. 479; Darwin on success of, i. 67; enjoyment of correspondence with Darwin, i. 488; expedition to Syria, i. 166; extract from letter to, i. 66; Falconer and, i. 253; first meeting with Darwin, i. 39; ii. 157; on Insular Floras, i. 485, 492; ii. 160, 235, 352; introductory essay to Flora of Tasmania, i. 446; lecture at Royal Institution, i. 89; letters to, i. 139-140, 152, 184-6, 188, 189, 197-200, 211-14, 222, 223, 233, 236, 237, 239-42, 251, 252, 259-61, 280, 281, 286, 297, 298, 302-5, 308, 309, 313-18, 321-3, 329, 330, 332, 333, 349, 404-19, 425, 426, 435-9, 440-42, 444-8, 451-4, 458, 459, 461-9, 470-76, 479-84, 487, 488, 491-94; ii. 2-6, 7-11, 20-22, 24-8, 31, 32, 151-7, 190, 209, 210, 217-20, 230, 231, 234, 235, 238, 239, 246-51, 255-61, 266-70, 281-90, 296, 297, 299, 300, 306, 319, 326-31, 337-44, 373-9, 389, 390, 396-8, 400, 402-4, 407, 409-11, 425, 433, 434; letters to Darwin from, i. 70-71, 134, 135, 209, 210, 437-40, 466, 467, 469, 470, 484-92; ii. 1, 2, 6, 7, 290, 291; on new colonial flora, i. 479; on New Zealand flora, i. 100; on Natural Selection, 172; on naturalised plants, i. 451; on the *Origin*, i. 119, 120; and Owen, i. 149; on

- pangeneis, i. 301; on plants of Fernando Po and Abyssinia, i. 477; ii. 5; on preservation of tropical plants during cool period, i. 479; and reviews, i. 152; royal medal awarded to, i. 79; and J. Scott, i. 217; ii. 322, 330, 331; on species, i. 437; on Torbitt's potato experiments, i. 373; on use of terms centripetal and centrifugal, i. 128; on variation in large and small genera, i. 379; on *Welwitschia*, i. 213; on Cameroon plants, ii. 6; Darwin on his address at Belfast (1874), ii. 402; Darwin writes testimonial for, ii. 247; Darwin values scientific opinion of, ii. 284; Darwin receives encouragement from, ii. 285; Darwin's pleasure at visits from, ii. 4; on Glacial period, ii. 157; on Glacial deposits in India, ii. 152; on glaciers in Yorkshire, ii. 156; notice in *Gardeners' Chronicle* on, ii. 152; photograph by Mrs. Cameron, ii. 376, 377; Primer of Botany by, ii. 390; review of Darwin's *Fertilisation of Orchids*, ii. 290, 291; scheme for Flora, ii. 375; represents "whole great public" to Darwin, ii. 339; use of structure in plants, ii. 380; visits Down, ii. 89, 120, 354; opinion of *Fir Darwin*, ii. 357; mentioned, i. 148; ii. 317, 321, 326, 362, 373, 408, 411, 415, 417.
- Hooker, Sir W. J., biographical note, ii. 242; Herbarium at Kew belonging to, i. 110; ii. 242; letters to, ii. 242, 243, 247; mentioned, i. 79, 421; ii. 330.
- Hopkins, W., biographical note, ii. 138; article in *Fraser's Magazine*, i. 153, 159; on elevation and earthquakes, ii. 133; on mountain-building, ii. 121, 138; researches in physical geology, ii. 136, 201; mentioned, i. 156; ii. 230.
- Horner, L., biographical note, ii. 115; letters to, i. 132; ii. 30, 31, 115-17, 174-7, 220-22, 224; memoirs of, i. 53; ii. 31, 115, 175; address to Geological Society, ii. 30; on coal, ii. 217; on Darwin's *Geological Observations*, ii. 220, 224; visits Down, ii. 175; mentioned, i. 84.
- Horner, Mrs. L., ii. 117, 175, 224.
- Horse, ancestry, i. 147; ii. 18; Arab-Turk and English race, i. 221; hybrids between Quagga and, i. 319, 320; in N. and S. America, ii. 18; equality of sexes in race, ii. 42.
- Horsfall, W., letter to, i. 398.
- Hottentia*, dimorphism of, ii. 310.
- Hounds, gestation of, i. 154, 155.
- Howard, L. O., i. 249.
- Heya carmota*, Darwin's work on, ii.
- Humble-bees, as agents of fertilisation of orchids, ii. 339.
- Humboldt, Bates' description of tropical forests compared with that of, i. 243; conversation with, i. 42; heath regions, i. 51; on migration and double creation, i. 407; *For Narrative*, i. 263; on volcano Tenerife, i. 494; Darwin's opinion of, ii. 26; on elevation and canic activity, ii. 114; mentioned, ii. 206.
- Humboldt and Webb, on Zonas Tenerife, i. 492.
- Hume, Darwin on Huxley's *Lily*, i. 381.
- Humming-birds, agents of fertilisation, ii. 357, 383.
- Hunger, expression by sheldrake, ii. 103.
- Husbands, resemblance between, and, i. 320.
- Hutton, F. W., letter to, i. 183; review of *Origin*, i. 183, 184, 185.
- Hutton, James, author of *Theories of the Earth*, ii. 149.
- Huxley, L., reference to his *Life of Huxley*, i. 371; ii. 435; formation given by, i. 226.
- Huxley, Prof. T. H., biographical note, i. 71, 72; article in *Annals Magazine* in reply to Falconer, i. 101; *On Aphids*, i. 102; on automata, 398; catalogue of collection Museum of Practical Geology, i. comparative anatomy by, i. 246; Comte, i. 313; on Cuvier's classification, i. 284; Darwin's value of opinion, i. 287; election to Athenaeum, i. 89, 90; friend with Darwin, i. 71, 72; on grounds of Darwin's views, i. 37, 38; lecture at the R. Institution, i. 139, 140; lectures on evolution by, i. 215, 220, 225, 226, 229-31, 247; letter and gift to, i. 72; letters to, i. 80-2, 97, 98, 102-5, 110-13, 124, 129-31, 135-9, 145-7, 156-9, 166, 177, 178, 215-17, 225, 226, 227-9, 242, 243, 246, 247, 274, 281, 283, 284, 287, 362, 371, 381-3, 386-8, 460-1; ii. 40, 2341, 442, 443, 445, 446; *Life of Hume*, i. 381, 382; *Man's Place in Nature*, i. 204, 237; marriage, i.

- misrepresented by Owen, i. 153; founds *Natural History Review*, i. 157; obituary notice of Darwin, i. 37, 38; on the *Origin of Species*, i. 119; on Owen's archetype book, i. 246; president of the British Assoc. meeting at Liverpool (1870), i. 322; on Priestley, i. 398; quoted by Lord Kelvin as an unbeliever in spontaneous generation, i. 329; reviews by, i. 280, 313, 333; review of *Vestiges of Creation* by, i. 75; on Sabine's address, i. 255, 256; on saltus, i. 198; prefatory note to Hæckel's *Freedom in Science and Teaching*, i. 383; address to Geological Society (1869), ii. 7; on classification of man, ii. 36; on contemporaneity, ii. 233; on *Catatum* ii. 341; on deep-sea soundings, ii. 232; legacy from A. Rich, ii. 445, 446; on Lyell's *Principles*, ii. 118; on use of term physiological species, ii. 271; on vivisection, ii. 435; and H. N. Martin, *Elementary Biology* by, i. 362; mentioned, i. 453; ii. 348, 353, 373;
- Huxley, Mrs. T. H., queries on expression sent by Darwin to, i. 287; observations on child crying, ii. 40; mentioned, i. 178, 216
- Hyacinth, experiment on bulbs, i. 276
- Hyatt, A., biographical note, i. 338; and Hilgendorf, i. 358; letters to, i. 338, 339, 341-4, 346-8, 393; letters to Darwin from, i. 339-41, 344-6; on tetrabranchiata, i. 339
- Hyatt and Cope, theories of, i. 338-48
- Hybridism, chapter in *Origin* on, i. 130, 131, 274; Bentham's address on, ii. 339, 340; treatment by Darwin in *Variation of Animals and Plants*, ii. 340
- Hybrids, and adaptation, i. 292; Darwin's views on, i. 94, 222; evidence in favour of pangenesis from, i. 280; experiments on, i. 224; ii. 301, 360; fertility of, i. 128, 290; intermediate character of, i. 362; primrose and cowslip, i. 296; article in *Quarterly Review* on, i. 364; sterility of, i. 230, 231, 287-9, 291-3, 295-9; Max Wichura on, i. 261; ii. 157; Bronn on, ii. 223; F. Muller's work on, ii. 360; and heterostyled plants, ii. 415; rarity of natural, ii. 285; J. Scott's work on, ii. 311, 312; tendency to reversion, ii. 340
- Hydra*, sexuality of, i. 190
- Hydropathy, Darwin and, i. 102, 126
- Hydrozoa, alternation of generations in, i. 262
- Hymenoptera, affinities of, i. 101; H. Müller on, ii. 96
- Hypericum perforatum*, a social plant in U.S.A., i. 432
- Hydracanthum cuniculus*, Owen on, i. 206
- IBERIS, mucus in seeds of, ii. 387
- Ice, as agent in dispersal of boulders, i. 64; agent in dispersal of plants, i. 54-116, 438; Forbes on transport by, i. 461; agent in lake-formation, ii. 154, 155; cleavage in, ii. 202; work of, a new factor in geology, ii. 149
- Ice-action, ii. 148-93; on land and sea, ii. 190
- Icebergs, as factor in explaining European plants in Azores, i. 427; Croll on action of, ii. 161, 162; Darwin on, ii. 153; evidence in S. America of, ii. 164, 165; Hopkins on action of, ii. 154
- Ice-cap, of Arctic regions, ii. 163
- Iceland, importance of records of volcanic phenomena in, ii. 115
- Ignorance, Darwin on immensity of man's, i. 394
- Ilkley, Darwin's visit to, i. 454
- Illegitimate offspring, need for repetition of Darwin's experiments on plants', ii. 353
- Imatophyllum*, ii. 319
- Immortality, Darwin on, ii. 445
- Immutability of species, i. 187, 234; Falconer disbelieves in, i. 206, 207; Darwin on, ii. 236
- Imperfection of the Geological Record: see Geological Record
- Impotence in plants, i. 303; ii. 314, 315; see also Self-sterility
- India, British rule in, i. 67; flora of, i. 86; Hooker in, i. 62-5; varieties of domestic animals in, i. 67; II. F. Blanford on, ii. 15; Darwin on origin of lakes in, ii. 155; evidence of colder climate in, ii. 152, 153; J. Scott accepts post in, ii. 331
- Infants, Mrs. E. Talbot on development of mind in, ii. 54; observations on cars of, ii. 53, 54
- Infusoria, possible occurrence in underclays of coal, ii. 219
- Ingalls, Sir R., Darwin at breakfast party, i. 79
- Inheritance, atavism and, i. 217; conservative tendency of long, i. 353; Hæckel on, i. 335; hypothesis on, i. 285; Jäger on, i. 371; and Natural

- Jeffreys, Gwyn, shells sent by Darwin to, ii. 29
 Jenkin, Fleeming, review by, i. 282, 313; ii. 379
 Jenners, taste for natural history in the, ii. 76
 Jenyns, Rev. L., biographical note, i. 49; letters to, i. 49, 50, 55: mentioned, i. 10, 189
 Jodrell Laboratory, Darwin's interest in, ii. 416, 417; note on, ii. 416
 Jordanhill, Smith of, on Gibraltar, i. 48
Journal of Researches, Darwin's, i. 50, 408; ii. 224
 Judd, Prof. J. W., letter to, i. 375; recollections of Darwin, i. 376; on Darwin's *Volcanic Islands*, ii. 146; Darwin in praise of work of, ii. 238
 Jukes, on imperfection of the Geological Record, i. 151; on changes of climate, ii. 140; on formation of river-valleys, ii. 211; over estimates sub-aërial denudation, ii. 156
 Jumps, variation by, i. 166
Juncus, range of, i. 403; *J. bufonius*, variation of, i. 102; germination of seed from mud carried by woodcock, ii. 4, 5
 Jura, Darwin on erratic blocks of, ii. 148, 149, 174
 Jussieu, A. de, i. 77
 KANE'S, F. K., *Arctic Explorations*, use of foxtails by Esquimaux referred to in, i. 359
 Kelvin, Lord, Address at the British Association Meeting at Edinburgh (1871), i. 329; on geological time, i. 313, 314; ii. 163, 164; on age of the earth, ii. 7; on origin of plant-life from meteorites, ii. 423
 Kemp, W., sends seeds to Darwin, ii. 243; on vitality of seeds, ii. 244, 246
 Kensington, proposed removal of Brit. Museum (Bloomsbury) collections to, i. 112, 113
 Kerguelen cabbage, Chambers *versus* Hooker on the, i. 48
 Kerguelen Island, coal-beds of, ii. 26; relation of flora to that of Fuegia, i. 408; similarity between plants of S. America and of, i. 401; importance of collecting fossil plants on, ii. 240; moth from, ii. 67; sea-shells of, i. 40; volcanic mountain on, ii. 2
 Kerner, A. von Marilaun, on *Tubocytisus*, i. 317; *Pflanzenleben*, ii. 380; *Schutzmittel des Pollens*, ii. 392; on xenogamy and autogamy, ii. 413; mentioned, ii. 249
 Kerr, on frozen snow, ii. 169
 Kerr, Prof. Graham, i. 12
 Kew, proposed consolidation of botanical collections at, i. 110, 111; rarity of insects and shells in Royal Garden, i. 485, 486; Darwin visits Garden, ii. 314; Darwin obtains plants from, ii. 310, 320, 367, 408, 434; Darwin sends seeds to, ii. 349, 362; Jodrell Laboratory at, ii. 416, 417; struggle for existence at, ii. 423; suggestion that J. Scott should work in Garden, ii. 329
 Kilauea, lava in crater of, ii. 134
 Kilfinnin, shelves in valley of, ii. 173, 174, 179, 186, 187
 Kilima Njaro, plants of, ii. 6
 King, Capt., collection of plants by, i. 401; *Voyages of the "Adventure" and "Beagle"*, i. 400
 King, Sir George, reminiscences of J. Scott, i. 217, 218; Darwin receives seeds from, ii. 302
 King, Dr. R., biographical note, i. 58; Arctic expedition, i. 57, 58
 Kingfisher, ii. 80; sexual difference in, ii. 60
 Kingsley, C., quoted in the *Origin*, i. 174; story of a heathen Khan, i. 225; reference to E. Forbes and P. H. Gosse, ii. 336
 Kini Balu, vegetation of, i. 490
 Kirby and Spence, ii. 388
 Klebs, on use of mucus in seeds, ii. 387
 Knight, A., on crossing, i. 51; hybrid experiments, i. 279; on sports, i. 275
 Knight's Law, ii. 250
 Knight-Darwin Law, F. Darwin on, i. 51; ii. 250
 Knuth, on morphology of cruciferous flower, ii. 287
 Koch's *Flora Germanica*, i. 421
 Kölliker, i. 75, 139; ii. 106; visits Down, ii. 359
 Kollmann, Dr., on atavism, i. 363
 Kölreuter, on *Aquilegia*, i. 86; on hybrids, i. 287, 288; ii. 223; observations on pollen, ii. 254; on self-fertilisation, ii. 314; on varieties of tobacco, i. 230
 Kosmos, F. Müller's article on *Crotolaria*, ii. 371; F. Müller's paper on *Phyllanthus* in, ii. 368
 Krause, E., letter to, ii. 47-8; memoir of Erasmus Darwin, ii. 423; memoir of H. Müller, ii. 382, 419
 Kröyer, i. 75
 Kubanka, form of Russian wheat, ii. 419-42
 Kurr, on flowers of *Canna*, ii. 273

LA PLATA, H.M.S. *Beagle's* visit to, i. 13; *Cervus* of, i. 144; *Myiodes* of, i. 243; plants of, i. 182, 452; extinct animals from, ii. 233; slates and schists of, ii. 208

Labellum, nature of, ii. 275

Labiate, large genera of, i. 107, 108.

Laboratory, Darwin on the instruments for botanical, ii. 417; founding of Jodrell, ii. 416, 417

Laburnum, i. 93; peloric flowers of, i. 148; Darwin on hybrid, ii. 248 (see also *Cytisus*)

Ladisaala, crossing experiments on, ii. 354

Lagerstramia, F. Müller on, ii. 367, 370

Lakes, Darwin on Ramsay's theory of, ii. 154, 155; as agents in forming Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 172-4; of Friesland, ii. 191; Geological action of, ii. 188, 189; Ramsay on, ii. 154

Lamarck, Darwin on views of, i. 41, 43; difference between views of Darwin and, i. 153; *Hist. Zoolog.* of, i. 125; Hopkins on Darwin and, i. 153; Packard's book on, i. 342; quotation from, i. 216

Lamelllicorns, F. Müller on sexes in, ii. 63; stridulating organs of, ii. 83

Lamont, J., letters to, i. 143, 144, 179; note on, i. 143

Lampyridæ, luminous organs of, i. 307

Land, fauna of sea compared with that of, i. 233; changes in level of sea the cause of those on, ii. 167

Land-birds, resting on the sea, i. 285

Land-shells, dispersal of, i. 441; ii. 5, 13, 28, 29; of glacial period, i. 92; modification of, i. 201

Land-surfaces, preservation for long periods, ii. 156

Landois, reference to paper by, ii. 83

Language, observations bearing on origin of, ii. 45, 55; Sir J. Herschel on study of, ii. 229

Lankester, E. Ray, letter to, i. 336; ii. 215; drawing of earthworm used in Darwin's book, ii. 215

Lankester, E. (Senior), speech at Manchester Brit. Assoc. meeting (1861), on Darwin's theory, i. 195

Lantana, in Ceylon, i. 145

Lanugo, on human fetus, ii. 39

Lapland, richness of flora, i. 466

Latania *Lodigesii*, peculiar to Round Island, ii. 10

Latent characters, tendency to appear temporarily in youth, i. 473

Lathyrus aphaca, ii. 374; *L. green* *florus*, fertilization of, ii. 255; *missilia*, evolution of, ii. 374; planation of grass-like leaves, ii. 39

Darwin on, ii. 397, 398; *L. maritimus*, bloom on, ii. 411; *L. odoratus*, fertilization of, ii. 389, 391, 39; intercrossing of varieties, ii. 391

Lauder-Dick, Sir Thomas, on Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 172

Laurel, extra-floral nectaries of, ii. 2

Lava, Darwin and Scrope on separation of constituent minerals of, ii. 12

Elie de Beaumont's measurements of inclination of, ii. 116; fluidity of, ii. 134; junction between dykes of, ii. 128-31; and metamorphic schists, ii. 202; Scrope on basaltic, i. trachytic, ii. 125; subsidence due to outpouring of, ii. 144

Law, of balancement, i. 57; of growth, i. 145, 343; of higgledy-piggledy, i. 331; of perfectibility by Næg, i. 311; of sterility, i. 288; of succession, i. 133; of variation, i. 19

Laws, Sir J. B. and Sir J. H. Gilbert, Rothamsted experiments, ii. 216

Laxton, T., close on the trail Mendelian principle, ii. 340

Lay Sermons, Huxley's, i. 280

Leaves, movements of, ii. 430; unrolled by worms in plugging burrows, ii. 213

Lebanon, glacial action on, i. 460, 47

plants of, i. 465; Hooker on Cedars of, ii. 8

Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H., Darwin interest in book by, i. 263; quotation in *Descent of Man*, i. 328

Lecoq, *Géographie Botanique*, ii. 37

on self-sterility, ii. 315; mention of, ii. 282

Lectures, Darwin on Edinburgh University, i. 7, 8 (see also Hoot and Huxley); Max Müller's, Science of Language, ii. 45

Ledebour, allusion to book by, i. 100, 106

Leeds, address by Owen at (1851), i. 178

Leersia oryzoides, cleistogamic flower of, i. 262; ii. 362

Leggett, W. H., on *Rheana virginica*, ii. 292

Legitimate unions, heteromorphic, ii. 310

Leguminosæ, absence in Greenland, i. 469, 470; absent in New Zealand, i. 418; anomalous genera in, i. 8

crossing in, i. 52; ii. 253, 25

- scarcity in humid temperate regions, i. 491; seeds of, i. 148, 442, 470; example of inherited pelorism in, ii. 359; Lord Farrer's observations on fertilisation of, ii. 388; nectar-holders in flowers, ii. 380; reason for absence of, ii. 256
- Leibnitz, rejection of theory of gravity by, i. 305
- Lemuria, continent of, ii. 15
- Lepadidae, Darwin's work on, i. 254 (see also Barnacles); fossil, i. 97
- Lepas*, nomenclature of, i. 68-70
- Lepidodendron*, i. 86; ii. 219
- Lepidoptera, Sexual Selection in, i. 357; ii. 66; breeding in confinement, ii. 96; F. Müller on mimicry in, ii. 91; protection afforded by wings, ii. 67; want of colour-perception, ii. 66; Weir on apterous, ii. 64
- Lepidosiren*, reason for preservation of, i. 143
- Leptotes*, ii. 82
- Leschenaultia*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 257, 258; self-fertilisation of, ii. 258, 259; *L. biloba*, fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 260; *L. formosa*, fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 258, 261
- Lesquereux, L., biographical note, i. 260; convert to evolution, i. 260; on Coal floras, i. 260
- Leuckart, convert to Darwin's views, i. 257
- Lewes, G. H., letter to, i. 306-8.
- Lewy, Naphtali, letter to Darwin from, i. 365, 366.
- Lias, cephalopods from the, i. 340
- Life, Bastian's book on the beginnings of, i. 321; mystery of i. 302; origin of, i. 140, 164, 173, 418; ii. 171; principle of i. 273; bearing of vitality of seeds on problem of, ii. 245.
- Light, action on plants of flashing, ii. 431
- Lima, Darwin visits, i. 26
- Limulus*, ii. 102
- Linaria*, peloria as reversions, ii. 335
- Lindley, J., biographical note, ii. 243; Hooker's *flag* of, i. 88; and Royal Medal, i. 88; ii. 231; *Vegetable Kingdom* by, i. 83; on *Acropera* and *Gongora*, ii. 282; Darwin on his classification of orchids, ii. 281; letters to, ii. 243, 244, 276, 280; on Melastomaceae, ii. 293; on orchids, ii. 274, 278; Hooker reviews Darwin's Orchid book in style of, ii. 290; mentioned, i. 83; ii. 230, 290, 291
- Lingula*, persistence of, i. 164; Silurian species, i. 116
- Link, on Alpine and Arctic plants, i. 466
- Linnaeus, i. 45
- Linnean Society, Bentham's address, i. 243, 298, 299, 316, 317, 349; Collier's picture of Darwin in rooms of, i. 399; Darwin's paper on *Linum*, i. 223, 228; Darwin advises Bates to give his views on species before, i. 182; Wallace's paper on the Malayan papilionidae, i. 265
- Linnet, a migratory bird, ii. 70
- Linope*, E. Hæckel on, ii. 348
- Linum*, Darwin's work on, i. 221, 223, 228; ii. 314, 347; dimorphism of, ii. 310; interaction of pollen and stigma, ii. 313; mucus in seeds of, ii. 387
- Linum flavum*, i. 228; ii. 408; *L. grandiflorum*, two forms of, ii. 271, 272; *L. Lewisii*, experiments on, ii. 323; *L. trigynum*, i. 228; *L. usitatissimum*, circummutation of, ii. 345, 346
- Lister, Lord, on spines of Hedgehog, ii. 106
- Listera*, fertilisation of ii. 265, 373, 419; *L. cordata*, fertilisation of, ii. 270; *L. ovata*, fertilisation of, ii. 270
- Litchfield, Mrs. (see Darwin, Henrietta), i. 178, ii. 2, 4, 251; criticism of Huxley, i. 216, 238
- Littoral shells, glacial period and, i. 92
- Liverpool, Brit. Assoc. meeting at (1870), i. 322
- Livingstone, D., on the distribution of thorny plants, i. 308
- Lobelia*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 352; fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 258-262, 311; fertility of, ii. 309; *L. fulgens*, Scott's experiments on, ii. 321
- Lochaber, Parallel Roads of, ii. 171-93 (see also Glen Roy); evidence of ice-action, ii. 178
- Lochs, Laggan, ice-action in, ii. 179, 193; Roy, Darwin disbelieves in existence of, ii. 182; Spey, shelves of ii. 179; Treig, ice-action in, ii. 182, 186, 189, 190, 193; Milne's account of, ii. 178
- Locust grass, germination of, i. 303
- Locusts, blown out to sea, ii. 4; plants from dung of, ii. 4
- Logwood, leaf-movement of, ii. 411, 412; see *Hamatoxylon*
- Loiseleuria procumbens*, i. 433
- London clay, supposed germination of seeds from, ii. 245

- London Review*, Darwin's opinion of, i. 126; correspondence between Owen and editor in reference to *Origin*, ii. 377
- Longchamps, L. de, on crossing in Gramineae, ii. 254
- Longevity, Darwin on animals' and man's, ii. 444
- Lonsdale, W., biographical note, ii. 150; mentioned, ii. 121, 150
- Lopessia*, fertilisation of, ii. 375
- Lophura viallanti*, colour of, ii. 87
- Löss, nature of, ii. 168, 169
- Love, evidence of existence low in scale, ii. 51
- Lovén, S. L., translation of paper on Cirripedes, ii. 125; mentioned, i. 75
- Lowe, R. T., on Madeira, i. 100, 485
- Lowell, Prof., on custom in Italy of shaking head in affirmation, ii. 111
- Lowland plants, ascending mountains, i. 63
- Lowne, B. T., on anatomy of blowfly, ii. 94
- Lowness and highness, i. 76, 77, 115, 116, 165, 190
- Lubbock, Lady, i. 204; ii. 256
- Lubbock, Sir J., see Lord Avebury
- Lucas, Dr. P., on tendency to vary independent of conditions, i. 198
- Ludwig, F., letter to, ii. 417, 418
- Lumbricus*, ii. 362 (see also Earth-worms)
- Luminosity in animals, i. 306, 307; result of external conditions, i. 306
- Lupinus*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 371
- Lusula*, ii. 401
- Lychnis dioica*, structure of flower, ii. 308; sets seed without pollen, ii. 309
- Lycopodium*, variation in, i. 41
- Lyell, Sir Charles, biographical note, ii. 117, 118; *Antiquity of Man*, i. 471; ii. 32, 36; on Barrande, i. 83; cautious attitude towards *Origin of Species*, i. 187, 196, 239, 241, 243; ii. 311; cautious judgment of, i. 456; on Cetacea, i. 272; Copley medal awarded to, i. 80, 113, 114, 445; ii. 231; on continental extension, i. 93, 426, 427; controversy with Owen, i. 238, 239, Darwin's pleasure in reading his *Geology*, i. 15, 16; on distribution, i. 51; Falconer and, i. 239-41, 473; German opinion of, i. 323; on immutability, i. 43; interest in celts, i. 454; letters to, i. 28, 29, 97, 125, 127-9, 132-4, 136, 137, 140-43, 151, 154-6, 167-72, 190-203, 236, 243, 271, 272, 284, 299, 300, 336, 337, 427, 428, 476-9; ii. 4, 5, 30, 117-31, 133-144, 145, 148-51, 153, 154, 157-164, 165, 173, 174, 181-96, 204-9, 216, 228-9, 237, 238, 244, 245; letter to Darwin from, i. 31, 90-92; 229, 230; map of Tertiary geography, i. 48; on mutability, i. 96; pangenesis, i. 301; *Principles of Geology*, i. 305; on Ramsay's theory of lakes, i. 252; urges Darwin to publish his views with those of Wallace, i. 119, 120; visits Down, i. 50, 6, ii. 163; work in France, i. 18; address to Geological Society, 228; attacked by Owen in *Anatomy of Vertebrata*, ii. 37; criticism of Murchison, ii. 229; craters of denudation, ii. 121; Darwin's indebtedness to, ii. 11; death of, ii. 240; death of his father, ii. 131; gives up opposition to Evolution, ii. 39, 118; on glaciers, Forfarshire, ii. 181; on glacial period in S. hemisphere, ii. 163; *versus* Herschel on volcanic islands, ii. 12; on iceberg action, ii. 178; memorial in Westminster Abbey, i. 238, 239; on Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 172; as founder of school of Geology, ii. 117; second visit to the United States, ii. 225; trip to Wales, ii. 194; mentioned, i. 27, 185, 205, ii. 242, 373
- Lyell, Lady, letter to, i. 84-5; ii. 125-6, 187, 188; translation of paper for Darwin, ii. 125, 128; visits Down, i. 50, 65; mentioned, i. 28-30; i. 182
- Lynch, R. L., ii. 412, 414
- Lythraceae, dimorphism in, i. 219
- Lythrum*, cross-fertilisation of, i. 222; Darwin's work on, i. 494; ii. 32, 419; trimorphism of, ii. 299, 349
- L. hyssopifolium*, range of, i. 431
- ii. 290; *L. salicaria* dimorphism of, i. 219; Darwin's work on, ii. 290
- MACACAS, Owen on, i. 206; *Macaca Silenus*, name as a protection, ii. 91
- Macalister, Prof. A., ii. 39
- Macarthur, Sir W., on *Erythrina*, ii. 254, 255
- Macaw, beauty of plumage, i. 325
- McClennan, on primitive man, i. 315
- MacCulloch, on Glen Turret, ii. 179; on metamorphic rocks, ii. 206; or Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 172

- M'Donnell, Darwin on work of, i. 178
 Macgillivray, reference to his *History of British Birds*, ii. 83
Machetes pugnax, polygamy of, ii. 69
 Mackintosh, D., biographical note, ii. 167; on boulders of Ashley Heath, ii. 168; letters to, ii. 166, 167, 170, 171; on Moel Tryfan, ii. 166; on sources of erratic blocks in England, ii. 168
 McNab, Prof., J. Scott and, i. 217; ii. 319; mentioned, ii. 308
Macrauchenia, skull of, i. 460
 Madagascar, existence of insects capable of fertilising *Angracum* in, i. 282; fossil *Hippopotamus* of, i. 454; Owen on fauna of, i. 242, 243; plants of, i. 489; ii. 25, 27; former extension of, ii. 19; as a geographical region, ii. 13; *Viola* of, ii. 25
 Madeira, birds of, i. 484, 488; British plants compared with those of, i. 492; Canary Islands formerly connected with, i. 480; flora of, i. 92, 143, 407, 410, 480, 482, 485; insects of, i. 167, 483, 485; ii. 11, 67; land-extension of, i. 427, ii. 135; land-shells of, i. 92, 483; Lowe on, i. 100; Tertiary plants of, i. 445, 482; elevation of, ii. 136
 Maer, the home of the Wedgwoods, i. 28, 29
 Magellan Straits, H.M.S. *Beagle* in, i. 16, 17
 Magnus, review by Krause of his work on colour, ii. 47
 Magpies, pairing of, ii. 65, 74
 Mahon, Lord, compliment to Darwin, ii. 229
Mahonia, natural crossing of, ii. 383
 Maillet, evolutionary views of, i. 280
 Maize, hybrids of, i. 285; ii. 314: see also *Zea*
 Malaceæ, and Epidendrææ, ii. 281
Malaxis, course of vessels in flower, ii. 275; fertilisation of, ii. 272
Malaxis paludosa, epiphytic on *Sphagnum*, i. 474
 Malay archipelago, Darwin on Wallace's book on, i. 271; ii. 142-4; translation by Meyer of Wallace's book, ii. 358
 Malay region, glacial epoch and the, i. 116; Wallace on butterflies and pigeons of, i. 263, 265; ii. 32
 Malpighiaceæ, degraded flowers of, i. 77; *Erythroxylon* included in, i. 83; ii. 283
 Malta, Forbes on geology of, i. 411
 Malthus, Darwin derives help from reading, i. 112; Houghton's letters at, i. 153; misunderstood, i. 271
Malva, ii. 411
 Mammae, as rudimentary organs in man, ii. 38
 Mammals, alteration in skulls of, i. 343; Australian cave, i. 132, 133; birds compared with, i. 168; Dana's classification, i. 236; distribution, i. 439, 461; as indices of climatic changes, i. 457; as proof of union between England and Continent since Glacial period, i. 482; Waterhouse's *Natural History* of, i. 448; Glacial period and extinction of, ii. 13; origin and migration, ii. 14
 Mammoth (Bog), i. 207
 Mammoth, Darwin's eagerness to collect bones of, i. 15; Falconer on the, i. 205
 Man, ii. 30-112; antiquity of (see *Antiquity of Man*, and Lyell, Sir C.); and apes, i. 237, 334; brain of, i. 337; criticism of Lyell's chapter on, i. 272; Huxley's book on, i. 276, 237, 238, 242, 274; McClellan on primitive, i. 315; and Natural Selection, i. 277; origin of, i. 238, 239; races of, i. 168, 284; selection by Nature contrasted with selection by, i. 268; slow progress of, i. 260, 261; Darwin on Wallace's paper on, ii. 33; descent of, ii. 30-55; ears of, ii. 53, 107; geological age of, ii. 36, 37; and geological classification, ii. 220; hairiness of, ii. 39; introduction of, ii. 220, 221; rank in classification, ii. 33, 36; Turner on evolution of, ii. 105; Wallace on evolution of, ii. 31, 34-9
 Mankind, descent from single pair, i. 377, 378; early history of, i. 263; progress of, ii. 30
 Mantell, Owen's attack on, i. 65
Manual of Scientific Inquiry, Darwin's, i. 59, 60, 64; ii. 228
 Manx cats, ii. 382
Maranta, sleep-movements of, ii. 363, 364
 Marble, MacCulloch on metamorphism of, ii. 206
 Marianne Islands, subsidence of, ii. 195, 226; want of knowledge of flora, i. 458
 Marion, *L'évolution du Règne végétal*, by Saporta and, i. 392
 Marlatt, C. L., on *Cicada*, ii. 89
 Marquesas Islands, subsidence of, ii. 226
 Marr, J. E., on the rocks of Bohemia, i. 81; mentioned, ii. 241

- Marriage, Darwin on, i. 375; Galton's proposal to issue health-certificates for, ii. 50
- Marshall, W., on *Elodea*, i. 149
- Marsupialia, compared with placentata, i. 415; Darwin on nature of, i. 86; evidence of antiquity, i. 117; abundance in Secondary period, i. 453
- Martens, see Martins, also see *Errata*
- Martia* (= *Posoqueria*), F. Müller's paper on, ii. 350, 354
- Martin, H. N., Darwin's opinion of *Elementary Biology* by Huxley and, i. 362
- Martins, experiments on immersion of seeds in sea by, ii. 5
- Martia cotula* of N. America, i. 432
- Mastodonta*, Darwin's work on, ii. 289
- Massart, on regeneration after injury, ii. 427
- Masters, M., letters to, i. 147, 148; ii. 256-7, 334, 335; lecture at R. Institution, ii. 257; *Vegetable Teratology*, ii. 256
- Mastodon*, Australian, i. 211; extinction of, i. 129; Falconer on, i. 168, 227, 228; in Timor, i. 228; ii. 16; migration into S. America, ii. 18; skeleton found by Darwin, ii. 361; *M. audium*, Falconer on intermediate character of, i. 227
- Materialism of the Present Day*, Janet's, i. 267
- Matteucci on electric fishes, i. 307
- Matthew, P., on forest trees in Scotland, i. 187; quoted by Darwin as having enunciated principle of Natural Selection before *Origin*, i. 187; ii. 377
- Maurienne, note on earthquake in province of, ii. 114
- Mauritius, ii. 24; craters of, ii. 124, 127; elevation of, ii. 116; extinction of snakes of, ii. 10; oceanic character of, ii. 15
- Maur'y's map, as illustrating continental extension, i. 427
- Maxillaria*, ii. 350
- Maypu River, Darwin visits, i. 18
- Mays, J. A., publishes lectures by Huxley, i. 229
- Medals, (Copley), Darwin, i. 247, 248, 252-6, 258; Lyell, i. 80, 113, 114; (Royal), i. 79-81, 88, 113; ii. 230, 231; (Wollaston), Darwin, i. 255
- Medical Department of Army, statistics from Director-General of, ii. 33
- Meditation, expression of eyes in, ii. 104
- Mediterranean Islands, flora of, i. 410
- Medusæ, i. 13; Romanes' work on, 359, 364, 368
- Meehan, T., letter to, i. 354, 355
- Megalonyx*, i. 11
- Megatherium*, i. 11, 12, 457; ii. 23
- Darwin collects bones of, i. 17, i. Sir A. Carlisle on, ii. 219
- Melastoma*, Darwin on, i. 222; ii. 25
- Melastomaceæ, ii. 292-302; Darwin on, i. 229; ii. 284, 297, 367; cross in, ii. 300; two kinds of stamens ii. 294, 295
- Meldola, Prof. R., address to Entomological Soc., i. 175; letters to, 350, 381, 397; translation of Weismann's *Studies in Descent* by, i. 31, 397; on Weismann and Darwin 381; mentioned, i. 378; ii. 363
- Melipona*, i. 121, 123, 153
- Meloe*, Lord Avebury on, i. 233; ii. Melrose, seeds from sandpit near, ii. 2
- Memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, i. 110
- Mendel, G., W. Bateson on his *Principles of Heredity*, ii. 340; Darwin ignorant of work of, ii. 340; Laxt and, ii. 340
- Mendoza, Darwin visits, i. 20, 25
- Mental Evolution in Animals*, F. Manes', ii. 51
- Mentha*, of N. America, i. 444; *M. borealis*, variety in N. America, i. 4
- Mentura superba*, colour and nests of, 60
- Menzies and Cumming, visit Galapagos Islands, i. 401
- Mercurialis*, ii. 320
- Mertensia*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 414
- Mesembryanthemum*, ii. 401
- Mesotherium*, Falconer on, i. 240
- Metamorphic schists, ii. 203, 207
- Metamorphism, Darwin on, ii. 203, 209; heat and, ii. 132; Sorby on, 210
- Metamorphosis, Lord Avebury on insects and, i. 232, 331; F. Müller on, i. 264, 312; Quatrefages on, i. 246
- Meteorites, Lord Kelvin suggests the agency in introduction of plants, 423
- Methods of Study*, Agassiz' book on, 258
- Mexicans, explanation of natural affinities of Chinese and, i. 467
- Meyen, on insectivorous plants, ii. 26
- Meyer, Dr., translator of Wallace's *Malay Archipelago*, ii. 358
- Meyer and Doëge, on plants of Cape Good Hope, ii. 251

INDEX

- Mica, in foliated rocks, ii. 204, 205
Mica-slate, clay-slate and, ii. 205
Mice, ears of, i. 358, 359; experiments by Tait on, i. 358
Microscope, Darwin on convenient form of, i. 60, 61; indispensable in work on flowers, ii. 298, 299; use of compound without simple, injurious to progress of Natural History, ii. 299
Migration of animals and plants, i. 201, 465; Darwin on plant-, i. 407; of elephants, i. 207; Glacial period and, i. 177, 201, 454, 462, 464; of plants, in tropics, i. 439; ii. 23; of birds ii. 70
Mikania, a leaf-climber, ii. 348; *M. scandens*, gradation between *Mutisia* and, ii. 348
Mill, J. S., on Darwin's reasoning, i. 189; on greatest happiness principle, i. 327, 328
Miller, Hugh, *First Impressions of England and its People*, ii. 188
Miller, S. H., *Fenland Past and Present* by Skertchley and, ii. 241
Miller, Prof. W. H., biographical note, i. 121; letters to, i. 121-4
Million years, Darwin on meaning of a, ii. 211
Milne-Edwards, Darwin's cirripede work and, i. 74, 75, 98; Darwin's opinion of, i. 136; on retrograde development, i. 76
Milne-Home, D., biographical note, ii. 113; believes in connection between state of weather and earthquakes, ii. 114; on Glen Roy, ii. 172, 178, 180, 182-6; letters to, ii. 113-15, 180, 181; letter from R. Chambers to, ii. 177; on oscillation of sea, ii. 186
Milton, quotation from, i. 12
Mimicry, i. 183, 196, 197; Bates on, i. 258; and dimorphism, i. 265; *Volucella* as an example of, i. 196; Wallace on, i. 265, 266; and colour, ii. 78, 87; F. Müller on Lepidoptera and, ii. 91
Mimosa, i. 445; Darwin's experiments on, ii. 289, 361, 368; *M. albida*, Darwin on, ii. 398, 429, 430 *M. sensitiva*, ii. 411
Mimoseae, F. Müller's account of seeds of, ii. 349
Mimulus, Pfeffer on movement of stigma, ii. 400
Mind, development of, ii. 51, 52, 54; evolution of, ii. 33; influence on nutrition, ii. 106, 107
Miocene land, i. 54-6
Miquel, F. A. W., on *Pilea* of Brazil, i. 100; on distribution of the *Peperomia*, ii. 8; on flora of Japan, ii. 7; mentioned, ii. 1
Mirabilis, ii. 428
Mirbel, G. F. B. de, i. 77
Miscellaneous letters, *Argument*, ii. 242, 333, 371; geological, ii. 217-21
Miscellaneous subjects, letters on, ii. 441-8
Mississippi, Lyell on pampas and deposits of the, ii. 124
Mitchella, ii. 272
Mivart, St. George, biographical note, i. 332; false reasoning of, ii. 104; *Genesis of Species*, i. 239
Modification, Darwin's examples in garden, i. 335; explanation of, i. 173; of insects, i. 331; of jays and crows, i. 171; of land and freshwater faunas, i. 233; of trees and, ii. 107; of species, ii. 182; Walsh on species, i. 250
Moel Tryfan, Darwin on shells on, ii. 167, 190; Mackintosh on shells on, ii. 166
Moggridge, J. T., letters to, ii. 337, 338; ii. 390, 391; note on, i. 137; experiments on ants and seeds, ii. 389-91
Mohl, von, on climbing plants, ii. 342, 343
Mojsisovics, E. von, letters to, i. 374, 375; ii. 197; work on Paleontology and Evolution, i. 375
Molecular movement in foliated rocks, ii. 206, 207
Möller, *Brasilische Pflanzamen*, ii. 360
Molliard, on *Les Cécidies florales*, ii. 425
Mollusca, distribution by birds, i. 284, 285; Huxley on, i. 73; means of dispersal of, i. 441; ii. 5, 13, 28, 29; Morse on protective colours of, ii. 95; Wallace on distribution of, ii. 14
Molothrus, occurrence in Brazil, ii. 355
Monacanthus viridis, female form of *Catasetum tridentatum*, ii. 280
Monkeys, i. 115; ii. 49; distribution of birds affected by, i. 265; range of, i. 403; ears of, ii. 53; mane as protection, ii. 91; wrinkling of eyes during screaming, ii. 102
Monochatum, absence of nectar in, ii. 297; experiments on, ii. 302; flowers of, ii. 293-6, 299; neglected by bees, ii. 297; seeds of, ii. 284; *M. ensiferum*, two kinds of stamens, ii. 296
Monocotyledons, range of, i. 144; heterostylism in, ii. 358

- Monotremes, birds compared with, i. 168; as remnant of ancient fauna, i. 117
- Monotropa uniflora*, in New Granada, i. 442; in Himalayas, i. 442; in separate areas in U.S.A., i. 433
- Monotypic genera, variation of, i. 106
- Monstrosities, Harvey on, i. 141, 142; Masters' work on, i. 148; no sharp distinction between slight variations and, i. 147, 318; origin of species from, i. 242; variations and, i. 223, 350
- Monte Video, Darwin visits, i. 8-11; Darwin on cleavage at, ii. 203
- Moon, effect on earthquakes, ii. 115
- Moraines, glacial, ii. 148
- Moral sense, J. Morley on Darwin's treatment of, i. 327
- Morality, foundation of, i. 328
- More, A. G., biographical note, ii. 263; letters to, ii. 263-6, 282, 283
- Morgan, ii. 385
- Morley, J., letters to, i. 324-9
- Mormodes*, ii. 280; labellum of, ii. 275; *M. ignea*, flower of, i. 200
- Morphological, Hooker's criticism of term, ii. 378; sense in which used by Nägeli, ii. 375, 376
- Morphology, Darwin's explanation of, i. 140; Kollmann on batrachian, i. 363; of plants, i. 273; ii. 275, 278
- Morse, E. S., letters to, i. 350, 383, 384; ii. 95; on shell-mounds of Omori, i. 383
- Morton, Lord, his mare, i. 320, 364; ii. 359
- Moscow, opinion on Darwin's work from, i. 196
- Moseley, Canon H., on glacier-motion, ii. 163
- Moseley, Prof. H. N., biographical note, i. 365; letter to, i. 365; proposal, to examine Kerguelen Coal beds, ii. 26
- Moss-rose, sudden variation in, i. 275, 276
- Mostyn, Lord, horse and quagga belonging to, i. 319
- Moths, hermaphroditism in hybrid, i. 396, 397; survival of distinct races, i. 201; colours of, ii. 67, 68; and Sexual Selection, ii. 94
- Mould, Darwin's opinion of his paper on, ii. 146
- Mountain-building, ii. 145; Rogers on, ii. 201
- Mountain-chains, Darwin on, ii. 121; and earthquakes, ii. 136, 137; and elevation, ii. 137; false views of geologists on, ii. 201; Hopkins on, ii. 121; volcanic rocks in, ii. 145
- Movement, of land-areas, i. 91, 92; 140; of plants, Darwin on, ii. 24, 363, 410, 432, 433; F. Müller on, ii. 363, 366, 367; Wiesner on Darwin's book on, ii. 370
- Mucus of seeds, significance of, ii. 387
- Mukkul, Pass of, ii. 179, 184, 185
- Mules, meaning of stripes of, i. 32
- J. J. Weir's observations on, i. 39, 397
- Müller, Ferd., on advance of European plants in Australia, i. 451
- Müller, Fritz, biographical note, 382; book by, i. 263; convert Darwin's views, i. 259; Darwin's opinion of his book, i. 312; friendship with Darwin, i. 382; Hooker on, i. 313; letters to, i. 264, 312, 383; ii. 63, 82, 83, 91, 92, 9, 261-3, 300, 301, 344-63, 365-71 on Lord Morton's mare, i. 320 on mutual specialisation of insect and plants, i. 282; on prawns, 264; reference to letter from, i. 280 on sponges, i. 264; on *Cassia* and caterpillars in S. Brazil, ii. 418; on climbing plants, ii. 262; on crossing plants, ii. 372; Darwin offers to make good loss by flood, ii. 366 Darwin's admiration of, ii. 82, 366 on Darwin's work on lepidoptera, i. 96; Darwin urges him to write *Natural History book*, ii. 352; explanation of two kinds of stamens in flower, ii. 367; on fertilisation mechanisms, ii. 258; letter to Darwin from, ii. 363-65; narrow escape from flood, ii. 363, 366; article in *Kosmos* on *Phyllanthus*, ii. 368; on Melastomaceae, ii. 292; on orchids, ii. 347 on stripes and spots in animals, i. 63; on Termites, ii. 300; disincline to publish, ii. 356; mentioned, 278; ii. 315, 380, 416
- Müller, H., biographical note, ii. 382 extract from letter to, i. 382 Darwin's admiration for his book, ii. 391; on fertilisation of flowers, i. 383; ii. 359, 389; on clover and bees, ii. 286; on *Epipactis* and *Platanthera*, ii. 375; extract from Darwin's preface to his *Beurtheilung der Blumen*, ii. 292; letters to, i. 96, 97, 382, 383, 391, 415, 416, 419 on *Melastoma*, ii. 292; persecute by Ultramontane party, ii. 419 review in *Kosmos* of *Forms of Flowers*, ii. 415; mentioned, ii. 363, 369, 40

Müller, Prof. Max, *Lectures on the Science of Language*, i. 468, 470; letter to, ii. 45

Müller, Rosa, observations on circumnutation, 345, 346

Mummy wheat, i. 151

Mundane cold period, Darwin on supposed, i. 95, 438, 463, 464

Mundane genera, distribution of, i. 402, 403

Munro, Col., on Bermuda, i. 489

Munro, on eyes of parrots, ii. 104, 105

Murchison, Sir R. I., apotheosis of, i. 323; Darwin's conversations with i. 140; ii. 150, 151; letter to, i. 109, 110; address to Geological Society, ii. 37; on structure of Alps, ii. 229; Lyell's criticism of, ii. 229

Murder, expression of man arrested for, ii. 102, 103

Murdoch, G. B., letter to, ii. 93-4

Murray, A., address to Botanical Society of Edinburgh, i. 138; criticism of Wallace's theory of nests, i. 304; Darwin criticised by, i. 176; ii. 30; Darwin's criticism of work of, ii. 3, 12, 155, 156; on geological distribution of mammals, ii. 3, 7, 8, 155; on leaves and CO₂, ii. 412; review of *Origin* by, ii. 30; mentioned, ii. 4, 7

Murray, Sir J., Darwin on his theory of coral reefs, ii. 197, 198

Murray, J., Darwin's agreement with, i. 214, 215; *Journal of Researches* published by, i. 50; MS. of *Origin* sent to, i. 118; sale of *Origin*, i. 123; publication of *Für Darwin*, ii. 92

Mus, range of, i. 403

Musca vomitoria, Lowne on, ii. 94

Muscles, contraction in evacuation and in labour pains, ii. 99 in man and apes, ii. 38

Museum (British), i. 109; inquiry as to disposal of Natural History Collections by Trustees of, i. 112

Music, birds and production of, ii. 82; insects, and ii. 68, 82; origin of taste for, ii. 51

Musk-duck, hatching of eggs, i. 155

Musk-orchids, pollinia of, ii. 337

Musk ox, as index of climate, i. 457; found in gravel at Down, ii. 165

Mussels, seize hold of fishing hooks, ii. 29

Mutability of species, i. 42, 43; Lyell on i. 96

Mutation, use of term, i. 50

Mutisia, a tendril-climber, compared with *Mikania*, ii. 348

Myanthis barbatus, homophrophidism of *Calasetum tridentatum*, i. 289

Myiodon, i. 457; ii. 233

Myosotis, in N. America, i. 444

Myosurus, range of, i. 426

Mytilus, as fossil in the Andes, i. 29

NÄGELI, G. W., biographical note, i. 272, 273; Darwin on his work, i. 273; essay on Natural Selection, i. 312; on *Hieracium*, i. 348; *Ueber Entstehung und Begriff der naturhistorischen Art*, i. 286; ii. 375-7; Weismann on work of, i. 311; on arrangement of leaves, ii. 376; criticism of Darwin, ii. 380; on innate principle of development, ii. 375; on physiological nature of useful adaptations in plants, ii. 375, 387

Napier, Rt. Hon. J. R., speech at Brit. Assoc. (1861) on Darwin's work, i. 195

Naravelia, ii. 341

Narborough, Sir J., description of W. coast of S. America by, i. 17

Nascent organs, rudimentary and, i. 462; wing of *Apteryx* as, i. 171

Natural classification, i. 104, 282, 284, 306

Natural Conditions of Existence, Semper's, i. 391, 392

Natural History, Darwin's taste for, i. 4, 85, 216; Darwin's contributions to, i. 254, 255; accuracy the soul of, ii. 323; Darwin urges F. Müller to write book on, ii. 352

Natural History Collections, inquiry as to disposal by British Museum Trustees of, i. 109-13

Natural History Review, Lord Avebury on Walsh's paper on dimorphism, i. 259; Bentham in the, i. 184; Darwin's opinion of, i. 177, 304; Darwin reviews Bates in, i. 232; Falconer in the, i. 206, 207, 226, 227, 232; founding of, i. 157, 177, 460; Huxley and, i. 167, 177, 460

Natural Inheritance, Galton's, i. 199

Natural preservation, as substitute for Natural Selection, i. 161, 171

Natural Science, A. S. Woodward on *Neomyiodon* in, ii. 361

Natural Selection, i. 150; accumulation of varieties by, i. 294; and adaptation in orchids, i. 156; Allen on slowness of action, i. 384; *Angracum* in relation to, i. 282; Ansted on, i. 175; applied to politics, i. 298; and artificial, i. 128, 208, 267; Bates' belief in, i. 199; Bronn on, i. 139,

- 141, 143; comparison with architecture, i. 154; with force and matter, i. 155; with laws of gravity, i. 154, 305; conservative influence of, i. 353; Cope's and Hyatt's views on, i. 342, 343; Darwin account of making too much of a *Dens* of, i. 213; Darwin's anxiety not to overestimate effect of, i. 198; Darwin lays stress on importance of, i. 140, 208, 211-13, 387; Darwin on use of term, i. 126, 270, 271; deification of, i. 154; and direct action, i. 214, 306, 307; Eocene or Secondary organisms would be beaten in competition with recent on theory of, i. 114; and external conditions, i. 300; Falconer on, i. 208; and fertility, i. 295, 368; Asa Gray on, i. 126, 242; Harvey misunderstands Darwin's meaning, i. 160; Haughton partially admits, i. 153; Hooker thinks Darwin probably rides too hard his hobby of, i. 135; Hooker on supposed falling off in belief in, i. 304; Hooker and Bates believe in, i. 199; Huxley's belief in, i. 386; Huxley gives in a lecture inadequate idea of, i. 139; Hyatt and Cope on, i. 342, 343; importance of, i. 161, 208, 305; Lamont on, i. 143, 179; Lyell on, i. 172, 336; and monstrosities, i. 147; Nägeli's Essay on, i. 312; no limit to perfection of co-adaptations produced by, i. 145; non-acceptance of, i. 305; objections to, i. 269; "plants are splendid for making one believe in," i. 387; possibility of race of bears being rendered aquatic through i. 392; with the principle of divergence the keystone of *Origin*, i. 109; production of thorns through, i. 308; tends to progression of organisation, i. 164; providential arrangement and superfluity of, i. 191; struggle between reversion, variability and, i. 353; Scott on, i. 221, 239; slowness of action, i. 384; and sterility, i. 287-9, 294, 296, 299; success of i. 305; tails of mice a difficulty as regards, i. 358; Sir W. Thomson's misconception of, i. 388, 389; uses of, i. 356; value of, i. 211-13; and variation, i. 193, 291; variation of species sufficient for selection and accumulation of new specific characters by, i. 171; and useful characters, i. 173, 191, 192; Wallace on, i. 118, 267-70; ii. 31, 36, 39; Watson on, i. 286; applied to man and brutes, ii. 34; Australian savages as ii. 33; beauty and, ii. 77, 7 Darwin on action of, ii. 37 Darwin's historical sketch in *Orig* of, ii. 377; difficulties of, ii. 31 Donders nearly preceded Darwin views on, ii. 104; evolution of m from point of view of, ii. 31; Owen attitude towards, ii. 377; prim geniture destructive of, ii. 34; Sexu Selection less powerful than, ii. 8 Wallace attributes theory entire to Darwin, ii. 31, 36; Wallace brain and ii. 39
- Naturalisation, of European plant i. 454; of plants in India, i. 11 of plants in islands, i. 452
- Naturalised plants, Bentham on, i. 44 comparison of variability of indigenous and, i. 429; De Candolle c i. 444; variability of, i. 424, 424; fewness of American species of, Britain, i. 450.
- Naturalist in Nicaragua*, Belt's, i. 35; ii. 399; Belt's account of honey glands of plants in, ii. 399.
- Naturalist on the Amazons*, Bates', 197; Darwin's opinion of, i. 240, 2.
- Naturalists, views on species held b i. 175, 182; few care for philosophical experiments, ii. 321
- Nature, Wallace on personification o i. 269; use of term, ii. 44.
- "Nature not lying," principle o ii. 253
- Nature*, Darwin's opinion of, i. 317 letters or notes from Darwin in, i. 35; 362, 377, 382, 384, 388, 389; ii. 368 Galton in, i. 362; F. Muller in, 382; ii. 366, 367, 368; Thinseltor Dyer in, i. 378
- Naudin, C., i. 144, 187; on hybridism ii. 340; on *Melastomaceae*, ii. 29;
- Nauplius stages, i. 347
- Nauticus*, of Silurian age, i. 116
- Necrophorus*, Darwin's observations of ii. 63
- Nectar, in leguminous flowers, ii. 380 Lord Farrer on secretion of, i *Coronilla*, ii. 388, 394, 394
- Nectarines, Belt on extra-floral, ii. 399
- Nectarines and peaches, i. 275; River on production from seed, i. 279 variation in, i. 276
- Negative geological evidence, Darwin and Lyell on, i. 97
- Negro, resemblance between expression of *Cebus* and, ii. 98
- Nelumbium*, as example of transport i. 116

INDEX

- Neottia nidus-avis*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 270; pollen-tubes of, ii. 315
- Nepenthes*, Hooker's work on, ii. 398; Thiselton-Dyer on, ii. 401
- Neptunia*, ii. 397
- Nervous system, genesis of, ii. 424, 425; influence on nutrition, ii. 106
- Nests, Wallace's theory, of i. 283; ii. 60-62, 72-5; colour in relation to, ii. 59; instinct in making, ii. 75
- Neumann, on *Cutasetum*, ii. 305
- Neumayr, M., biographical note, i. 375; essay on descent theory, i. 375; ii. 231; services to geology, i. 374; *Die Stämme des Tierreichs*, ii. 231
- Nevill, Lady Dorothy, ii. 278, 403
- New Zealand, absence of leguminosæ opposed to continental extension of, i. 418; British plants in, i. 102; clover never seeded before introduction of bees, i. 493; ii. 255, 256; comparison between flora of Tasmania and, i. 410; elevation of mountains in, i. 92; flora of, i. 40, 95, 100, 404, 406, 491; flora of Australia and, i. 445; flora of Raoul Island and, i. 436; Hooker on flora of, i. 426, 489, 491; ii. 9; Darwin's opinion of Hooker's *Flora*, i. 434; former connection of islands, i. 490; former extension of, i. 474; ii. 19, 154; naturalised plants, i. 491; peopling of mountains by plants, i. 490; proportion of annuals, i. 492; species of plants common to America, Chili and, i. 426; stocked from Antarctic land, i. 491; colonising of, ii. 16; glacial action in, ii. 154, 162; mountain-rat of, ii. 154; trees of, ii. 250-53
- Newton, Prof. A., note on Strickland by, i. 67; description of partridge as agent in dispersal of seeds, ii. 338
- Newton's law of gravity, i. 140
- Niagara, Darwin on Lyell's work on, ii. 150
- Nightingale, Gould on the, ii. 70
- Noises, observations on children's, ii. 55
- Nolana prostrata*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 384
- Nomenclature, discussion on, i. 67-9, 474
- North British Review*, Fleeming Jenkin's review in, i. 282; Tait in, i. 315
- Norton, Prof. C. E., visits Down, i. 309
- Norway, Von Buch's travels in, ii. 201; Blytt on flora of, ii. 11
- Norwich, Berkeley's address at Brit. Assoc. (1868) meeting at, ii. 380
- Hooker's address, i. 297
- Nottingham, i. 302; Darwin's meeting (1866) at, i. 430; Hooker's lecture on insular floræ at, i. 302, 404
- Noylia*, F. Müller on, i. 446
- Nucula*, a persistent type, i. 436
- Nuneham, Darwin's recollection of trip to, i. 66
- Nutrition, influence of, ii. 107
- Nyctitropic movements, ii. 364
- Sleep-movements
- OBSERVATION, spirit of, ii. 252; harder work than generalisation, ii. 252; pleasure of, ii. 118
- Observations, not to be trusted without repetition, ii. 353
- Observer, a good theoriser makes a good, i. 176
- Oceanic islands, differences in floras and means of stocking, i. 489; connection between continents and, ii. 147; former extension of, ii. 135; Reade on, ii. 146; volcanic nature of, ii. 146
- Oceans, age and depth of, i. 91; permanence of, ii. 146, 147; as sinking areas, ii. 137
- Ogle, W., on the sense of smell, ii. 102; letter to, ii. 102, 103; translation of book by Kerner, ii. 392
- Ogleby, reference to his nomenclature scheme, i. 68
- Oken, on *Lepas*, i. 69; Owen on, i. 246
- Old characters, reappearance of, ii. 147
- Oldenburgia*, i. 163
- Oldenlandia*, ii. 272, 351
- Olfers, i. 69
- Oliver, D., Darwin indebted to for information, i. 469; ii. 341, 342; letters to, ii. 333, 334, 338, 339, 408, 409; mentioned, i. 260; ii. 290, 291, 295, 327
- Olyra*, sleep-movements of, ii. 364
- Omori, Morse on shell-mounds of, i. 383
- Oncidium*, J. Scott's work on, ii. 319, 321; structure of labellum, ii. 339; *O. flexuosum*, observations by Müller and Scott on, ii. 351; self-sterility of, ii. 351; *O. sphacelatum*, Scott on fertilisation of, ii. 322
- Ophrys*, ii. 262; *O. apifera*, fertilisation-mechanism, ii. 263-5, 283, 337; self-fertilisation of, ii. 265; *O. arachnites*, fertilisation of, ii. 283, 387; habitat, ii. 282; *O. aranifera*,

- ii. 283; *C. morio*, fertilisation of, ii. 319; *O. muscifera*, Lord Farrer's observations on, ii. 373; *O. scolopax*, ii. 283
- Opossums, i. 115
- Oppel, service to geology, i. 374; mentioned, i. 340
- Opuntia*, Henslow describes new species from Galapagos, i. 402
- Orang-utang, Rolleston on brain of, i. 185; Wallace on, i. 263
- Orange trees, grafting of, ii. 356
- d'Orbigny, on geology of S. America, ii. 222; theory of formation of Pampas mud, ii. 119; *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*, ii. 117; mentioned, i. 27, 75
- Orchids, adaptation in, i. 156; Darwin's work on, i. 154, 190, 198, 200, 202; ii. 191, 423; Darwin's view that seedlings are parasitic on *Cryptogams*, i. 474; Falconer's estimate of Darwin's work on, i. 255; few species in humid temperate regions, i. 491; flourish in cool temperate regions, i. 479; illustrate diversity of means to same end, i. 203; monstrous, i. 192; quoted as argument against species arising from monstrosities, i. 242; utility and, i. 239; fertilisation mechanisms of, ii. 262-6, 272-6, 337-9; Brazilian, ii. 262; Darwin decides to publish his work in book-form, ii. 276; Darwin sends copy of his book to F. Müller, ii. 346; Darwin underestimates power of producing seeds without insects, ii. 315; French translation of Darwin's book, ii. 357; germinative power of pollen, ii. 304; Hildebrand's paper on, ii. 347; nectar not excreted in some English, ii. 337; and nectar secretion, ii. 394; formation of ovule after pollination, ii. 325; Scott points out error in Darwin's work, ii. 302-4; Scott on pollen-tubes of, ii. 312; Scott on self-sterility, ii. 325, 336; self-fertilisation in, ii. 262; setting of seed in unopened flower, ii. 315; sterility of, ii. 316; course of vessels in flowers, ii. 273-9; wonderful contrivances intelligible, ii. 273
- Orchis, flowers of, ii. 273; nectaries of, ii. 297; pollinia of, ii. 269, 270
- Orchis (Hee) (see also *Ophrys apifera*), Darwin's experiments on, ii. 250, 263, 265; *O. pyramidalis*, fertilisation mechanism, ii. 266; *O. ustulata*, ii. 265
- Order of Nature, i. 161
- Ordination, i. 193, 194
- Organ mountains, Darwin on plants on, i. 476, 478; glacial action on, 476
- Organisms, simultaneous change in, i. 233; amount of change in fresh water and marine, ii. 233
- Organs, transition of, ii. 344; use of, 428
- Origin of the Fittest*, Cope's, i. 341
- Origin of Genera*, Cope's work on, 341
- Origin of life, i. 140
- Origin of Species*, acceptance of doctrine of Evolution due to the, i. 304
- Darwin's belief in the permanence of the framework of the, i. 209
- Darwin's opinion of his book, i. 450
- Dawson's review of, i. 468; direct action underestimated in the, i. 300
- editions of the, i. 177, 200, 263, 26, 304, 312, 332, 334, 335; ii. 263, 263, 338, 355; errors in, i. 331, 339; Falconer's estimate of, i. 255
- Huxley's Cambridge speech, an reference to the, i. 371; Huxley lecture on coming of age of, i. 387; Huxley's review of, i. 280
- Lequereux's articles in *Sillima* against the, i. 260; publication of the Abstract of, i. 118-20; publication by Murray of, i. 452; sale of the, i. 123; Seemann on the, i. 476
- translation of, i. 201, 202, 272, 335
- ii. 338; Wallace's criticism of, i. 265
- Walsh on the, i. 249; Darwin's necessity for modifications in the, ii. 379; review by Fleeming Jenkin, ii. 379; review by A. Murray, ii. 30
- Owen's criticism of Darwin's Historical Sketch in 4th edition of, ii. 377; Owen's review of, i. 145; 149; study of natural history revolutionised by the, ii. 36; valuable criticism on, ii. 311
- Origin of species, Darwin's early view on, i. 37, 38, 367; Darwin's views on, i. 119, 120; Falconer antagonistic to Darwin's views on, i. 455; Oxfon discussion (Brit. Assoc. 1860) on the, i. 157-8; spread of Darwin's view in America, i. 157-9
- Origin of species and genera, Wallace in the *Nineteenth Century* on, i. 38
- Original work, time taken up by, expense of reading, i. 475
- Ormerod's Index to the Geologic Society's Journal, ii. 144
- Ornithorhynchus*, aberrant nature of, i. 86; preservation of, i. 143

- Orthoptera, auditory organs of, ii. 82
 Oscillaria, abundance in the ocean, i. 9
Oscillatoria, i. 54
 Oscillation of land, Darwin's views on, ii. 140
 Os coccyx, as rudimentary organ, ii. 37
Ostrea, i. 22
 Ostrich, modification of wings, i. 162
 Outliers, plants as, ii. 8
Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, Fiske's, i. 333
 Ovary, abnormal structure in orchid, ii. 304
 Owen, Sir Richard, biographical note, i. 59; address at Leeds (Britt. Assoc., 1858) by, i. 178; admission of descent of species, i. 304; articles by, i. 145, 146, 149, 152, 236, 237, 242, 246; on a badger of Pliocene age, i. 244; on the brain, i. 238; ii. 341; Mrs. Carlyle's impression of, i. 309; and Hooker, i. 149; conduct towards Huxley, i. 153; Darwin abused by, i. 202; on Darwin and Maillet, i. 280; and Darwinism, i. 226; on ephemeral influence of the *Origin*, i. 200; ii. 338; Falconer and, i. 210, 232; Huxley on, i. 136, 178; on Huxley's election to the *Athenæum*, i. 90; ignores Darwin's work, i. 133; influence of, i. 201; isolation among scientific men, i. 226, 227; lecture on birds by, i. 203; letters to, i. 59-61; letter to the *Athenæum*, i. 238; *Life of*, ii. 226; on lowness of animals, i. 413; on *Macacus*, i. 206; on mammals of Old World, i. 132, 133; on morphology of vertebrata, i. 415; review in the *Quarterly of the Origin*, i. 145-7, 149; *Paleontology* by, i. 227; on parthenogenesis, i. 102; review in the *Edinburgh Review* by, i. 196; on simple and multiple organs, i. 415; on use and disuse, i. 203; and Bishop Willmerforce's review, i. 156; visits Down, i. 65; attack on Darwin in his *Anatomy of Vertebrata*, ii. 377; attitude towards Natural Selection, ii. 377; mentioned, i. 393; ii. 36, 156
 Owls and hawks, as agents in seed-dispersal, i. 440
Oxalis, bulbils of, ii. 348; cleistogamic flowers of, ii. 308, 317, 318; dimorphism of, ii. 351; pollen-tubes of, ii. 312; seeds of, ii. 355, 374; trimorphism of, ii. 299, 348, 349; *O. acetosella*, sensitive leaves of, ii. 374; variation in length of pistil and stamens, ii. 354; *O. corniculata*, Darwin's work on, ii. 202, 203; ii. 374; *O. corniculata*, variation of, ii. 302; ii. 434
 Oxford, meeting of the Brit. Assoc. at (1847), i. 156-8, 160, 180; ii. 218, 247; Tuckwell's remembrance of, i. 157
 Oxlips, i. 252; Darwin's comparison of cowslips, primroses, and, ii. 354; Darwin on hybrid characters of, ii. 285, 372; scarcity of, ii. 372
Oxypera paniculata, Wallis, ii. 293
 PACHIRA, inequality of cotyledons, ii. 365; *P. aquatica*, ii. 365
 Pacific Ocean, Darwin wishes Hooker to investigate floras of, i. 499; islands of the, i. 134; coral reefs of, ii. 304
 Packard's *Lamarck the Founder of Evolution*, ii. 342
 Paget, Sir J., on regeneration, i. 295, 363; address on elemental pathology, ii. 425; illness of, ii. 106; on influence of mind on nutrition, ii. 106; *Lectures on Surgical Pathology*, ii. 106; letters to, i. 425-7; mentioned, ii. 444
 Pairing, in birds, ii. 74; vigour of birds and effect on time of, ii. 72
 Paleolithic flints, in gravels near Southampton, ii. 166
 Paleontology, rapid progress of, ii. 13
 Paleozoic period, ii. 121
 Paley, idea of interference of Creator in construction of each species due to, i. 154
 Pall Mall, article on "Dr. Hooker on Religion and Science" in, i. 308, 309; letter to editor of, i. 324
 Pallas, Darwin's conviction of truth of doctrine of, i. 274; doctrine of, i. 387; on hybrids and fertility, i. 127
 Palm, Malayan climbing, i. 308
 Palm, L. H., work on climbing plants by, ii. 342
 Palma, crater of, ii. 127
 Pampas, geology of the, i. 27, 220; formation of, ii. 119; Lyell on Mississippi beds and, ii. 124; D'Orbigny's theory of formation of, ii. 119; thistle of the, ii. 23
 Pangenesis, adverse opinion on, i. 348; Bentham on, i. 299; ii. 371; Berkeley on, i. 310; bud-propagation and, i. 280, 281; Darwin on, i. 287, 320; Darwin's suggestion as to term, i. 281; difference between Galton's

- theory of heredity and, i. 360; evidence from hybridisation in favour of, i. 280; Hooker on, i. 301; Huxley's views on, i. 287; Jäger on, i. 371; Lyell on, i. 301; and molecular hypothesis of Hückel, i. 364; Ranyard on, i. 302; Romanes on, i. 363; self-fertilisation and, i. 303; Wallace on, i. 300-302; ii. 71; the idea a relief to Darwin as connecting facts, ii. 371; F. Müller and, ii. 82, 356; bearing on regeneration, ii. 427; "will turn out true some day," ii. 359; mentioned, i. 296, 357
- Panmixia, i. 352
- Panniculus carnosus* in man, ii. 39
- Papilio Mameon*, Wallace on, i. 266;
- P. mirus*, Mrs. Barber on, i. 403;
- P. pameon*, Wallace on, i. 266
- Papilionaceous flowers, absence in New Zealand, ii. 255; and hermaphroditism, ii. 253
- Papilionidae, Wallace on Malayun, i. 265
- Paraheliotropism, Müller's observations on, ii. 366; in *Phyllanthus*, ii. 364, 365
- Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 171-93 (see Glen Roy)
- Parana, Darwin finds *Mastodon* at, ii. 361
- Pararge*, breeding in confinement, ii. 96
- Parasites, and degeneration, i. 164; extermination of game by, i. 165; bloom as protection against, ii. 411; and galls, ii. 425-7
- Paristaria*, explosive stamens of, ii. 375
- Parrots, as agents in seed-dispersal, ii. 349
- Parsimony, Hamilton's law of, i. 370
- Parthenogenesis, Darwin on, i. 103; Owen's Huxterian lecture on, i. 102; in *Primula*, i. 221; J. Scott's work on, ii. 309
- Partridges, as agents of seed-dispersal, i. 436; rudimentary spurs on legs of, ii. 64
- Parus caruleus*, protective colouring, of, ii. 85
- Passiflora*, i. 219; bloom experiments on, ii. 371; Lord Farrer's work on, ii. 357, 383; position of flowers of, ii. 383; Müller assists Lord Farrer in work on, ii. 358; Scott's work on, ii. 314, 316, 323, 325; self-sterility of, ii. 314; Sprengel on, ii. 380; visited by humming-birds, ii. 383; *P. gracilis*, dispersal of seeds, ii. 348; *P. princeps*, adapted to humming birds, ii. 383
- Patagonia, i. 11, 19, 22; ii. 288; I. Agassiz on elevation of, ii. 164; Darwin on geology of, ii. 119, 121; giant land-sloth of, ii. 361; Admiral Sutvan on, ii. 234
- Pathology, Paget's lectures on, ii. 104, 425
- Pattison, Mark, ii. 442
- Pavo nigripennis*, ii. 70
- Payne, on effect of rain on plants, i. 409, 410; observations by, ii. 394
- Peaches, bud-variation in, i. 276; raised from seed, i. 279
- Peacock, evolution and Sexual Selection of, ii. 58; experiments on cutting tail of male, ii. 65; muscles of tail of, ii. 106
- Pearson, H. H. W., on the botany of Ceylon patanas, i. 145
- Peas, course of vessels in ovary (sweet, ii. 289; crossing in, ii. 257; fertilisation of, ii. 388, 389; waxy secretion in, i. 409
- Pecten*, i. 26; *P. latissimus*, i. 54
- Pelargonium*, peloric, i. 148, 219; i. 298; Beaton on, ii. 297; Darwin's experiments on, ii. 297, 298; flower of, ii. 256, 298; *P. multiflora alba* Darwin's experiments on crossing, i. 298
- Peleobius*, Darwin on, ii. 63
- Peloria, i. 148, 219; effect of pollen on regular flowers, i. 219; Darwin suggests experiments on, ii. 323
- Masters on, ii. 334, 335; in *Pelargonium*, ii. 298; inheritance of, ii. 35
- Pennis*, F. Müller on, i. 264
- Pentateuch, N. Lewy on, i. 365
- Periodicals, Darwin's opinion of scientific, i. 317; foreign compared with English, i. 55
- Peripatus*, Moseley's work on, i. 365
- Peristylus vandy*, Lord Farrer's observations on, ii. 373
- Permanence of ocean basins, ii. 146, 147
- Permian period, glacial action during i. 173; ii. 154; freshwater beds in India, ii. 15, 16
- Personal Narrative*, Humboldt's, i. 26
- Peru, anarchy in, i. 25, 27; Darwin on terraces in, ii. 119; D. Forbes on geology of, ii. 141, 144
- Peuqueues Pass, Darwin visits, i. 21
- Pfeffer, Prof., on chemotaxis, ii. 343 considers Wiesner wrong in some of his interpretations, ii. 370; on *Drosera*, ii. 267, 400; *Periodisch Bewegungen*, ii. 249
- Pfitzer, on classification of orchids, ii. 281

INDEX

- Pffüger, ii. 110
Phalanopsis, ii. 339
 Phanerogams, comparison with one class of animals rather than with one kingdom, ii. 281
Phasoli, crossing in, ii. 253
Phaseolus vulgaris, sleep-movements of, ii. 364
 Pheasants, display of colour by golden, ii. 71; Hewitt on hybrids of, ii. 69; hybrids between fowls and, ii. 223; protective colouring, ii. 87
 Phillips, J., defines species, i. 127; evolutionary views, i. 130, 141; *Life on the Earth*, ii. 31; mentioned, ii. 31
 Phillips-Jodrell, T. T., founder of Jodrell Laboratory at Kew, ii. 416
 Philosophical Club, i. 131
 Philosophical experiments, few naturalists care for, ii. 321
 Philosphising, means and laws of, i. 195
Phlox, Darwin's observations on flowers of, ii. 384; heterostylism of, ii. 298; *P. Drummondii*, ii. 298; *P. subulata*, ii. 298
Phyllanthus, F. Müller's paper in *Kosmos* on, ii. 368; sleep-movements of, ii. 364-9; *P. Niruri*, sleep-movements of, ii. 364
Phryma, de Candolle on, i. 442; occurrence in N. America, i. 433
 Phyllotaxis, Darwin and Falconer on, i. 208
 Physical conditions, effect of, i. 152, 164, 198, 212-14
Physical Geography, Herschel's, i. 190, 191
 Physicists, disagree as to rate of cooling of earth's crust, ii. 5, 7
Physiological Aesthetics, Grant Allen's, i. 368
 Physiological germs, i. 300, 301
 Physiological selection, Romanes', i. 299
 Physiological species, Huxley's term, ii. 271
 Physiological units, Herbert Spencer's, i. 301
 Physiological variations, i. 291
Physiology, Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in*, i. 274; Darwin on difficulty of, ii. 432; Darwin's want of knowledge of, ii. 109; Darwin's work on plant-, ii. 52, 419; England behind in vegetable, ii. 429; small knowledge of ordinary doctors of, ii. 436; and vivisection, ii. 436
 Phtophagic varieties, Walsh on, i. 261
Phytophthora, potatoes and, i. 165
Pickwick, quotation from, i. 166
 Pictet, on the succession of, i. 258; mentioned, i. 166
 Pictet and Humbert, on fossil fishes of Lebanon, ii. 160
Pieris, breeding in confinement, ii. 66; colour the result of, ii. 66; protective colouring, ii. 88; *Pieris*, Weismann on, i. 357
 Pigeons, breeding of, i. 130, 131; drawings of, i. 130, 131; experiments on crossing, i. 168, 222; experiments bearing on direct vision, i. 222; production of varieties, i. 168, 222, 223; reduction of wings, i. 171; and sterility, i. 223; Tegetmeier's work on, i. 322; Wallace on *Makyan*, i. 265; Darwin's work on, i. 200, 223, 224; experiments in painting, ii. 59, 65; Flourens' experiments on, ii. 110; gay deceiver, ii. 69; pairing for whole life, ii. 65; (Bats), i. 130, 131; (Carriers), i. 134; (Pantals), i. 230; (Laughter), ii. 382; (Peasants), i. 134, 180; (Rock), i. 131, 164, 168, 171; (Runts), i. 130, 131; (Tumblers), i. 130, 131
 Pigs, crossing of, i. 320
Pikermi, Gaudry's *Animaux fossiles de*, ii. 236
Pinguicula, Darwin's observations on, ii. 401, 402
 Pistyll Rhiadr, i. 5
Pisum, cross-fertilisation of, ii. 389; *P. sativum*, visited by *Bombus*, ii. 391
 Pithecoïd man, Huxley's term, i. 460
Pithecius, Owen on *Homo* and, i. 178; 237
 Placentata, i. 57
Plagiulax, Falconer on, i. 210
Planaria, i. 9, 10, 15, 19
Planorbis, Hyatt on genesis of species of, i. 393; *P. multififormis*, graduated forms of, i. 347
Plantago, Ludwig's observations on, ii. 417; Darwin on, ii. 418
 Plants, change in animals compared with change in, i. 116; comparison between high and low as regards resistance to injurious conditions, i. 418; contractility of, i. 216; difference between animals and, i. 197, 398; distribution of, i. 380, 423; fossil, i. 135, 143, 377; of Madeira, i. 143; morphological characters, i. 273; resemblance to animals, i. 398; Saporita's work on fossil, i. 377; small proportion preserved as fossils, i. 135; splendid for helping belief in Natural Selection, i. 387; thorns in

- i. 308; wide range as compared with animals, i. 423; Darwin's interest in movements of, ii. 249; Darwin on physiology of, ii. 52; disease in, ii. 425; effect of stimuli on, ii. 51, 424, 426
- Plas Edwards, i. 4
- Plasmodiophora*, action on cruciferous roots, ii. 422
- Platanifera*, H. Müller on, ii. 375
- Plato, comparison between plants and man in his *Timæus*, ii. 426
- Platysma myoides*, contraction during terror, ii. 108; Darwin's error concerning, ii. 107
- Playfair, Lord, i. 315; ii. 198, 435, 436
- Pleistocene Antarctic land, plants derived from, i. 491
- Pliocene, Falconer on mammal from the, i. 244
- Plovers, protective colouring of, ii. 87
- Plumage, immature and adult, ii. 81
- Plumbago*, Darwin's experiments on, ii. 352; said to be dimorphic, ii. 350
- Podostemaceæ, fertilisation of, ii. 255
- Poisons, natives of Australia injured by vegetable, i. 469; absorption by roots of, ii. 290; effect of injection into plants, ii. 427
- Polar bear, modification of, i. 162, 179
- Polar ice-cap, Darwin on the, ii. 163, 167
- Polarity, E. Forbes' theory of, i. 77, 84, 128, 305
- Pollen, direct action of, i. 285; experiments on, i. 219; time of maturity in *Eucalyptus* and *Mimosa*, i. 445; mechanism for distribution in *Martha*, ii. 354; Miyoshi's experiments on tubes of, ii. 312, 313
- Polyanthus*, crossing in, i. 219
- Polyborus Nova Zelandia*, in Falkland Islands, i. 408
- Polydactylism, and inheritance, i. 251
- Polyembryony, in *Coffea* and *Fachira*, ii. 365
- Polygala*, i. 36; *P. vulgaris*, variation of, i. 102
- Polygamy, in birds, ii. 65, 69; in *Machetes*, ii. 69
- Polygonum*, germination of seeds found in sandpit, ii. 246
- Polymorphism, i. 56, 414; Darwin and Hooker on, i. 412; Wallace on, i. 266
- Polytypic genera, variation of, i. 106
- Pontederia*, heterostylism of, ii. 358-60
- Pontodrilus*, Lankester on, ii. 215
- Poplar, Heer on fossil species, ii. 239
- Popper, J., letter to, ii. 445
- Pöppig, on civilisation and savagery, ii. 46
- Poppy (corn-), indigenous in Sicily, i. 450
- Porpoises, Flower on, ii. 8; freshwater, ii. 8; Murray on, ii. 8
- Portillo Pass, i. 20
- Porto-Santo, land-snails of, i. 446
- plants of, i. 92
- Positiviam, Huxley's article in *Fort nightly Review* on, i. 313
- Pasqueria*, F. Müller's paper on, ii. 350, 354
- Potatoes, crossing experiments, i. 280
- cultivated and wild, i. 25; diseases of, i. 165; experiments suggested, i. 222; graft-hybrids, i. 285, 286, 359
- sterility and variability in, i. 285
- Torbitt's experiments on, i. 378-4
- Traill's experiments, i. 280; varieties of, i. 219; Darwin's work on varieties of, ii. 290; Hildebrand's experiments on, ii. 354
- Poulton, Prof., on Prichard as an evolutionist, i. 43-6; *Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection*, i. 28
- Poultry, skulls of, i. 180; Tegetmeier's book on, i. 322; experiments on colour and sexual selection, ii. 58
- Powell, Prof. Baden, i. 174, 175
- Power of Movement in Plants*, Darwin's account of capacity of revolving in plants, in his book, ii. 345; Continental opinion of, ii. 429; Wiesner's criticism of, ii. 431, 432
- Prawns, F. Müller on metamorphosis of, i. 264
- Prayer, Galton's article on, ii. 108
- Pre-Cambrian rocks, Hicks on, ii. 169
- Predominant forms, i. 165
- Prehistoric Europe*, J. Geikie's, ii. 165, 167
- Prehistoric Times*, Lord Avebury's, i. 263
- Precorination, i. 192; speculation as to, i. 321
- Prepotency of pollen, i. 298
- Prescott, reference to work by, ii. 120
- Preservation, suggested as an alternative term for Natural Selection, i. 161
- Pressure, effect on liquefaction by heat, ii. 132
- Preston, S. Tolver, letter to, ii. 52
- Prestwich, Prof. J., letter to, ii. 193; on Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 172; on superficial deposits of S. England, ii. 237, 238; work on Tertiaries, ii. 230; mentioned, i. 239

INDEX

- Prevost, C., as candidate for R. Society Foreign List, ii. 229; mentioned, ii. 180
- Price, J., extract from letter from Darwin to, i. 372
- Prichard, J. C., biographical note, i. 43; on immutability, i. 43-6; quotations from his *Physical History of Mankind*, i. 43-5
- Priestley, "Green matter" of, i. 140; Huxley's essay on, i. 398
- Primogeniture, antagonistic to Natural Selection, ii. 34
- Primrose (see also *Primula*), Darwin's experiments on cowslip and, i. 252, 420; ii. 311, 324; dimorphism of, ii. 327, 328; J. Scott on, ii. 324
- Primula*, i. 296; Darwin's work on, i. 211, 218, 219, 221, 298; ii. 279, 282, 309, 319; difficulty of experimenting with, ii. 353; dimorphism of, ii. 280, 310, 314; dimorphism lost by variation, ii. 323; entrance of pollen-tubes at chalaza, ii. 333, 334; varying fertility of, ii. 323; fertilisation of, ii. 419; homomorphic unions and, ii. 328; ovules of, ii. 333, 334; J. Scott's work on, ii. 310, 321, 323-5; stamens of, ii. 293; *P. elatior*, i. 252; ii. 372; *P. longiflora*, non-dimorphism of, ii. 320; Treviranus on, ii. 324; *P. mollis*, ii. 320; *P. scotica*, i. 221; ii. 316; *P. sinensis*, i. 221; fertility of, ii. 323; legitimate and illegitimate unions, ii. 310; movement of cotyledons, ii. 415
- Principle of divergence, i. 153
- Principles of Biology*, Spencer's, ii. 442
- Principles of Geology*, Lyell's, i. 240, 272, 305; ii. 222; Darwin on, i. 272; ii. 117, 222; Wallace's review of, ii. 39
- Pringlea antiscorbutica* (Kerguelen cabbage), i. 48
- Priority, Falconer and Owen on, i. 227
- Proboscidean group, extinction of, i. 207
- Progress, in forms of life and organisation, i. 142, 164
- Progression, tendency in organisms towards, i. 286
- Progressive development, i. 344; ii. 376
- Pronuba*, the *Yucca* moth, Riley on, ii. 386
- Proteaceae, i. 86, 108; former extension of, i. 380
- Protean genera, list of N. American, i. 444
- Protection, colour in butterflies and, i. 266; thorns as, i. 308; Wallace on, i. 305; colour and, ii. 85-7, 89; colour of birds and, ii. 85; colour of caterpillars and, ii. 71; colour of shells and, ii. 95; Darwin's views on Sexual Selection and, ii. 84; evolution of colour and, ii. 59; mimicry and, ii. 87; monkeys' names and, ii. 91; Wallace on colour and, ii. 72-8; Wallace on wings of *Perisodonta* and, ii. 67
- Protective resemblance, Wallace on, ii. 72-8
- Proterogyny, in *Plantago*, ii. 417
- Prothero, G. W., i. 174
- Protococcus*, i. 164
- Protozoa, i. 164, 165
- Providential arrangement, i. 191
- Prunus laurocerasus*, extra-floral nectaries visited by ants, ii. 399
- Psithyrus*, i. 262
- Psychology, Debeaux on, ii. 48; Romanes' work on comparative, ii. 49
- Ptarmigan, protective colouring of, ii. 87
- Pterophorus periscolidactylus*, ii. 386
- Publishing, over-readiness of most men in, ii. 356
- Pumilio argyrolopis*, Darwin on seeds of, ii. 387, 430
- Purbeck, *Plagiolax* from the, i. 210
- Purpose, Darwin on use of term, ii. 429
- Pyrola*, fertilisation mechanism in, i. 152
- QUAGGA, hybrid between horse and, i. 319
- Quails, seed-dispersal by migratory, i. 436
- Quarterly Journal of Science*, article on Darwin and his teaching in, i. 267; review by Wallace of the Duke of Argyll's *Reign of Law*, i. 281
- Quarterly Review*, Mivart's article, i. 333; Bishop Wilberforce's review of *Origin* in, i. 156; article on zebras, horses, and hybrids, i. 364; ii. 359
- Quartz, segregation in foliated rocks, ii. 205, 206
- Quatrefages, J. L. A. de, biographical note, i. 186; letters to, i. 136, 186, 187, 201, 202, 245, 246; translation of paper by, i. 245; on proportion of sexes in *Bombyx*, ii. 70
- Quenstedt, work on the Lias by, i. 340
- Queries on expression, i. 287
- RABBITS, Angora, i. 181; skeletons of, i. 181; ii. 210; Darwin's work on, ii. 57
- Race, nature's regard for, ii. 44

- Racehorse, selection by man, i. 380 ;
Wallace on fleetness of, i. 283 ;
equality of sexes in, ii. 42
- Races of man, i. 168 ; causes of difference in, ii. 33 ; Wallace on, ii. 34-6
- Rafflesia*, parasites allied to, i. 262
- Rain, effect on leaves, ii. 370, 409 ;
movements of leaves as means of shooting off, ii. 368
- Ramsay, Sir A. C., on origin of lakes, i. 252 ; ii. 170, 211 ; Geological Society hesitates to publish his paper on Lakes, ii. 155 ; on ice-action, ii. 153-5, 170 ; on insects in tropics, ii. 122 ; memoir by Geikie of, ii. 170 ; on denudation and earth-movements, ii. 120-22 ; overestimates subaerial denudation, ii. 156 ; on Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, ii. 191 ; on Permian glaciers, ii. 154 ; proposal that he should investigate glacial deposits in S. America, ii. 161 ; mentioned, i. 65, 137, 151, 231 ; ii. 15
- Range, De Candolle on large families and their, i. 444 ; coleoptera and restricted, i. 200, 201 ; of genera, i. 402, 403 ; of shells, i. 96 ; size of genera in relation to species and their, i. 435 ; of species, i. 46, 117
- Ranunculaceæ, evidence of highness in, i. 413
- Ranunculus auricomus*, i. 36
- Ranyard, A. C., letter to *Nature* on pangensis, i. 302
- Rauil Island, Hooker on, i. 436
- Raphael's Madonna, referred to by Darwin, i. 430
- Raspberry, germination of seeds from a barrow, ii. 243, 246 ; waxy secretion of, ii. 409
- Rattlesnake, Wright on uses of rattle of, i. 356
- Raven, said to part for whole life, ii. 65
- Ray Society, work of, i. 94
- Raymond, Dr Ben., work on plants, ii. 396
- Reade, E. M., letters to, ii. 146, 147, 211, 212 ; on age of the world, ii. 211
- Reader, sold to the Anthropological Society, i. 263
- Reading, Darwin complains of lack of time for, i. 303 ; little time given by scientific workers to, i. 475
- Reciprocal crosses, half sterility of, i. 295
- Rede Lecture, by Phillips (1860), ii. 31
- Reduction, cessation of selection as cause of, i. 352 ; organs of flight and, i. 171 ; wings of ostrich and, i. 162
- References, Darwin on importance of giving, ii. 17 ; Wallace on, ii. 19
- Regeneration, i. 235 ; power of, i. a ii. 427 ; references in *Variation Animals and Plants* to, i. 363
- Reign of Law*, The Duke of Argyll, i. 277, 281, 283 ; reviewed Wallace, i. 182
- Reindeer, of Spitzbergen, i. 144 ; h. of, ii. 78
- Religion and science, i. 308, 309
- Representative species, i. 177 ; ii. 28 ; in floras of Japan and America, i. 459, 460 ; in Galapagos Islands, i. 402
- Reproduction, difference in amount of energy expended by male and female, ii. 93
- Reproductive organs, St.-Hilaire's view of affaiblissement and development of, i. 413 ; in relation to theoretical questions, i. 218
- Research, Huxley and, i. 158 ; justification of, i. 61
- Rhus latra*, sterile with own pollen, ii. 300 ; *R. odorata*, experiment cross and self-fertilisation, ii. 300
- Resemblance, mimetic, i. 196, 197
- Resignation, expression in, ii. 103
- Retaliaceæ, former extension of, i. 38
- Restricted distribution, i. 446
- Retardation, Cope on, i. 341
- Retregression, i. 142, 165
- Reversion, i. 104, 120, 199 ; in moments, i. 341 ; Darwin on, i. 4 ; and degeneration of characters, 144 ; factors causing, i. 357 ; hybrid and, i. 397 ; ii. 340 ; L. Morton's mare and, i. 364 ; stri of mules due to, i. 420 ; struggle between Natural Selection and, 451 ; and crossing, ii. 75 ; peli and, ii. 415
- Review of the *Descent of Man*, by Moxley, i. 424, 9
- Reviews, Darwin on an author writing his own, i. 158 ; on the *Origin of Species*, by A. A. Gray, i. 140, 141 ; Houghton, i. 151 ; Hopkins, 153 ; Hutton, i. 184 ; Huxley, i. 180, 181 ; Leakey, i. 282 ; Owen, 145, 2, 192 ; Wilberforce, i. 156
- Rhizanthus*, ii. 416
- Rhizanthus*, flowers of, ii. 205, 7 ; *R. zinnia*, W. H. Leggett on author, ii. 202
- Rhizanthus*, i. 129
- Rhizanthus*, ii. 17
- Rhizocéphala, retrograde development in, i. 212

INDEX

Rhododendron Boothii, ii. 297
Rhopalocera, breeding in confinement, ii. 96
Rhynchaea, colour of, ii. 60
 Rich, A. note on, ii. 445; legacy to Huxley, ii. 445, 446; letter to, ii. 446-8; leaves his fortune to Darwin, ii. 445, 446
 Rich, Mrs., mentioned, ii. 125
 Richardson, R., on tablet to commemorate Darwin's lodgings at 11, Lothian Street, Edinburgh, i. 6
 Richardson, Darwin on merits of, ii. 230
 Rigaud, on formation of coal, ii. 219
 Riley, C. V. biographical note on, ii. 385; letters to, ii. 385, 386; mentioned, i. 248, 357
 Rio Janeiro, i. 8, 9, 15, 19; absence of erratic boulders near, i. 476; Agassiz on drift-formation near, ii. 161
 Rio Negro, i. 10
 Rio Plata, i. 8
 Ritchie, Mrs., visit to Down, ii. 448
 Rivers, T., letters to, i. 275-7, 279.
 Robin, attracted by colour of *Triphana*, ii. 67
Robinia, insect visitors of, ii. 253
 Rocks, bending when heated, ii. 132, 133; condition in interior of earth, ii. 134; fluidity of, ii. 206, 207; metamorphism of, ii. 132 (see also Metamorphism)
 Rocky Mountains, wingless insects of the, i. 262
 Rogers, W. B. and H. D., on cleavage, ii. 201; on coalfields of N. America, ii. 217; on parallelism of axis-planes of elevation and cleavage, ii. 201, 204
 Rolleston, G., biographical note, ii. 46; address in *Nature* by, i. 323; on the orang-utang, i. 185; adhesion to Darwin's views, ii. 46; letter to, ii. 47; letter to Darwin from, ii. 46; mentioned, ii. 75, 442
 Rollisson, ii. 403
 Roman villa at Abinger, ii. 213
 Romanes, G. J., note on, i. 352; Darwin on controversy between Duke of Argyll and, i. 396; on graft-hybrids, i. 280; letters to, i. 354, 359, 360, 363-5, 367, 368, 370, 371, 389-90, 395, 396; ii. 48, 49, 51, 52, 213, 214, 406-8, 431, 432, 436, 437; letter to Darwin from, i. 352-4; letter to *Nature* in reply to the Duke of Argyll, i. 395, 396; on physiological selection, i. 223, 299; review of Roux's book, i. 395, 396; on heliotropism, ii. 431; lecture on

animal intelligence, i. 214
 lecture on evolution of, i. 407, 408; letter to Darwin from, i. 49; *Life and Letters of*, ii. 407, on minds of animals, ii. 214
 Roots, heliotropism of, ii. 424; structure of tip of, ii. 424, 426
 Roses, N. American species, i. 444; bud-variation, i. 275; leaves like rose seed, i. 279; resemblance of setting moss-rose to Scotch, i. 279; varieties of, i. 100
 Ross, Sir J., i. 65
 Rosse, Lord, i. 79
 Round Island, fauna and flora of, ii. 10
 Roux's *Struggle of Parts in the Organism*, i. 395, 396
 Royal Commission on Vivisection, ii. 435, 436
 Royal Institution, lectures at, i. 27, 29, 129-31, 386, 387
 Royal medals, i. 79, 80, 81, 88; ii. 231
 Royal Society, council meeting of, i. 80, 81
 Royer, Mdle., translator of the *Origin*, i. 202; ii. 288
 Royle, J. F., biographical note, i. 67; letters to, i. 67; mentioned, ii. 243
 Rubiaceæ, dimorphism in, ii. 351, 352; fertilisation in, ii. 261
Rubus, N. American species, i. 444; variation in, i. 100; F. Darwin on roots of, ii. 429
Rubus and *Hieracium*, comparison of variability of N. American and European species, i. 425
 Rucker, ii. 276
 Rudimentary organs, i. 352; in frogs, i. 251; nascent and, i. 162; variation of, i. 353; in man, ii. 37-9; use in classification, ii. 379
 Rudinger, Dr., on regeneration, i. 363
 Rue, flowers of, ii. 376, 378
 Ruffs, polygamy of, ii. 69
Rumex, germination of old seeds, ii. 244, 246; ii. 402
 Russia, forms of wheat cultivated in, ii. 419-22
 Rutaceæ, A. St.-Hilaire on difference in ovary of same plants of, ii. 376
 SABINE, GENERAL, biographical note, i. 257; address to R. Society, i. 255, 256; award of Copley medal to Darwin during presidency of, i. 257; recognition by Government, i. 315; mentioned, i. 88; ii. 153
 Sabrina, elevation of, ii. 114
Sagittaria, i. 86

- St. Dabeoc's heath, in Azores, i. 483
 St. Helena, Darwin suggests possibility of finding lost plants in earth from, i. 494; ii. 1; extinction in, i. 167; Hooker on flora of, i. 489; land-birds of, i. 484; plants of, i. 40, 286; ii. 23; trees of, i. 163; Darwin on craters of, ii. 124; geology of, ii. 11; subsidence in, ii. 121; White on hemiptera of, ii. 20
 St.-Hilaire, A. F. C. P. de, on affableness, i. 415; erect and suspended ovules in same ovary, ii. 376; *Leçons de Botanique*, i. 413; Life of, i. 57
 St.-Hilaire, J. G., on monstrosities, i. 318; author of *Life of A. F. C. P. de St.-Hilaire*, i. 57
 St. Jago, i. 9; Darwin on craters of, ii. 124, 126, 129-31; elevation of, ii. 116
 St. Paul's rocks, plants of, i. 408; geological structure, ii. 146
Saintpaulia, dimorphic flowers, ii. 295
 St. Ventanao, conglomerates of, ii. 189
 Salicaceae, i. 83
Salicornia, bloom on, ii. 411
Salix, i. 47; varieties of, i. 100
Salsola Kalb, bloom on, ii. 411
 Salt water, effect on plants, ii. 5, 210, 411
 Salter, on vitality of seeds after immersion in the sea, i. 436, 437
 Saltus, Darwin's views on, i. 198
 Salvages, flora of the, i. 494
Salvia, Hildebrand's paper on, ii. 344, 372
 Samara, Russian wheat sent to Darwin from, ii. 419-20
 Samoyedes, power of finding their way in fog, i. 385
 Sandberger, controversy with Hilgendorf, i. 347
 Sanderson, Sir J. B., electrical experiments on plants, ii. 402; letters to, ii. 394-6, 444; on vivisection, ii. 435, 436
 Sandwich Islands, i. 117; absence of Alpine flora, i. 410; flora of, i. 459; *Geranium* of, i. 163; Dana on valleys and craters, ii. 226, 227; Galapagos and, ii. 227
Sanicula, occurrence of species in Azores, i. 484; ii. 3; range of, i. 484, 485
 Santa Cruz, i. 15, 16
 Santorin, crater of, ii. 127; linear vent in, ii. 131; Lyell's account of, ii. 126
 Saporta, Marquis de, biographical note, i. 376; letters to, i. 376, 377, 392; on rapid development of higher plants, ii. 21
Sargassum, i. 54, 56; Forbes on, i. *Sarracenia*, ii. 401, 403
 Savages, civilisation of, ii. 46, comparison between animals and, 40; decrease of, ii. 47; select among, ii. 33, 35
Saxifraga, destruction in Ireland Spanish, i. 461; formation of in, ii. 272
Saxonia, form of Russian wheat, 419-22
Scavola, i. 152; fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 257-9; *S. microcarpa*, fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 259, 261
Scalasin, i. 52
 Scandinavia, Hooker on potency flora, i. 468; Blytt on distribution of plants of, ii. 17; elevation of, 139
 Scarlet fever, Darwin's dread of, ii. 1
Scenery of Scotland, Sir A. Geikie's, 171
 Scepticism, Darwin on, ii. 443
 Schimper, review by Hooker of *Paläologie Végétale* by, i. 317
 Schlagintweit, i. 99
 Schleiden, i. 76; convert to Darwin views, i. 259
 Schmankewitch, experiments on *Atemia* by, i. 391
 Schöbl, J., on ears of mice, i. 358, 35
 Schoenherr, C. J., i. 82, 83
 Schomburgk, Sir R., on *Cataseta Monanthus*, and *Myanthus*, ii. 21
 School, Darwin at Mr. Case's, i. 3, 4 of Mines, i. 281
Schrankia, a sensitive species of, ii. 41
 Schultze, Max, ii. 345, 346
 Science, and superstition, i. 370; progress at railroad speed, ii. 355
 Science Defence Association, Darwin asked to be president of, ii. 439, 44
 Scientific men, attributes of, i. 98
 domestic ties and work of, i. 202
 article in *Reader* on, ii. 156
 Scientific periodicals, Darwin's opinion of, i. 317
 Scotland, forest trees of, i. 187; comparison between flora of T. de Fuego and that of, ii. 242; elevation of, ii. 189; frequency of earthquake in, ii. 115; land-glaciation of, ii. 191
 tails of diluvium in, ii. 149
Scotsman, Forbes' lecture published in i. 78; Darwin's letter on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy in the, ii. 181, 18
 Scott, D. H., obituary notice of Nagel by, i. 273
 Scott, J., biographical note, i. 217-18
 correspondence with, ii. 302-32

- criticism on the *Origin* by, i. 239; letters to, i. 239; ii. 302-32; on Natural Selection, i. 221; on a red cowslip, i. 252; confirms Darwin's work, also points out error, ii. 302-6; Darwin assists financially, ii. 327, 331; Darwin's opinion of, ii. 302, 331; Darwin offers to present books to, ii. 311; Darwin writes to Hooker about Indian appointment for, ii. 319; Darwin's proposal that he should work at Down as his assistant, ii. 329, 330; Darwin suggests that he should work at Kew, ii. 329; on dispersal of seed of *Adenanthera* by parrots, ii. 349; on fertilisation of *Acropera*, ii. 302-10, 312, 316, 318, 325, 336, 337; a good observer and experimentalist, ii. 309; a lover of Natural History, ii. 314; observations on acclimatisation of seeds, ii. 3; on *Oncidium flexuosum*, ii. 351; letter to Darwin from, ii. 302-6; offered associateness of Linnean Society, ii. 326; on *Imatophyllum*, ii. 313; on self-sterility in *Passiflora*, ii. 314; on *Primula*, ii. 325; on sexes in *Zea*, ii. 308; mentioned, ii. 299, 378
- Scrope, F., on volcanic rocks, ii. 125
- Scrophularinæ, i. 108, 163
- Scudder, on fossil insects, ii. 82
- Sea, Dana underestimates power of, ii. 226; changes in level of land due to those of, ii. 167; marks left on land by action of, ii. 176
- Seakale, bloom on, ii. 411
- Seashore plants, use of bloom on, ii. 409, 411
- Sea-sickness, Darwin suffers from, i. 10, 247
- Seasons with the Sea Horses*, Lamont's, i. 179
- Secondary period, abundance of Araucarias and Marsupials during, i. 453; equality of elevation in British rocks of, ii. 189; insects prior to, ii. 27
- Sections of earth's crust, need for accurate, ii. 133
- Sedgwick, Prof. A., extract from letter to Owen from, i. 146; letter to Darwin from, i. 136; ii. 236, 237; on the *Vestiges of Creation*, i. 48, 49; and the Philosophical Society's meeting at Cambridge, i. 149; and the *Spectator*, i. 149; Darwin's visit to, ii. 236, 237; feelings towards Darwin, ii. 236, 237; on the structure of large mineral masses, ii. 200, 202; proposes Forbes for Royal medal, ii. 131; quotation from letter to Darwin from, i. 130; suggested as candidate for Royal medal, ii. 231; mentioned, i. 91, 123, 124, 133, 389; ii. 231
- Sedgwick, A., address at the British Assoc. (1899), i. 214
- Sedimentary strata, conversion into schists, ii. 206
- Sedimentation, connection with elevation and subsidence, ii. 123, 124, 147; near coast-lines, ii. 146
- Seedlings, sensitiveness to light, ii. 431
- Seeds, collected by girls in Prof. Henslow's parish, i. 419, 420; dispersal of, i. 144, 416, 419, 483; ii. 4, 5, 24, 25, 338, 349, 387; effect of immersion on, i. 148, 416, 417, 419, 436, 437, 483; ii. 5; of furze, i. 148; Asa Gray on Darwin's salt-water experiments, i. 422; germination after 21½ hours in owl's stomach, i. 440; moss-roses raised from, i. 276, 279; peaches from, i. 279; variation in, i. 213; bright colours of fruits and, ii. 347, 348; difficulty of finding in samples of earth, ii. 247; dormant state of, ii. 245, 246; germination from pond mud, ii. 251; Hildebrand on dispersal of, ii. 387; mucus emitted by, ii. 430; stored by ants, ii. 389-91; supposed vivification of fossil, ii. 244; vitality of, ii. 243-7, 251
- Seeley, Prof., ii. 442
- Seemann, on commingling of temperate and tropical plants in mountains of Panama, i. 473; on the *Origin* in Germany, i. 476; mentioned, ii. 9
- Segregation of minerals in foliated rocks, ii. 204, 205
- Selaginella*, foot of, compared with organ in *Welwitschia* seedling, ii. 427, 428
- Selection, a misleading term, i. 161; artificial, i. 120, 128, 164, 208, 367, 368; as means of improving breeds, i. 193; importance of, i. 152; influence of speedy, i. 354; utilised by pigeon-fanciers, i. 194; Sexual (see Sexual Selection); sterility and, i. 288; unconscious, i. 311; and variation, i. 134; voluntary, i. 300; and inheritance, ii. 86
- Self-fertilisation, abundance of seeds from, ii. 353; Darwin's experiments on cross- and, ii. 384, 413; evil results of, ii. 373; comparison between seeds from cross- and, ii. 352; in Goodeniaceæ, ii. 258; in Orchids, ii. 262

- Self-interest, Preston on, ii. 52
 Self-sterility, in *Eschscholzia*, ii. 352;
 in plants, ii. 336, 347; connection
 with unnatural conditions, ii. 351
Selliera, Hamilton on fertilisation-
 mechanism, ii. 351
 Semper, K., biographical note, i. 391;
 letter to, i. 391-2
Senecio, i. 47, 163; *S. vulgaris*, profits
 by cross-fertilisation, ii. 414
 Sensitive plants, Darwin's work on,
 i. 417; ii. 289, 361
 Sensitiveness, diversified kinds in allied
 plants, ii. 385
 Separate creations, i. 163, 173; Darwin
 on, i. 377, 378
Sequoia, i. 92
 Seringe, on *Aconitum* flowers, ii. 335
Sertularia, i. 16
Sethia, dimorphism of, ii. 351
 Settegast, H., letter to, i. 324
 Severn, Darwin on floods of, ii. 169
 Seward, A. C., *Fossil Plants as Tests
 of Climate*, ii. 21
 Sexes, colour, and difference in, ii. 88;
 proportion at birth, ii. 41; proportion
 in animals, ii. 42, 67
 Sexual likeness, secondary, i. 351
 Sexual organs, as collectors of genera-
 tive elements, i. 359; appendages in
 insects complementary to, ii. 94
 Sexual reproduction, Galton on, i. 361;
 bearing of F. Müller's work on
 essence of, ii. 354
 Sexual Selection, i. 316; ii. 56-97;
 Bates on, i. 182, 183; Darwin on,
 i. 183, 303, 327; article in *Kosmos*
 on, ii. 371; colour and, ii. 57-9;
 68, 72-4, 86, 87, 96; man and, ii.
 33, 35, 59; in moths and butterflies,
 ii. 94; subordinate to Natural Selec-
 tion, ii. 88; Wallace on colour and,
 ii. 72-4; Wallace on difficulties of,
 ii. 62, 93
 Sexuality, Bentham on, i. 349; in lower
 forms, i. 360; origin of, i. 190
 Shanghai, tooth of *Mastodon* from, i.
 211
 Sharp, David, on *Bombus*, i. 262; on
Volucella, i. 196; *Insects*, ii. 12, 89
 Sharpe, Daniel, biographical note, ii.
 131; on elevation, i. 90; Darwin
 meets, ii. 131; letters to, ii. 199-204;
 on cleavage and foliation, ii. 131, 199,
 203, 204
 Sharpey, W., i. 88; letter from
 Falconer to, i. 252-6; honorary
 member of Physiological Society,
 ii. 436
 Shaw, J., letter to, ii. 56
 Sheep, varieties of, i. 127
 Sheldrake, dancing on sand to make
 sea-worms come out, ii. 103
 Shells, Forbes and Hancock on British,
 i. 100; distorted by cleavage, ii. 204;
 means of dispersal, ii. 28, 29; pro-
 tective colour of, ii. 95
 Sherborn, C. D., *Catalogue of Mam-
 malia* by A. S. Woodward and, i. 206
 Shetland, comparison between flora of
 T. del Fuego and that of, ii. 242
 Shrewsbury, i. 13, 28; school, i. 4
 Siberia, *Rhinoceros* and steppes of
 central, i. 457
 Sicily, elephants of, i. 206; flora of,
 i. 51
 Sidgwick, Prof. H., ii. 442
 Siebold, von, i. 75
Sigillaria, an aquatic plant, ii. 217, 220
Silene, Gärtner's crossing-experiments
 on, i. 450
 Silurian, comparison between recent
 organisms and, i. 115; life of, i. 142;
Lingula from the, i. 164; corals, ii.
 194, 197; volcanic strata, ii. 136
 Simon, Sir J., reports by, ii. 444
 Simple forms, existence of, i. 151;
 survival of, i. 142
 Simpson, Sir J., on regeneration in
 womb, i. 363
Siphocampylus, i. 221; ii. 310
Sitaris, Lord Avebury on *Meloe* and,
 i. 232; ii. 12
 Siwalik hills, i. 168
 Skertchley, S. B. J., on palæolithic
 flints in boulder-clay of E. Anglia,
 ii. 241; letter to, ii. 240, 241
 Skin, influence of mind on eruptions of,
 ii. 107
 Slate, cleavage of schists and, ii. 203
 Slave-ants, account in the *Origin* of,
 i. 197
 Sleep, plants' so-called, ii. 362
 Sleep-movements, in plants, ii. 363,
 364, 367, 397-9, 411; of cotyledons,
 ii. 414, 415
 Slime of seeds, ii. 387
 Sloths, i. 115
 Smell, Ogle's work on sense of, ii. 102
Smernithus populi-ocellatus, Weir on
 hybrid, i. 396
 Smilacæ, reference to genera of, i. 83
Smilax, De Candolle on flower of, i.
 369
 Smith, Goldwin, i. 309
 Smith, J., note on, ii. 410
 Snails of Porto Santo, i. 446
 Snipe, protective colour of, ii. 87
 Snow, red, i. 24; geological action of
 frozen, ii. 169

- Snowdon, elevation in recent times, i. 418
- Social instincts, actions as result of, ii. 52
- Social plants, De Candolle on, i. 424; in the U.S.A., i. 431, 432
- Sociology*, H. Spencer's i. 351
- Soda, nitrate beds, i. 27
- Soil, in relation to plant distribution, i. 380
- Solanaceæ, i. 108
- Solanum, rostratum*, Todd on stamens of, ii. 292
- Solenhofen, bird-creature from, i. 234
- Sollas, Prof., director of the Funafuti boring expedition, ii. 199; account of the boring operations by, ii. 199
- Somchus*, introduced into New Zealand, i. 102
- Song, importance in animal kingdom, ii. 82
- Sophocles, Prof., on expression of affirmation by Turks, ii. 111
- Sorby, on metamorphism, ii. 210
- Sound, and music, ii. 51
- Southampton, Brit. Assoc. meeting (1846), ii. 175; Darwin on gravel deposits at, ii. 165, 169, 237; Darwin's visits to, ii. 237, 421
- Spanish chesnut, variation in leaf divergence, ii. 378
- Spanish plants in Ireland, i. 54, 461; in La Plata, i. 452
- Spawn, dispersal of frogs', i. 284
- Spean, terraces in valley of, ii. 149, 171, 179, 188-90
- Special ordination, i. 321
- Specialisation, i. 210
- Species, antiquity of plant-, i. 443; belief in evolution of, i. 304; changing into one another, i. 184; creation of, i. 173; Darwin recognises difficulties in and objections to his views on, i. 455; definition of, i. 127; descriptive work influenced by Darwin's views on, i. 453; facts from Hooker bearing on, i. 63; food as important factor in keeping up number of, i. 297; frequency of, i. 117; Asa Gray on, i. 242, 422; Hooker on, i. 422; intermediate forms absent in close, i. 367, 368; little tendency during migration to form new, i. 441; modification of, i. 182; and monstrosities, i. 242; mutability of, i. 42, 43, 96; ii. 45; Nägeli's views on, i. 273; origin of, i. 294 (see Origin of Species); permanence of, i. 96, 97; Prichard on meaning of term, i. 43-5; range of, i. 46; representative, i. 177; separate creation of, i. 163; spreading of, i. 449; sterility between allied, i. 288; and sterility, i. 137, 138, 294; time necessary to change, i. 380; time of creation of new, i. 244; variation of, 41-7, 170, 244; Wallace on origin of, i. 384; Walsh on modification of, i. 250; Weismann on, i. 311; ii. 95, 96; Gaudry on affiliation of, ii. 236; Hæckel on change of, ii. 346; isolation of, ii. 95; value of careful discrimination of, ii. 252
- Species not transmutable*, Bree's book on, i. 174
- Specific character, Falconer on persistence of, i. 206
- Speculation, Darwin on, ii. 133
- Spencer, H., Darwin on the advantage of his expression "survival of the fittest," i. 270; letter to, i. 351, 352; ii. 442; on electric organs, i. 307; on genesis of nervous system, ii. 424, 425; on survival of the fittest, i. 268; Romanes on his theory of nerve-genesis, i. 368; Wallace's admiration for, i. 301; Darwin on his work, ii. 235; extract from letter to, ii. 249; mentioned, i. 295, 300, 301; ii. 48, 52
- Spermacoe*, ii. 272
- Spey, terraces of, ii. 189
- Sphagnum*, parasitism of orchids on, i. 474
- Spiders, mental powers of, i. 338; Moggridge on, i. 337, 338
- Spiranthes*, ii. 265; fertilisation of, ii. 263
- Spiritualism, Darwin on, ii. 443
- Spitzbergen, Lamont's book on, i. 179; reindeer of, i. 144
- Sponges, Clark on classification of, i. 335; Hæckel's work on, i. 335; F. Müller on, i. 264; ii. 346
- Spontaneous generation, i. 321; Darwin's disbelief in, i. 273; Huxley's disbelief in, i. 329
- Sports, i. 213, 275, 276
- Sprengel, C. C., i. 446; ii. 254; on Passion-flowers, ii. 380
- Stag-beetle, forms of, ii. 90
- Stahl, Prof., on *Desmodium*, ii. 396; on transpiration, ii. 410
- Stainton, ii. 67
- Stanhope, Lord, i. 96
- Stanhopea*, fertilisation of, ii. 335-7, 347
- Stapelia*, fertilisation of, ii. 304
- Starling, paired three times in one day, ii. 74
- State-entomologist, appointment of in

- America, not likely to occur in England, ii. 386
- Statistics, of births and deaths, i. 50 ; Asa Gray's N. American plant-, i. 432-4
- Steinheim, Lias rocks of, i. 347
- Stellaria media*, cross-fertilisation of, ii. 414
- Stephens, Miss Catherine, i. 6
- Sterile, use of term, i. 48, 411
- Sterility, accumulation through Natural Selection, i. 297, 298 ; arguments relating to, i. 293 ; artificial production of, i. 223 ; between allied species aided by Natural Selection, i. 288 ; connection with sexual differentiation, i. 223 ; and crossing, i. 230, 231, 295 ; domestication and loss of, i. 274, 387 ; experiments on, i. 224, 226 ; of hybrids, i. 287-93, 295-9 ; in human beings, i. 224, 225 ; Huxley on, i. 225, 230, 231 ; increase of races and, i. 294 ; laws governing, i. 288 ; Natural Selection and, i. 289, 296 ; in pigeons, i. 222 ; in plants, ii. 347, 348 (see also self-sterility) ; reciprocal crosses and unequal, i. 293, 294 ; selection and, i. 288 ; variations in amount of, i. 291 ; varieties and, i. 294
- Stirling, and Huxley, i. 316
- Stokes, Sir G., ii. 443
- Strasburger, on fertilisation of grasses, ii. 291
- Stratification, and cleavage, ii. 200, 202, 208
- Strephium*, vertical position of leaves, ii. 364
- Strzelecki, i. 89
- Strickland, H., letters to, i. 67-70 ; on zoological nomenclature, i. 67-9
- Stripes, loss and significance of, ii. 63
- Structural dissimilarity, and sterility i. 295
- Structure, external conditions in relation to, i. 306
- Struggle for existence, i. 165, 192, 268 ; and crossing, i. 288 ; factors concerned in, i. 326 ; and hybrids, i. 290-92 ; J. Scott on, i. 239
- Strychnos*, F. Müller on, ii. 345
- Student, Darwin as an Edinburgh, i. 5-8
- Studer, B., on cleavage and foliation, ii. 200, 201
- Studien zur Descendenz-Theorie*, Weismann's, i. 356
- Studies in the Theory of Descent*, Mel-dola's translation of Weismann's book, i. 350
- Study of Sociology*, H. Spencer's, i. 351
- Stur, D., ii. 141
- Style, Darwin on, i. 220 ; ii. 2, 322 ; Darwin on Huxley's, i. 237 ; effect of controversy on, ii. 155
- Swada*, bloom on, ii. 411
- Submergence, i. 90, 91
- Subsidence, evidence of, i. 56, 209, 467 ; coral reefs and, ii. 227 ; and elevation, ii. 123, 136, 138, 147 ; equable nature of, ii. 189 ; large areas simultaneously affected by, ii. 138 ; in oceans, ii. 195, 198 ; and sedimentation, ii. 228 ; and volcanic action, ii. 144
- Subterranean animal, existence in Patagonia of supposed, ii. 361
- Subularia*, fertilisation of, i. 416 ; ii. 255
- Succession of types, i. 132, 133
- Sudden appearance of organisms, due to absence of fossils in pre-Cambrian rocks, i. 398
- Sudden jumps, modification by, i. 147, 166 ; Darwin's disbeliever in, i. 335
- Suess, i. 244 ; *Antlitz der Erde*, ii. 167
- Suffolk Crag, comparison with recent strata, ii. 233
- Sugar-cane, Barber on hybrids of, i. 389 ; new varieties of, i. 390
- Sullivan, Admiral, on Patagonia, ii. 234
- Superficial deposits, geological nature of, ii. 168
- Supernumerary members, i. 251 ; amputation followed by regeneration of, i. 363
- "Survival of the fittest," Darwin on use of the expression, i. 270, 271 ; Wallace on the expression, i. 268, 269 ; sharpness of thorns the result of, i. 308 ; colour of birds and, ii. 62
- Swainson, i. 305 ; on wide range of genera, i. 403
- Switzerland, Tyndall on valleys of, ii. 191
- Sydney, i. 27
- Symonds, W. S., biographical note, i. 170 ; on imperfection of geological record, i. 170
- TACSONIA, Darwin on flowers of, ii. 380 ; fertilisation by humming-birds, ii. 357, 383 ; Scott's work on, ii. 311
- Tahiti, coral reefs of, ii. 141, 196 ; Darwin on, ii. 155, 225, 227
- Tails of diluvium, in Scotland, ii. 149
- Tait, Prof. P. G., article in *North British Review*, i. 316 ; on age of world, ii. 212
- Tait, L., letters to, i. 358, 359, 363

- Tait, W. C., letter to, ii. 381, 382; on rudimentary tails in dogs and Manx cats, ii. 382; sends *Diosphyllum* to Darwin, ii. 381
- Talbot, Mrs. E., letter to, ii. 54-5
- Tandon, Moquin, *Éléments de Tératologie Végétale*, i. 413, 414
- Tankerville, Lord, i. 188
- Tasmania, comparison between floras of New Zealand and, i. 410; Hooker's Flora of, i. 458; trees of, i. 163
- Taylor, W., *Life and Correspondence* of, ii. 120
- Tears, and muscular contraction, ii. 99-101
- Tees, Hooker on glacial moraines in valley of, ii. 156
- Tegetmeier, W. B., assistance rendered to Darwin by, i. 180, 181; letters to, i. 180, 181, 223, 322; ii. 57-9
- Telegraph-plant, ii. 289 (see also *Desmodium*)
- "Tellamed" (de Maillet), evolutionary views of, i. 280
- Tendrils, morphology of, ii. 341-3
- Teneriffe, flora of, i. 410; ii. 9; violet of Peak of, i. 494; Webb and Humboldt on zones of, i. 492
- Tennent, Sir J. E., on elephants' tears, ii. 99; on *Utricularia*, ii. 404
- Tentacles, aggregation of protoplasm in cells of plant-, ii. 369
- Teódoresco, on effect of excess of CO₂ on vegetation, ii. 21
- Teratology, Masters on vegetable, i. 148; Moquin Tandon on, i. 413
- Terebratula*, i. 22; ii. 231
- Termites, compared with cleistogamic flowers, ii. 360; F. Müller's paper on, ii. 360
- Terraces, Darwin on Patagonian, ii. 164
- Tertiary, Antarctic continent, Darwin on existence of, ii. 13; *Mastodon* from Shanghai, i. 211; flora in Madeira, i. 482
- Tertiary period, action of sea and earth-movement, ii. 120, 121; island floras of the, i. 241; Saporta's work on plants, i. 377; succession of types during the, i. 132; Prestwich's work on, ii. 230
- Testimonials, Darwin on, ii. 238
- Tetrabranchiata, Hyatt on the, i. 339
- Thayer's *Letters of Chauncey Wright*, ii. 111
- Theologians, Huxley on, ii. 232
- Theological articles, by Asa Gray, i. 161
- Theology, Darwin's opinion on, i. 321
- Theorising, observing and, i. 195; ii. 323
- Theory, Darwin's advice to Scott to be sparing in use of, ii. 323
- Thibet, Hooker prohibited crossing into, ii. 153
- Thiersucht*, Settegast's, i. 324
- Thiselton-Dyer, Lady, ii. 414
- Thiselton-Dyer, Sir W., assists Darwin in bloom-experiments, ii. 409; Darwin signs his certificate for R. Society, ii. 423; lecture on plant distribution as field for geographical research, ii. 418, 419; letter to *Nature* from, i. 378; notes on letter from Darwin to Bentham, i. 379; on partial submergence of Australia, i. 448; letters to, ii. 301, 302, 398-402, 408-19, 422, 423, 427, 428; extract from letter to, ii. 212; on Darwin, ii. 333
- Thiselton-Dyer, Sir W., and Prof. Dewar, on immersion of seeds in liquid hydrogen, ii. 245
- Thlaspi alpestre*, range of, i. 431
- Thompson, Prof. D'Arcy, prefatory note by Darwin to his translation of H. Müller's book, ii. 391
- Thompson, W., natural-historian of Ireland, i. 68
- Thomson, Sir W.: see Kelvin, Lord
- Thomson, Sir Wyville, on Natural Selection, i. 388-9; mentioned, ii. 26
- Thomson, review of Jordan's *Diagnoses d'espèces* by, i. 474
- Thorns, forms of, i. 308
- Three Barriers*, theological hash of old abuse of Darwin, ii. 341
- Thury on sex, ii. 42
- Thwaites, G. H. K., on Ceylon plants, i. 260; letters to, i. 144, 145; ii. 90, 91; on the *Origin*, i. 144, 151; note on, ii. 90
- Thymus*, ii. 418
- Tieghem, Prof. van, on course of vessels in orchid flowers, ii. 273; on effect of flashing light on plants, ii. 431
- Tierra del Fuego, i. 11, 16, 19, 42; flora of, i. 400, 401, 410, 424; ii. 242, 243; comparison with Glen Roy, ii. 179, 181, 184, 186; evidence of glaciers in, ii. 150, 165; mica-schists of, ii. 208
- Time, and evolutionary changes, i. 168; ii. 5, 7; geological, i. 91, 313, 314; ii. 5, 7, 23, 150, 163; meaning of millions of years, ii. 163; Niagara as measure of geological, ii. 150; rate of deposition as measure of, ii. 23; Wallace on geological, ii. 23
- Times*, article by Huxley in, i. 135; letter by FitzRoy in, i. 129

- Timiriaseff, Prof., ii. 417
 Timor, *Adiantum* from, i. 228; ii. 16
 Toad, power of Indian species to resist sea-water, ii. 16
 Tobacco, Kölreuter on varieties of, i. 230
 Todd, on *Solanum rostratum*, ii. 292
Tolcieth Adam, title of book on evolution by N. Lewy, i. 365, 366
 Torbitt, J., experiments on potatoes, and letter to, i. 372-4
 Torquay, Darwin's visit to, i. 195
 Tortoises, conversion of turtles into land-, i. 170
 Tortugas, A. Agassiz on reefs of, ii. 197
 Toryism, defence of, i. 351
 Toucans, colour of beaks in breeding season, ii. 83
 Trachyte, separation of basalt and, ii. 125
 Tragopan, ii. 75
 Traill, experiments on grafting, i. 280
 Transfusion experiments, by Galton, i. 362
 Translations of Darwin's books, i. 139, 172, 174; ii. 145, 146
 Transplanting, effect on Alpine plants, i. 197
 Transport, occasional means of, i. 480, 483, 487
 Travels, Bates' book of, i. 196, 197, 215; Humboldt's, i. 263; Wallace's, i. 263
 Travers, H. H., on Chatham Islands, i. 475
 Trécul, on *Drosera*, ii. 266
 Trees, herbaceous orders and, i. 162, 163; occurrence in islands, i. 162, 163; older forms more likely to develop into, i. 481; Asa Gray on, ii. 254; conditions in New Zealand favourable to development of, ii. 250, 251; crossing in, ii. 252, 253; separate sexes in, ii. 250, 252, 253
 Treub, M., on *Chalazogamy*, ii. 333
 Treviranus, Prof., ii. 320, 372; on *Primula longiflora*, ii. 324
Trifolium resupinatum, ii. 418; Darwin's observations on bloom on leaflets, ii. 371, 412, 413
Trigonocephalus, i. 12
 Trilobites, change of genera and species of, i. 398
 Trimen, on painting butterflies, ii. 72
 Trimorphism, in plants, ii. 299
 Trinidad, *Catasium* of, ii. 316; Crüger on caprification in, ii. 366
Triphena prunuba, robin attracted by colour of, ii. 67
 Tristan d'Acunha, i. 93; Carmichael on, i. 401; vegetation of, i. 425, 426
Triticum repens var. *littorum*, bloom experiments on, ii. 411
 Trollope, A., quotation by Darwin from, i. 370
Tropaeolum, Darwin's experiments on ii. 341, 342; peloric variety of, ii. 298; waxy secretion on leaves, ii. 361
 Tropical climate, in relation to colouring of insects, ii. 282
 Tropical plants, possible existence during cooler period, i. 437, 438, 462, 463, 478, 479; ii. 6, 23; retreat of, i. 440
 Tropics, climatic changes in, i. 458; description of forests in, i. 9, 10, 243; similarity of orders in, i. 260
Tubocytisus, Kerner on, i. 317
 Tuckwell, on the Oxford British Association meeting (1860), i. 157
 Tuco-tuco, i. 169
 Tuke, D. H., on influence of mind on body, ii. 109; letter to ii. 109
 Tulips, i. 197
 Turkey, colour of wings, and courtship, ii. 68; muscles of tail of, ii. 106
 Turner, Sir W., Darwin receives assistance from, ii. 38; on Darwin's methods in correspondence, ii. 105; letters to, ii. 37-9, 105-7
Turratella, i. 22
 Turtles, conversion into land-tortoises, i. 170
Tussilago, Darwin on seeds of groundsel and, ii. 430
 Twins, Galton's article on, i. 361
 Tylor, article in *Journal of the R. Institution* by, i. 316; on *Early History of Mankind*, i. 263
 Tyndall, lack of caution, i. 471; lecture by, i. 323; on the Alps, i. 252; review in the *Athenaeum* of, i. 167; on valleys due to glaciers, i. 471; ii. 191; work of, i. 329; dogmatism of, ii. 155; on glaciers, ii. 210; on Sorby's work on cleavage, ii. 210; mentioned, ii. 102
Typhlops, i. 114, 115
 Typical forms, difficult to select, i. 429; vagueness of phrase, i. 403
Typotherium, Falconer on, i. 240
 Tyrol, Mojsisovics on the Dolomites of the, ii. 197
 UMBELLIFERAE, morphological characters of, i. 273; difference in seeds from the same flower, ii. 376
 Undulation of light, comparison between Darwin's views and the theory of, i. 184

- Ungulates, development in N. America during Tertiary period, ii. 18
- United States, flora of, i. 432, 433; spread of Darwin's views in, i. 157, 159
- Unity of coloration, Walsh on, i. 261
- Urredo, on *Hamastoxylon*, ii. 411
- Ursus arctos*, Lamont on, i. 179; *U. maritimus*, Lamont on, i. 179
- Urticaceae, i. 106
- Uruguay, i. 13
- d'Urville, on Canary Islands, i. 409
- Use and disuse, i. 199; in plants, i. 389
- Uses, Natural Selection and, i. 355, 356
- Uspallata, i. 20, 22
- Utilitarianism, Darwin on, i. 328
- Utility and inheritance, i. 239
- Utopian Flora, Darwin's idea of, ii. 374
- Utricularia*, Darwin's work on, ii. 403, 404; *U. stellaris*, Sir E. Tennent on, ii. 404
- VAGINULUS, Darwin finds new species of, i. 15
- Valeriana*, two forms of, ii. 416
- Valleys, action of ice in formation of, ii. 154, 155; Dana on Australian, ii. 227; Darwin on origin of, ii. 211
- Valparaiso, i. 17
- Van Diemen's Land, i. 41; flora of, in relation to New Zealand, i. 405
- Vanda*, ii. 306
- Vandee, structure of ovary, ii. 307
- Vanessa*, two sexual forms of, i. 356; breeding in confinement, ii. 96; colour of, ii. 67
- Vanilla*, ii. 271, 313
- Variability, i. 148, 161; backward tendency of, i. 353; Bentham on, i. 379; causes of, i. 155, 198, 288, 289; De Candolle on, i. 233, 234; dependent more on nature of organism than on environment, i. 377; Huxley and Scott on, i. 220; importance of subject of cause of, i. 392; Natural Selection and, i. 193; in oaks, i. 234; greater in bisexual than in unisexual plants, ii. 314; of ferns "passes all bounds," ii. 381; greater in male than female, ii. 94; in ovaries of flowers, ii. 378; tendency of genera at different periods towards, ii. 231
- Variation, i. 41-6, 96, 100, 105-7, 171, 172, 199, 222; an innate principle, i. 199; Bates on, i. 181; in blackbirds, i. 262; causes of, i. 155; centrifugal nature of, i. 199; checked by Natural Selection, i. 208; climate and, i. 198; Darwin attaches importance to useless, i. 312; Darwin on favourable, i. 271; divergence of, i. 286; and external conditions, i. 198, 354; in elephants, i. 207; in *Fucus*, i. 102; of large genera, i. 98, 107, 108, 379; laws of, i. 134; of monotypic and polytypic genera, i. 106; and monstrosities, i. 147, 350; and Natural Selection, i. 172, 269-71; ordination and, i. 193, 194, 321; in peaches, i. 276; in plants, i. 41, 102, 105-8, 275, 425; ii. 157; produced by crossing, i. 212; rate of action of, i. 314; of small genera, i. 107, 108, 379; sterility advantageous to, i. 290; Weismann on, i. 311; galls as cause of, ii. 425; and loss of dimorphism in *Frimula* and *Auricula*, ii. 328; Sexual Selection and minute, ii. 62, 63; transmission to sexes, ii. 86; Verlot on, ii. 157; Wallace on, ii. 32, 63
- Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*, i. 167, 243, 285, 363, 364; ii. 389; completion of, i. 277, 278, 283, 359; delay in publication, i. 286; Lyell on, i. 299, 300; translation of, i. 304; Wallace's opinion of, i. 288; Darwin at work on, ii. 156, 192, 327, 404, 405
- Varieties, accumulation of, i. 161, 191, 337; distinction between species and, i. 177; fertility of, i. 137; ii. 309; in insects, i. 5, 94; in large genera, i. 402; of molluscs, i. 94; production of, i. 47, 212; species the product of long series of, i. 377; use of, i. 126, 127; Wallace on, i. 118; elimination by crossing, ii. 250; zoologists neglect study of, ii. 210
- Vaucher, *Plantes d'Europe*, ii. 375, 278
- Vegetable Teratology*, Masters', i. 148; ii. 335
- Vegetative reproduction, Darwin on, i. 221
- Veitch, J., ii. 276, 302, 418
- Vellein*, fertilisation mechanism of, ii. 258
- Verbascum*, crossing and varieties in, i. 138, 218, 222, 230, 231; ii. 271, 285, 293, 309; Scott's work on, ii. 325
- Verbenaceae, i. 107
- Verlot, on variation in flowers, ii. 157
- Veronica*, Antarctic species of, i. 163
- Vessels, course of, as guide to morphology of flowers, ii. 273-5; 287
- Vestiges of Creation*, i. 48, 49, 85; Huxley's review of, i. 75; the *Origin of Species* and, i. 136

- Vetch, extra-floral nectaries of, ii. 399
 Vetter, editor of *Kermes*, ii. 444
Viburnum lancasteri, in Japan and east U.S.A., i. 442
 Victoria Street Society for Protection of Animals against Vivisection, charge brought against Dr. Ferrier by, ii. 437
 Villa Franca, Baron de, on varieties of sugar-cane, i. 390
Villarsia, ii. 351
 Vine, graft-hybrids of, i. 360; varieties of, i. 359; morphology of tendrils, ii. 343
Vicia, ancestral form of, ii. 335; cleistogamic flowers of, ii. 308, 317, 318, 378; pollen-tubes of, ii. 308, 312; *madagascana*, ii. 25; *Pyrenean*, ii. 1, 494; on Peak of Teneriffe, i. 494; *V. savina*, fertilisation of, ii. 260; *V. nana*, ii. 378; *V. odorata*, floral biology of, ii. 260, 381
 Virchow, Huxley's criticism of, i. 383; publication by Hæckel of Darwin's criticism of, i. 383
Viscum, i. 94
 Vitality of seeds, i. 148; ii. 243; in salt-water experiments, i. 470
 Viti group of islands, effect of subsidence, ii. 195
 Vivisection, ii. 434-41
 Vöchting, H., *Bewegung der Blüten und Früchte*, ii. 380; letter to, ii. 428, 429; *Organbildung im Pflanzenreich*, ii. 429
Volcanic Geology, Dana's, ii. 227
 Volcanic islands, polymorphic species in, i. 47; Darwin's geological observations on, ii. 116, 124, 126, 127, 145, 201, 244; Darwin's opinion of his book on, ii. 146; Lyell and Herschel on, ii. 141; relation to continents, ii. 142
 Volcanic phenomena, cause of, ii. 140; Darwin on, ii. 121; and elevation, ii. 137; as mere accidents in swelling up of dome of plutonic rocks, ii. 144; and subsidence, ii. 144
 Volcanic rocks, i. 15, 18, 20-23, 26, 27
 Volcano, in interior of Asia, ii. 142
 Volcanoes, in S. America, ii. 133; compared with boilers, ii. 134, 135; maritime position of, ii. 136, 142; of St. Jago, Mauritius, and St. Helena, ii. 124; simultaneous activity of, ii. 113-15, 133, 134; and subsidence, ii. 144
Volucella, as example of mimicry, i. 196
 Vries, H. de, on plant-movements, ii. 433
 Vulcanicity, ii. 113-47
 WAGNER, M., attacks Darwin, i. 229; essay by, i. 311; mentioned, i. 262, 291
 "Wahl der Lebens-Weise," i. 141
 Wahlberg, on variation of species in U.S.A., i. 425
 Wales, Darwin's visit to, i. 313; comparison of valleys of Lochaber and, ii. 188, 190; Darwin on glaciers of, ii. 151, 178, 190; elevation of land in Scotland and, ii. 189; Murchison sees no trace of glaciers in, ii. 190; Ramsay on denudation of S., ii. 123
 Wallace, A. R., on beauty, i. 228; criticises the expression, "Natural Selection," i. 267; Darwin on cleverness of, i. 304; letters to, i. 118-20, 245, 262, 263, 265-7, 270-71, 281-3, 289, 293-6, 301, 312, 384; ii. 12, 18, 32-4, 59-63, 72-4, 76-8, 84-6, 88-90, 110, 111, 142, 144; letters to Darwin from, i. 267-70, 288-94, 297-302; ii. 9, 13, 14, 18-20, 22-4, 34-7, 86-8, 92, 93; on *Mastodon* from Timor, i. 228; notes by, i. 299; ii. 15, 17; on pan-genesis, i. 301, 302; ii. 71; review of Bastian's *Beginnings of Life*, i. 321; on sterility, i. 288; on success of Natural Selection, i. 305; attributes Natural Selection to Darwin, ii. 31, 36; on colour and birds' nests, ii. 59-61, 72-4; Darwin's criticism of his *Geographical Distribution of Animals*, ii. 12-14, 16-18; differs from Darwin, ii. 40, 85, 86, 88, 92, 93; on evolution of man, ii. 31, 32, 40; *Island Life*, ii. 22-4; on wings of lepidoptera, ii. 67; review of Darwin's book on Expression, ii. 110; review of Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, ii. 39; on Round Island, ii. 10; same ideas hit on by Darwin and, ii. 61; supplies information to Darwin on Sexual Selection, ii. 68; on variation, ii. 32; at work on narrative of travels, ii. 36
 Wallace, Dr., on sexes in *Bombyx*, ii. 66; on caterpillars, ii. 69
 Wallich, i. 184; on *Oxyphora paniculata*, ii. 293
 Wallis, H. M., on ears, ii. 53; letters to, ii. 53, 54
 Walpole, ii. 435
 Walsh, B. D., biographical note, i. 248, 249; as entomologist, i. 248, 249; letters to, i. 250, 251, 258, 259, 261, 262; ii. 89, 90; letter to Darwin from, i. 249-50; death of, ii. 386; and C. V. Riley, ii. 385

- Warming, E., *Lehrbuch der öko-logischen Pflanzengeographie*, ii. 251
Washingtonia, i. 92
 Wasps, power of building cells, ii. 96
 Water, effect on leaves, ii. 410 (see also Rain)
 Water-weed, Marshall on, i. 149
 Waterhouse, G. R., review by Darwin of his book on Mammalia, i. 448; on skeletons of rabbits, ii. 210; on wide range of genera, i. 403; mentioned, i. 85
 Waterloo, Darwin's recollections of, i. 3
 Waterton, i. 55
 Watson, H. C., alluded to, i. 409; on the Azores, i. 407; on British agrarian plants, i. 430; on northward range of plants common to Britain and America, i. 431; objection to Darwin's views, i. 138; on Natural Selection, i. 286; mentioned, i. 99, 105; ii. 263
 Waves, depth of action of, ii. 198
 Wax, secretion on leaves, ii. 361, 362 (see also Bloom)
 Wealden period, ii. 139
 Weale, J. P. M., sends locust dung from Natal to Darwin, ii. 4
 Webb, on flora of Teneriffe, ii. 1
 Wedgwood, Elizabeth, i. 156
 Wedgwood, Emma (Mrs. Darwin), letter to, i. 29, 30
 Wedgwood, Hensleigh, i. 28; Darwin visits, ii. 12; influenced by Lyell's book on America, ii. 225; on Tyn-dall, ii. 155
 Wedgwood, Josiah, letter to, i. 28
 Weeds, adaptation to cultivated ground, i. 450; English *versus* American, i. 450; Asa Gray on pertinacity of, i. 450
 Weeping, physiology of, ii. 98
 Weir, H. W., on *Cytisus*, ii. 404, 405
 Weir, J. J., biographical note, i. 319; experiments on caterpillars, i. 357, 358; ii. 71; letters to, i. 319-21, 396, 397; ii. 64-72, 74, 75, 79-81, 83, 84, 103, 404-6; extract from letter to Darwin from, i. 396; on birds, ii. 70, 79; invited to Down, ii. 81; value of his letters to Darwin, ii. 68; mentioned, i. 309
 Weismann, A., Darwin asked to point out how far his work follows same lines as that of, i. 381; on dimorphism, i. 356; *Einfluss der Isolierung*, i. 344; letters to, i. 310, 311, 356-8; ii. 95, 96; Meldola's translation of *Studies in Descent*, i. 350; *Studies in Theory of Descent*, i. 397; faith in Sexual Selection, ii. 97
Wellingtonia, i. 92
 Wells, Dr., essay on dew, i. 254; quoted by Darwin as having enunciated principle of Natural Selection before publication of *Origin*, ii. 377
Welwitschia, Hooker's work on, i. 213, 467; ii. 284; Darwin on, ii. 428; a "vegetable *Ornithorhynchus*," ii. 281
Welwitschia mirabilis, seedlings of, ii. 427, 428
 Wenlock, coral limestone of, ii. 194
 West Indies, plants of, i. 260; coral reefs, ii. 194; elevation and subsidence of, ii. 147; orchids of, ii. 315
 Westminster Abbey, memorial to Lyell ii. 238
Westminster Review, Huxley's review of the *Origin* in, i. 280; Wallace's article, i. 305
 Westwood, J. O., biographical note, i. 80; on range of genera, i. 403; and Royal medal, i. 80; mentioned, i. 113, 176
 Whales, Flower on, ii. 8
 Wheat, mummy, i. 151; fertilisation of, ii. 254, 291; forms of Russian, ii. 419-22
 Whewell, W., i. 59, 61
 Whiston, ii. 119
 Whitaker, W., on escarpments, ii. 211
 White, F. B., letter to, ii. 20; on hemiptera of St. Helena, ii. 20
 White, Gilbert, i. 55; Darwin writes an account of Down in the manner of, i. 33
 White, on regeneration, i. 235
 Whiteman, R. G., letter to, i. 392, 393
 Whitney, on origin of language, ii. 45
 Wichura, Max, on hybrid willows, i. 261; on hybridisation, ii. 157
 Widow-bird, experiments on, ii. 58
 Wiegmann, i. 101
 Wiesner, Prof. J., disagrees with Darwin's views on plant movement, ii. 370, 434; *Das Bewegungsvermögen der Pflanzen*, ii. 432; on heliotropism, ii. 431, 432; letter to, ii. 432, 433
 Wigand, A., *Der Darwinismus* . . . , i. 355; Jäger's work *contra*, i. 355
 Wight, Dr., on Cucurbitaceæ, i. 101
 Wilberforce, Bishop, review in the *Quarterly*, i. 156
 Wildness of game, i. 143, 144
 Wilkes' exploring expedition, Dana's volume in reports of, ii. 225, 226
 Williamson, Prof. W. C., i. 195
 Willis, J. C., reference to his *Flowering Plants and Ferns*, ii. 294, 295

- Willows, Wabsh on galls of, i. 261;
 Wichura on hybrid, i. 261
 Wilson, A. S., letters to, ii. 419-22;
 on Russian wheat, ii. 419-22
 Wind-fertilized trees and plants, abundant
 in humid and temperate regions,
 i. 492
 Wingless birds, transport of, i. 475
 Wings of ostrich, i. 162
 Wire-bird, of St. Helena, i. 484, 487
 Witches' brooms, ii. 422
 Wives, resemblance to husbands, i. 320
 Wollaston, T. V., biographical note, i.
 481; catalogue of insects of Canary
 Islands, i. 482; Darwin and Royal
 medal, i. 255; in agreement with
 Falconer in opposition to Darwin's
 views on species, i. 455; *Insecta
 Madagascaria*, i. 482; on rarity of
 intermediate varieties in insects, i.
 430; review on the *Origin* by, i.
 141; on varieties, i. 94; mentioned,
 i. 167, 172, 176
 Wolverhampton, abrupt termination of
 boulders near, ii. 168
 Wood, fossil, i. 23, 24, 26
 Wood, T. W., drawings by, ii. 101
 Woodcock, germination of seeds carried
 by, ii. 4, 5; protective colouring of,
 ii. 87
 Woodd, C. H. L., letter to, ii. 132, 133
 Woodpecker, adaptation in, i. 156;
 and direct action, i. 306; form of
 tail of, i. 191
 Woodward, A. S., on *Neomylodon*,
 ii. 361; and C. D. Sherborn, *Cata-
 logue of British Fossil Vertebrata*,
 i. 206
 Woodward, S. P., biographical note, i.
 96; letters to, i. 96, 97, 145; ii. 231
 World, age of the, ii. 7, 163, 211, 212
 Worms, Darwin's work on, ii. 212-17,
 447; destruction by rain of, ii. 214,
 215; intelligence of, ii. 213, 214
 Wrangel's *Travels in Siberia*, i. 385
Wreck of the Favourite, Clarke's, ii. 2
 Wright, C., on bees' cells, i. 124; letters
 to, i. 355, 356; ii. 111, 112; review
 by, i. 332
 Wright, G. F., extract from letter from
 Asa Gray, to, ii. 415
 Wydler, on morphology of cruciferous
 flower, ii. 287
 Wyman, J., biographical note, i. 169;
 letter from, i. 169; on spontaneous
 generation, i. 321; mentioned, i. 422
 XENOLOGY, term suggested by Kerner,
 ii. 413
Xenours antiquorum, Devonian in-
 sect, ii. 82
 Xerophytic characters, not confined to
 dry-climate plants, ii. 251
 YANGMA Valley, Hooker's account of
 dam in, ii. 152
 Yeo, Prof. Gerald, ii. 438
 Yew, origin of Irish, i. 52
 York, British Assoc. meeting (1881),
 ii. 24 (1844), 120; Dallas in charge
 of museum, ii. 353
 Yorkshire, Hooker on glaciers in, ii.
 156
 Yucca, fertilisation by moths, ii. 386
 ZACHARIAS, Otto, letter to, i. 38, 367
 Zante, colour of *Polygala* flowers in,
 i. 102
 Zea, Gärtner's work on, i. 218, 230,
 231; hermaphrodite and female
 flowers on a male panicle, ii. 308;
 varieties received from Asa Gray,
 ii. 314
 Zeller, R., "Le Marquis G. de Saporta,
 sa Vie . . .," i. 376
 Zinziberaceæ, ii. 400
 Zittel, Karl A. von. *Handbuch der
 Palæontologie*, i. 206
 Zoa stage, in life-history of decapoda,
 i. 342, 345, 347
 Zoological Gardens, dangerous to sug-
 gest subsidising, i. 112
 Zoological nomenclature, i. 68, 69
 Zoologist, Darwin as, i. 254
Zoonomia, Erasmus Darwin's, i. 125
 Zygæna (Burnet-moth), mentioned by
 Darwin in his early recollections, i. 5